30.24-3077

PEIPING--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X X CONCEDED ENOUGH."
THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, REPORTING ON THE RECAPTURE MAY 26 OF THE STEEL CITY OF ANSHAN BY THE COMMUNISTS, SAID THE ENTIRE 51ST REGIMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S 84TH DIVISION WAS WIPED OUT IN TWO DAYS OF BATTLING. ANSHAN LIES SOUTH OF MUKDEN.
THE COMMUNISTS ALSO WERE SAID BY THE AGENCY TO HAVE GAINED CONTROL OF A 20-MILE SECTION OF THE CHANGCHUN RAILWAY EXTENDING TO THE TOWN OF HAICHENG, SOUTH OF ANSHAN.
THE GOVERNMENT'S SUSPENSION OF THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER AND NEWS AGENCY AT PEIPING DREW AN OFFICIAL PROTEST FROM A NUMBER OF COMMUNIST LEADERS AT NANKING, INCLUDING GEN.CHOU EN-LAI. THEY ASSAILED THE SUSPENSION AS "INFRINGING THE PEOPLE'S FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS."
JQ925PCS

JUN 1 1946

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (110)
TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 1--(AP)-AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, PLEADING SHORTNESS OF TIME, STILL HOPED TODAY TO WIN A POSTPONEMENT FOR HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER HIGH RANKING JAPANESE WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS WHEN THEIR TRIAL OPENS MONDAY.
AFTER A CHECK OF THE MORE THAN A SCORE OF DEFENDANTS, NORRIS H. ALLEN, OF ST.LOUIS, OF DEFENSE COUNSEL, SAID NONE INDICATED HE WOULD CHANGE HIS PLEA OF INNOCENT TO CHARGES RANGING FROM TREATY-BREAKING TO MASS MURDER AT PEARL HARBOR.
THE AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS WILL INSIST THEY NEED MORE TIME TO ABSORB THE VAST AMOUNT OF BACKGROUND AND FACTUAL MATERIAL. SOME ARRIVED ONLY THIS WEEK. FLOYD J.MATTICE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, SAID HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO SEE HIS CLIENT, GEN.IWANE MATSUI, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, FOR ONLY 20 MINUTES.
JQ842PCS NM

TOKYO,MAY 31-(AP)-SIX JAPANESE SOLDIERS, ONE A FORMER PRISON CAMP COMMANDER, WERE ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES TODAY AND ORDERED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO BE HELD FOR TRIAL IN MANILA.

LT.BUNJU UNAI, THE FORMER CAMP COMMANDER, WAS CHARTED WITH PERMITTING AND ORDERING THE TORTURE OF NONCOMBATANT FILIPINOS. LT.JAMES H.ROSS OF PELAHATCHIE,MISS., AND LT.FELIX L.FINLEY, JR., OF PICKENS, S.C., WILL PROSECUTE THE CASE.

THE OTHER FIVE WERE CHARGED JOINTLY WITH THE BEATING, STABBING AND BURNING OF 21 FILIPINO CIVILIANS.

FJ537ACS

LOS ALAMOS,N.M. MAY 31-(AP)-THE BODY OF DR. LOUIS SLOTIN, 35-YEAR OLD CANADIAN SCIENTIST, WAS SENT BY ARMY PLANE TODAY TO THE FAMILY HOME IN WINNIPEG.
HE SUCCUMBED YESTERDAY TO EFFECTS OF RADIATION EXPOSURE IN A LOS ALAMOS ATOMIC LABORATORY ACCIDENT 10 DAYS AGO.
MR. AND MRS. A.I. SLOTIN OF WINNIPEG, PARENTS OF THE SCIENTIST, AND DR. LOUIS HEMPELMANN, DIRECTOR OF THE LABORATORY HEALTH GROUP, ACCOMPANIED THE BODY. THE PARTY WAS DUE IN WINNIPEG AT 6 P.M. (WINNIPEG TIME).
B1153ACS NM

TOKYO,MAY 31-(AP)-SEVEN FORMER JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC AND BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES IN EUROPE WERE ORDERED HELD TODAY BY THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SUGAMO PRISON FOR QUESTIONING ON THEIR WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES.

JUN 1 1946

THEY ARE: COL.KIYOKAZU ITO, MAJ.YAZUKAZU KOGOSHI AND MAJ.TATSUYA SATO, ALL FORMER ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN; KICHINOSUKE SATO, FORMER MITSUI REPRESENTATIVE IN STOCKHOLM; COL HIROSI ONOUCHI, FORMER MILITARY ATTACHE AT HELSINKI,FINLAND, AND KYUNE SUGIHARA, FORMER CONSUL AT KOENIGSBERG, GERMANY.

FJ541ACS

YOKOHAMA,MAY 31-(AP)-FORANOSHIN AKAMATSU, FORMER GUARD AT AN OSAKA PRISON CAMP, CAUSED THE DEATH OF PVT.R.H.HILL BY HITTING HIM ON THE HEAD WITH A ONE-POUND HAMMER, FRANCIS E.GABOUR, OF TEXARKANA,TEX., TESTIFIED TODAY BY AFFIDAVIT AT AKAMATSU'S WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

HILL, FROM NORRIS CITY,ILL., DIED THE FOLLOWING DAY. AKAMATSU IIS CHARGED WITH THE DEATH OF HILL AND WITH ATROCITIES AGAINST OTHER PRISONERS.

OTHER ATROCITIES WERE DESCRIBED IN AN AFFIDAVIT FROM JOSEPH W. BLACK FROM GLADSTONE,MICH.

FJ534ACS

(ADVANCE) SCHENECTADY,N.Y., MAY 31-(AP)-THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT PROJECT THAT DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC BOMB HAS ORDERED A 100,000,000-VOLT ATOM-SMASHING X-RAY MACHINE FROM THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.
IN ANNOUNCING THE ORDER, DR. C.G. SUITS, G-E VICE-PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE RESEARCH LABORATORY, SAID THE ATOM-SMASHER WAS BEING OBTAINED BY THE CLINTON LABORATORY, OAK RIDGE, TENN., OPERATED BY THE MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY FOR THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT PROJECT.
(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 31)
RM635AED NM

U.N. Group Says Spain 'Potential Menace' To International Peace

URGES ACTION TO FORCE END OF FRANCO RULE

Finds Activities of Regime Might Easily Become Threat to Security

New York, June 1—(AP)—The United Nations subcommittee on Spain today declared that the Franco regime was a "potential menace to international peace" and recommended a world-wide diplomatic break NIGHT unless the Falangist Government is ousted by September.

The subcommittee, which has had the question under investigation for the past month, said that the Franco Government was not "at present a threat to peace," but added that its activities were such that they might easily become a threat.

It recommended that the Security Council transfer the case to the 51-nation General Assembly, which meets in New York September 3, with a suggestion that the Assembly call upon all members of the United Nations to sever relations with Spain unless the Franco regime "is withdrawn."

The report also recommended that the Security Council endorse the March 4 anti-Franco declaration of the United States, Great Britain and France, which called upon the Spanish people to oust Generalissimo Francisco Franco by peaceful means and set up a "caretaker" government to rule until free elections could be held.

The next meeting of the Security Council is scheduled for 3 P. M. (Eastern Daylight Time) June 6.

Unanimous Report

The five members of the subcommittee were unanimous in their approval of the report except for reservations by Poland and Brazil.

Poland took exception to the finding that Franco was not at present a threat to peace and that the Security Council, as a result, had no jurisdiction to direct, in this case, severance of diplomatic relations. The case was raised originally by Polish Delegate Oscar Lange.

Brazilian Delegate Pedro Leao Velloso reserved his position on the recommendation that the case be referred to the General Assembly with recommendations that the Assembly call on its member nations for a break with Franco.

The report declared in its conclusions:

"Although the activities of the Franco regime do not at present constitute an existing threat to the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the charter and therefore the Security Council has no jurisdiction to direct or to authorize enforcemen of measures under Article 40 or 42 (sanctions), nevertheless such activities do constitute a situation which is a potential menace to international peace and security and which therefore is a situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security within the meaning of Article 34 of the charter."

Favors Council Action

Then after recommending that the case be deferred to the General Assembly, the sub-committee proposed that the United Nations invite Spain to become a member of the organization when and if Franco is ousted and all other suggested conditions of freedom are met satisfactorily.

These conditions included release of political prisoners, return of exiled Spaniards, freedom of political assembly and free public election.

General findings of the subcommittee included the following:

1. The "Franco regime is a Fascist regime."

2. During the war Franco "gave substantial aid to the enemy powers."

3. Franco "conspired" with Hitler and Mussolini to wage war on the Allies.

4. Franco has in some cases refused "to co-operate in removing the vestiges of Fascism and Nazism in Europe" since the war.

5. The Falangist regime continues "persecution of political opponents."

6. "The number of men under arms is far larger than might be expected in any peace-loving and non-aggressive country."

The report made no mention of charges by Poland and the Spanish government-in-exile that Franco was engaged in atomic research with the aid of German scientists.

"It is plain," the sub-committee reported, "that Franco Spain might easily become a ready instrument of aggressive warfare. The fact that there are two rival Spanish governments in existence is in itself a potential danger to the peace inasmuch as there is always the possibility of civil strife and the possibility of intervention by other countries.

"The strategic situation and resources of Spain, coupled with the declared unfitness of Franco Spain for membership in the United Nations, means that at the present time the United Nations system of security will be dangerously incomplete."

The subcommittee's report has been circulated among the eleven members of the Security Council and will be taken up at the Council's next meeting. Since five of the Council members, including Poland, were represented on the subcommittee it was regarded as unlikely that the report would meet much opposition.

Republicans Pleased

Another indication that the recommendations would meet the approval of the anti-Franco delegates was seen in the favorable reaction voiced in Spanish Republican circles, where the report was hailed as highly satisfactory.

The subcommittee, which had been meeting almost daily since it was created April 29, based its recommendations on information presented by Russia, Great Britain, the United States, Brazil, Belgium, France and the Spanish Government in exile.

There was no indication when the Security Council would take up the controversial Iranian question, which still remained on its agenda.

Passing Spain Issue To Assembly Is Seen

New York, June 1 (AP)—A delegate to the United Nations Security Council said today that a subcommittee investigating charges that Franco Spain threatens world peace has expressed moral condemnation of the regime and recommended that the Council pass the question to the United Nation's highest body, the General Assembly.

The delegate, who declined to permit use of his name, said the report, prepared after a month of deliberations, summed up the evidence and offered these two recommendations:

1. That the Security Council refer the question to the 51-nation General Assembly for further action.

2. That the Security Council indorse the three-power declaration of last March which condemned the Franco Government, expressed hope that it would be removed by peaceful means, and termed the problem an internal one. Signers of the March declaration were the United States, Great Britain and France.

Poland's Demand

The subcommittee was named after Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, demanded a world-wide break of relations with the Franco Government on the contention that the Falangist regime was a threat to international peace and security. Members of the committee were Australia, China, Poland, Brazil and France.

If the Council approves the recommendation, the question would come before the Assembly at its September meeting here.

The Assembly could act under Article 11 of the Charter, which says it may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it "by any member of the United Nations or by the Security Council."

Discussion Next Week

The full report will be made public later today and will probably go before the Security Council the middle of next week.

The subcommittee received voluminous evidence and documents, including a flat statement from the British Government that it did not consider the Franco regime a threat to world peace.

Only one witness, Jose Giral, premier of the exiled Spanish Republican Government, was heard directly. The first reaction today from Spanish Republican circles indicated that the exiled officials were highly pleased that the question might go before United Nation's largest body.

The 55,000 pages of captured German and Italian documents presented to the subcommittee on Spain by the United States on microfilm just before the deadline were brushed aside by the subcommittee as unassayed supplementary evidence. They will be screened and translated by the Secretariat and placed in the Council's archives for any further reference.

Siam Asks Membership

Meanwhile, Siam has made formal application for membership in the United Nations in a letter accompanying detailed charges of territorial aggression, armed attack, looting and arbitrary arrest of Siamese nationals by French troops from Indo-China.

The detailed charges—expanding accusations made earlier in the week—were laid before the United Nations by the Siamese Washington legation and declared that Siam had adhered to a policy of non-resistance to the alleged French attacks.

The letter of application for membership from the Siamese Foreign Minister, which was made public by the United Nations secretariant last night along with the charges against the French, said the wartime Japanese satellite kingdom and the Siamese people "are ready to assume the full responsibility in carrying out the obligations as set forth in the United Nations charters."

No Comment From Lie

Siam's documents asking admission to the United Nations and denouncing alleged French aggression along the Mekong River were circulated among United Nations delegations without comment or recommendation by Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Text of Report on Franco Investigation by the Security Council Subcommittee

Following is the report on the Franco Government of Spain by a United Nations Security Council subcommittee, made up of representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, France and Poland, as released yesterday:

(1) The report is agreed to by all members of the subcommittee, subject to two reservations, which appear at the end of the report. The report is divided into the following parts:

I. Introduction.
II. The Relevant Facts.
III. Franco Spain and the United Nations.
IV. The Jurisdiction of the Security Council and Its Power to Take Action Under Chapter VII of the Charter.
V. Other Measures Available to the United Nations.
VI. Conclusions and Recommendations to the Security Council.

I. Introduction

(2) The subcommittee's examination of the facts of the case has been based mainly upon documents received from members of the United Nations in response to a request to members of the United Nations to supply all relevant information and also in response to inquiries on specific questions. A public announcement was made that the committee would welcome information from any sources and it was in response to this general invitation that an extensive submission was also made by the Spanish Republican Government. The subcommittee approached its task with an earnest endeavor, first, to ascertain the relevant facts and then to apply the laws of the Charter to the facts as ascertained.

(3) There can be no question that the situation in Spain is of international concern. That fact is sufficiently evidenced by the resolution of the first General Assembly in London, the resolution of the Security Council and the joint declaration of the United States, United Kingdom and France dated 4 March, 1946.

(4) It is also plain that the facts established by the evidence before the committee are by no means of essentially local or domestic concern to Spain. What is imputed to the Franco regime is that it is threatening the maintenance of international peace and security and that it is causing international friction. The allegations against the Franco regime involve matters which travel far beyond domestic jurisdiction and which concern the maintenance of international peace and security and the smooth and efficient working of the United Nations as the instrument mainly responsible for performing this duty.

Facts in Separate Document

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(5) The facts ascertained by the committee cover an extremely wide field. They are set out in a separate document, to be forwarded to the Security Council as a supplementary memorandum. On the closing day of the subcommittee's work, a great number of additional papers from German archives and having a possible relationship to the Spanish question were received from the United States Government. The subcommittee has given general consideration to this evidence. The detailed examination of the papers is proceeding rapidly, and if any additional matter relevant to the subcommittee's work is disclosed, it will be made the subject of a special supplementary report to the Security Council. All the facts before the subcommittee were sought for and furnished under the following nine headings:

(a) The origin, nature, structure and general conduct of the Franco regime, the extent to which the institutions and policies of this regime are compatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the extent to which they could obstruct the completion of the United Nations' security system.

(b) The attitude of the Franco regime, during the recent war, to the Axis powers and the Allied powers.

(c) The extent to which the Franco regime continues to harbor German assets, enterprises and personnel, Nazi agents, organizations and war criminals and to tolerate their contact with Nazi and Fascist organizations outside of Spain.

(d) The numerical strength of the armed forces of the Franco regime, including police and security forces, in relation to the population and resources of Spain; the strategic aims and other activities and purposes of these forces.

(e) Production of uranium and war materials; military, naval and aeronautical installations; research on methods of war and mass destruction; atomic research; fortifications erected by the Franco regime and the strategic disposition of his armed forces; and other preparations for war by the Franco regime.

(f) Persecution of Republicans and other political opponents, execution, imprisonment and police supervision of large numbers of the Spanish people.

(g) Detention by the Franco regime of nationals of other countries.

(h) Pro-Fascist activity of the Falange party and other Franco organizations outside of Spain.

(i) The reactions which have already resulted, in the relations between Spain and other countries, from the existence and policies of the Franco regime.

II. The Relevant Facts

(6) On the material placed before it, the subcommittee has come to the following conclusions:

(a) In origin, nature, structure and general conduct, the Franco regime is a Fascist regime patterned on and established largely as a result of aid received from Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy.

(b) During the long struggle of the United Nations against Hitler and Mussolini, Franco, despite continued Allied protest, gave very substantial aid to the enemy powers. First, for example, from 1941 to 1945 the Blue Infantry Division, the Spanish Legion of Volunteers and the Salvadore Air Squadron fought against Soviet Russia on the Eastern front. Second, in the summer of 1940 Spain seized Tangier in breach of international statute and as a result of Spain maintaining a large army in Spanish Morocco large numbers of Allied troops were immobilized in North Africa.

(c) Incontrovertible documentary evidence establishes that Franco was a guilty party with Hitler and Mussolini in the conspiracy to wage war against those countries which eventually in the course of the World War became banded together as the United Nations. It was part of the conspiracy that Franco's full belligerency should be postponed until a time to be mutually agreed upon.

In a message to Mussolini on 16 Aug., 1940, Franco wrote:

"Since the beginning of the present conflict, it has been our intention to make the greatest efforts in our preparation in order to enter the war at a favorable opportunity * * *.

"Spain in addition to the contribution which she made to the establishment of the New Order * * * offers another in preparing herself to take her place in the struggle against the common enemies * * *.

"I at the same time assure you of our unconditional support for your expansion and your future." (Document 2 in "The Spanish Government and the Axis: Documents", United States Department of State Publication 2,483).

Move on Gibraltar Plotted

In a message to Hitler on 22 Sept., 1940, Franco wrote:

"I am likewise of the opinion that the first act in our attack must consist in the occupation of Gibraltar * * *.

"For our part we have been preparing the operation in secret for a long time * * *.

"I reply with the assurance of my unchangeable and sincere adherence to you personally, to the German people, and to the cause for which you fight. I hope, in defense of this cause, to be able to renew the old bonds of comradeship between our armies * * *." (1,810 Document 5).

In a further message to Hitler on 26 Feb., 1941, Franco wrote: "* * * I stand ready at your side, entirely and decidedly at your disposal, united in a common historical destiny * * *." (1,810 Document 13).

[Paragraph (d) was omitted in the released text.]

(e) Correspondence exchanged between Franco and Hitler and Mussolini showed that they considered the war did not commence in 1939 but at the time of the outbreak of the Franco revolution in Spain and that the aid given by Mussolini and Hitler in Spain was part of the general plan of Fascist aggression against the democratic powers.

(f) The correspondence between Hitler, Franco and Mussolini, together with other captured German documents, constitutes evidence against Franco of the same kind as has been submitted at the Nuremberg trials of war criminals to substantiate the charges of "crimes against peace, namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing."

Territory Held to Be Aim

A primary objective of the conspiracy for Franco was territorial aggression; for example, a memorandum by the German Ambassador in Madrid dated 8 Aug., 1940 and headed "Operation: Gibraltar" cites as one of the conditions laid down by the Spanish Government for entry into the war "Fulfilment of a set of national territorial demands, Gibraltar, French Morocco, that part of Algeria colonized and predominantly inhabited by Spaniards (Oran) and, further, the enlargement of Rio de Oro and of the colonies in the Gulf of Guinea."

(g) Since the war the Franco regime has failed, and in some cases refused, to cooperate in removing the vestiges of fascism and nazism in Europe. Both the United States and the United Kingdom Governments have stated their dissatisfaction with the Spanish attitude regarding the expulsion of obnoxious Germans from Spanish territory and with the lack of cooperation in other matters. The Belgian Government has complained of the refusal of Franco to hand over the Belgian quisling traitor [Léon] Degrelle.

(7) There is also extensive evidence, chiefly from underground sources but which is considered by the subcommittee to be authentic and credible even if not susceptible of proof in all its details, indicating that the Franco regime continues to practice those methods of persecution of political opponents and police supervision over its people which are characteristic of Fascist regimes and which are inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations concerning the respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms.

Military Power Analyzed

(8) The subcommittee gave close attention to evidence regarding the military strength and plans of Franco Spain, the production of war materials in Spain and, in general, the preparations for war on the part of Franco Spain. Various estimates were obtained of the strength of the naval, military and air forces and of the para-military organizations in the country and regarding the building of fortifications.

The number of men under arms is far larger than might be expected in any peace-loving and non-aggressive country. Further, the activities on the French frontier seemed to indicate the possibility of expectation of conflict by Franco Spain. However, it must be remembered that it is the very essence of military dictatorships to maintain large armies for the purpose of suppressing internal opposition.

(9) The subcommittee examined the circumstances of the recent closing of the Franco-Spanish frontier. While there is no clear evidence that the closing of the frontier was the result of any immediate threat of military action as between France and Spain, it is plain that a state of tension was thereby brought into existence and international friction accentuated. In reply to a question addressed to it by the Secretary General, at the request of the subcommittee, the French Government furnished the following information in relation to the closing of the frontier:

"The decision of the French Government to close the Franco-Spanish frontier was taken following hostilities in Europe, in the relations of France and the Franco Government, the maintenance of which, after the collapse of the totalitarian regime, appears to be a challenge to the victorious democracies.

"The sentiments of justified mistrust which the methods and political tendencies of the dictatorial Spanish regime evoked in French public opinion were still more accentuated at the end of 1945 by the revelations concerning Franco's collusion with the Axis powers. In a note of 12 Dec., 1945 addressed to London and Washington, the French Government suggested that the British and American Governments should study the most appropriate measures to hasten the end of the present regime in Spain, which had been implicitly condemned by the Allies at Potsdam on 2 Aug., 1945.

"For this purpose, France suggested a joint rupture of relations with Franco, being of the opinion that the democratic nations should continue to give him the support which the maintenance of diplomatic and commercial relations actually gave him. It was in the same spirit that on 17 Jan., 1946 the National Constituent Assembly invited the Provisional Government of the Republic, by a motion adopted with an imposing majority, to prepare to break off relations with the Spanish Government.

"While the French diplomatic action did not have the reception which might have been expected, the Franco authorities accentuated the repressive measures against the Republicans inside Spain. They caused one of them, Cristino Garcia, to be executed, a man in whose fate French public opinion took a very great interest on account of the active part which he had played in France during the battles for the liberation.

French Closed Frontier

"Coming after other repressive measures which had given rise to indignation, this act was the occasion for the Consituent Assembly, on 24 Jan., 1946, to renew the motion which it has previously voted. It was in these circumstances that the Government of the Republic decided on 26 Feb., pending the adoption of concerted measures with the Allies, to close the frontier with effect as from 1 March, 1946."

(10) Such evidence as was available regarding the training and equipment of the Spanish Army and the existing state of its armaments would not justify a finding that Spain was at the present time preparing for an act of agression.

(11) Nevertheless, having regard to the proved conspiracies of Franco with Hitler and Mussolini, the maintenance in Spain of large forces and the other evidence before us, it is plain that Franco Spain might again become a ready instrument of aggressive warfare. The fact that there are two rival Spanish Governments in existence is in itself a potential danger to the peace inasmuch as there is always the possibility of civil strife and the possibility of intervention by other countries. The strategic situation and resources of Spain, coupled with the declared unfitness of Franco Spain for membership in the United Nations, means that at the prestime the United Nations system of security will be dangerously incomplete.

III. Franco Spain and the United Nations.

(12). The existence of the Franco regime has already led to international action of great significance. At the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, a resolution was agreed to unanimously to the effect that while the Franco regime remained in power Spain could not be admitted to the United Nations, and the debate which preceded the adoption of this resolution makes it clear that the nations there assembled were largely influenced by the wartime record of the Franco regime and by its Fascist policies and methods.

The San Francisco decision was followed by the Potsdam Declaration of 2 Aug. 1945, and by the general resolution agreed to by the first General Assembly of the United Nations in London on 13 Feb., 1946, Furthermore, three of the members of the United Nations, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, who are also permanent members of the Security Council, made a declaration on 4 March, 1946, that so long as General Franco continued in control of Spain the Spanish people could not anticipate full and cordial association with those nations of the world which had by common effort brought defeat to German nazism and Italian fascism, and they expressed the hope for the peaceful withdrawal of Franco, the abolition of the Falange and the establishment of an interim or caretaking Government under which the Spanish people might have an opportunity freely to determine the type of Government they wished to have and to choose their leaders. The resolution of the Security Council agreed to on 29 April referred to the "unanimous moral condemnation of the Franco regime in the Security Council."

(13) Certain members of the United Nations, acting individually, have broken off diplomatic relations with the Franco regime or have not entered into relations with it since its accession to power. At the present time eighteen members of the United Nations have no diplomatic relations with the Franco Government, eighteen members have diplomatic relations of one kind or another. Seven nations have recognized the Spanish Republican Government. The Legislatures of seven other members of the United Nations have requested their Governments to sever diplomatic relations with the Franco Government.

(14) It is also to be noted that independent action has been taken by different nations at different times against the Franco regime.

On several occasions certain of the United Nations protested to the Franco Government against executions of political opponents. On 4 March, 1946, France closed the French-Spanish frontier in the circumstances already referred to. On 11 April, 1946, Poland brought the situation in Spain to the attention of the Security Council, and the Polish request that the Council recommend severance of diplomatic relations with the Franco regime was supported by three other members of the Council: namely, France, Mexico and the U.S.S.R.

(15) The facts set out in Paragraphs 12 to 14 inclusive constitute additional evidence showing that the activities of the Franco regime have been and still are a source of international friction.

IV. The Jurisdiction of the Security Council and Its Power to Take Action Under Chapter VII of the Charter.

(16) The first crucial point to be considered is whether the situation in Spain is of such a kind as to justify direct executive action by the Security Council itself under Chapter VII, which deals with various types of enforcement action, which members are obligated to take at the direction of the Security Council.

(17) The originating complaint to the Security Council by Poland was aimed at placing the Spanish question on the agenda of the Council and Articles 34 and 35 alone were mentioned. But the resolution subsequently placed before the Security Council by Poland suggested action based upon the enforcement powers conferred upon the Security Council under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter. Both these articles are in Chapter VII.

(18) The draft Polish resolution before the Security Council asserted that the existence and activities of the Franco regime "have led to international friction and endanger international peace and security." But these are not the conditions which must be satisfied before the Security Council has jurisdiction under Articles 39 and 41 to decide to call members of the United Nations to apply the enforcement measures set out in Articles 41 and 42. Before direct action under Article 41 or 42 can be ordered, the Charter requires that the Security Council must determine under Article 39 the existence of a threat to the peace or a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression.

(19) In the first place the question is whether the evidence justifies a positive and affirmative finding under Article 39.

(20) The juridical meaning of Article 39 is that the Security Council has to measure the situation as at the moment of the proposed action on its part, it being the clear intention of the Charter that the Security Council should only direct enforcement measures, which include the actual waging of war, provided it is affirmatively satisfied that a threat to the peace, or a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression has actually come into existence.

(21) A very sharp instrument has been entrusted to the Security Council by the United Nations under Chapter VII of the Charter and the Security Council must be careful that this instrument is not blunted nor used in any way which would strain the intentions of the Charter or which would not be applicable in all similar cases.

(22) In the opinion of the subcommittee, the Security Council cannot on the present evidence make the determination required by Article 39. No breach of the peace has yet occurred. No act of aggression has been proved. No threat to the peace has been established. Therefore, none of the series of enforcement measures set out in Articles 41 and 42 can at the present time be directed by the Security Council.

V. Other Measures Available to the United Nations.

(23) Nevertheless, in the opinion of the subcommittee, the matters brought before the Security Council in relation to Franco Spain are of so serious a nature that the Security Council, in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not allow them to pass from its notice simply because it is unable to take the direct enforcement measures proposed in the draft Polish resolution.

(24) Chapter VI of the Charter empowers the Security Council to examine "any situation which might lead to international friction" in order to determine whether the continuation of the situation is "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." In the opinion of the subcommittee, the Spanish situation is one which has already led to international friction. The investigation has convinced the subcommittee not only that international friction has occurred but that it is almost bound to recur.

(25) In this connection, the declaration on Spain by France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, on 4 March, 1946, is of great importance. That declaration says explicitly:

(a) So long as Franco continues in control of Spain, the Spanish people cannot anticipate full and cordial association with those nations of the world which have, by common effort, brought defeat to German nazism and Italian fascism;

(b) The present regime has taken repressive measures against the orderly efforts of the Spanish people to organize and give expression to their political aspirations, and

(c) There should be a peaceful withdrawal of Franco, the abolition of the Falange and the establishment of an interim or caretaking government under which the Spanish people may have an opportunity freely to determine the type of government they wish to have and to choose their leaders.

Potential Danger Declared

(26) In the declaration of 4 March these three Governments say that so long as Franco continues in control the Spanish people cannot anticipate full and cordial association with the United Nations. When they express a hope that Spain will not again be subject to the bitterness of civil strife, when they foreshadow the withdrawal of Franco and the abolition of the Falange, and when they suggest that an interim democratic government will receive the recognition of all freedom-loving peoples, they are indicating the possibility of a new policy of the United Nations in relation to Spain which, by implication, condemns the present regime as a potential danger to the maintenance by the United Nations of international peace and security.

(27) The subcommittee finds that the present situation in Spain, though not an existing threat within the meaning of Article 39, is a situation the continuance of which is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. The situation in Spain thus falls to be dealt with by the Security Council under Chapter VI of the Charter, which covers measures of peaceful settlement and adjustment.

(28) The Security Council is empowered under Article 36 to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment of such a situation. It is not vested with executive authority, as in the case of Chapter VII, but it is under the duty of devising methods of adjustment adequate to meet the given situation.

(29) Moreover, while the Security Council exercises a primary duty in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly is also vested by the Charter with power to deal with such situations. The General Assembly has power under Article 14 to make recommendations as to the pacific adjustment of any situation and it is only when the Security Council is actually handling a situation itself that the General Assembly cannot exercise this power. Furthermore, the General Assembly's powers of recommendation under Article 10 cover all matters within the scope of the Charter, including the purposes of the Charter set out in Article 1 (2), which is to take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations to the Security Council

(30) The conclusions to which the subcommittee has come are as follows:

(a) Although the activities of the Franco regime do not at present constitute an existing threat to the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter and therefore the Security Council has no jurisdiction to direct or to authorize enforcement measures under Article 40 or 42, nevertheless such activities do constitute a situation which is a potential menace to international peace and security and which therefore is a situation "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security" within the meaning of Article 34 of the Charter.

(b) The Security Council is therefore empowered by Article 36 (1) to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment in order to improve the situation mentioned in (a) above.

Recommendations to Council

(31) The final question is what action should be recommended by the subcommittee to the Security Council. After considering carefully what would be effective and appropriate measures to meet the particular case and having regard to the important powers of the General Assembly under Article 10 of the Charter, the subcommittee recommends as follows:

(a) The endorsement by the Security Council of the principles contained in the declaration by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, dated 4 March, 1946.

(b) The transmitting by the Security Council to the General Assembly of the evidence and reports of this subcommittee, together with the recommendation that unless the Franco regime is withdrawn and the other conditions of political freedom set out in the declaration are, in the opinion of the General Assembly, fully satisfied, a resolution be passed by the General Assembly recommending that diplomatic relations with the Franco regime be terminated forthwith by each member of the United Nations.

(c) The taking of appropriate steps by the Secretary General to communicate these recommendations to all members of the United Nations and all others concerned.

(32) In the event of the General Assembly being satisfied that all the conditions set out in the declaration of 4 March, 1946, have been complied with, including the withdrawal of the Franco regime, political amnesty, return of exiled Spaniards, freedom of political assembly and association and free public elections, the subcommittee suggests that it would be appropriate for the Organization to consider favorably an application by a freely elected Spanish Government for membership in the United Nations.

Reservations.

Reservation No. 1 (Brazil)

The Brazilian representative reserved his position, as a matter of principle, regarding the recommendation contained in item (b) paragraph 31 of this report.

Reservation No. 2 (Poland)

The Polish representative believes that paragraphs 20-23 of the subcommittee's report contain implicitly a legal doctrine concerning the powers and duties of the Security Council under Article 39 of the Charter. This doctrine is reflected in the conclusions reached in paragraphs 27 and 30 (a) of the report. While accepting the analysis of facts and the recommendations of the subcommittee, he reserves his opinion as to the legal doctrine mentioned.

The functions of the Security Council are preventive as well as repressive. The Security Council is free within the purposes and principles of the Organization to determine whether a situation is a threat to the peace in the sense of Article 39. The Charter does not demand that such a situation, in order to be recognized as a threat to the peace, be an immediate danger of a breach of peace or act of agression within the next few days, weeks or even months. Potential as well as imminent dangers can be construed as a threat to the peace in the sense of Article 39. To affirm otherwise would mean that no actions by the Security Council are possible in situations like that of Mussolini before the imminent invasion of Abyssinia or that of Hitler before the first bombs were dropped on Polish cities. Unless threats to the peace are taken care of by the Security Council at an early stage while they still are potential and easy to remove, the United Nations may find themselves in face of situations beyond their power to control.

The enumeration in Article 41 of steps such as interruption of postal, telegraphic and radio communication and the severance of diplomatic relations indicates clearly that potential threats to the peace are also covered by Article 39. If only imminent threats to the peace were envisaged in Article 39, measures short of economic and military sanctions would be meaningless.

For the reasons indicated, the Polish representative cannot agree with the statement that the activities of the Franco regime do not represent a threat to the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter and that the Security Council has no jurisdiction to direct, in this case, severance of diplomatic relations. While he supports the recommendations of the subcommittee, he does so without prejudice to the rights of the Security Council.

H. V. EVATT
(Representative of Australia),
Chairman of the Subcommittee.

Articles of United Nations Charter Referred To by Committee on Spain

N.Y. TIMES

Following are the articles of the United Nations Charter pertinent to the Spanish situation as cited yesterday in the Security Council subcommittee's report:

ARTICLE 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

ARTICLE 12

(1) While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

ARTICLE 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 35

(1) Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

(3) The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

ARTICLE 36

(1) The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

ARTICLE 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

ARTICLE 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Agency To Resettle The Homeless Asked

London, June 1 (AP)—The United Nations special committee on refugees today formally recommended establishment of an international agency to aid and resettle up to 3,000,000 homeless persons in Europe and Asia.

The committee's report was so shot with disagreements, however, that officials said it probably would have to be argued all over again by the Economic and Social Council.

The report opens with a statement that "political factors underlying the problem made unanimous decisions impossible."

The main conflict was over whether refugees who refuse to go home for political reasons should get international help.

Fourteen members of the committee insisted that these people should be aided. The six eastern states led by Russia voted the other way. (ADD)

U.S. 'Reactionaries' Accused Of Backing Bloc

London, June 1 (AP)—The Moscow radio asserted today that "reactionaries" in the United States are attempting to force America into a British-American military alliance "in preparation for a third world war."

From this angle," the broadcast said, "progressive circles in the United States criticize (Secretary of State James F.) Byrnes's plan . . . for control over Germany."

An article in the British liberal weekly *New Statesman and Nation* on the other hand said Great Britain had recently adopted a policy of moving away from the growing diplomatic controversy between the United States and Russia.

Foreign Office sources said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would reply to Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's statement regarding a British-American bloc, but added that Bevin would let Byrnes and Molotov do most of the contesting among themselves.

To Form Czech Government

London, June 1 (AP)—A British dispatch from Prague said today that President Eduard Benes has asked Klement Gootwald, Communist leader, to form a new Czechoslovak government. The Communists emerged as the strongest single party in the general election last Sunday.

More Kurd Fighting Reported

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—A Reuter's dispatch reported that the Tehran newspaper "Kaihan" carried accounts tonight of renewed fighting between Kurdish forces and Iranian government troops in the Kurdish section of Iran.

Wedding Delayed By Ocean Phone

London, June 1 (AP)—Dark-haired Doreen Davies stod in the crowded kitchen of a friend's house in North London tonight and was married by trans-Atlantic telephone to a former GI, Jack Murrell, at Fort Worth, Texas.

The 15-minute ceremony—at one pound ($4) a minute—was performed by a minister at the Texas end of the line with Doreen's father serving as proxy for the bridegroom here in London.

The wedding, a half hour late in starting because of connection difficulties was completed without hitch.

When it was over, the bride cried into the phone: "Jack, darling, I'm so excited! I'll be seeing you soon."

A machinist in a London factory, the 20-year-old bride was at work when the trans-Atlantic operator notified her of the coming call. Too excited to work or eat, she went out and bought a wedding ring.

British War Sacrifices Recalled By Churchill

Woodford, England, June 1 (AP)—Winston Churchill told a victory celebration here today that during the war "Britiain made an effort, sustained a burden and offered sacrifices which were not surpassed and, if may be, were not equaled by any similar community in the world.

"There are nations more numerous than ours," he declared, "there are states which are more powerful than we, but there is no country except our own which, in resistance to vile, wicked aggression, remained unbroken in their arms and in the battle of the nations of the whole world during the whole long months of war."

30-24-3081

REDS BIG ISSUE IN FRENCH VOTE

U. S. Loan May Have Cost Communists Seats.

R. WILSON

Paris, June 1 (A. P.).—A clear indication of the strength of the post-war Communist trend in France is expected to emerge from tomorrow's empire-wide elections to choose a new Constituent Assembly.

Two major factors put the Communists squarely in the election spotlight:

1. The American loan, which some observers believe may have cost the Communists seats and benefited the Socialists, whose leader, Leon Blum, negotiated the credits, announced this week in Washington.

2. The bitter pre-election campaign which the Socialists have waged against the Communists, charging that the Communists were an undemocratically organized party which follows Soviet policy too closely.

To Draft Constitution.

An estimated 20,000,000 French citizens will vote to choose 586 members of the new Constituent Assembly from more than 3,000 candidates. The Assembly will sit for a maximum of seven months to draw up a new constitution.

A constitution drafted by the previous Assembly, providing for a powerful unicameral legislative system of government, was defeated in a referendum on May 5 by more than a million votes, providing the French Left with its first major setback since the liberation. While rebuffed at the ballot box, however, the Communists received a vote only slightly less than they got in last October's election, when they emerged as France's largest single party, with 25 per cent of the vote.

The five major parties in the campaign are: The Communists and Socialists, on the Left; the Republican Rally, left of Center; the MRP (Popular Republican Movement) at the Center and the PRL (Republican Liberal Party) on the Right.

Candidates for the new Assembly include Gen. Henri Giraud, one-time rival of Gen. Charles de Gaulle; Felix Gouin, Provisional President; Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister; and pre-war Premiers Edouard Herriot, Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier.

The 31-year-old woman, who has been requested as a witness by the German attorney defending Bormann in absentia at the Nuernberg war crimes trials, said she last saw her employer when they both fled from Hitler's air-raid shelter about 2 A. M. [illegible] last year, just before Berlin fell.

NIGHT

Red Cross Doughnut Epoch In Europe About Over

D. MOST

Paris, June 1 (AP)—The era of the American doughnut is just about over in liberated Europe.

The Red Cross, which estimates it has served 450 million doughnuts along wtih 200 million cups o. coffee since the invasion, is closing up its hospitality activities.

The Columbia Club in Paris closed at midnight last night as United States service men grumbled, and the eight remaining Red Cross outposts in Le Havre, in Reims and in Namur, Belgium, were slated to close in the next two weeks.

Red Cross services such as for GI brides, parcel wrapping and civilian relief will continue, but the doughnuts and coffee epoch is just about ended.

Dorothy Villiger, the Columbia Club director, said that 22,000 soldiers a week had used the Paris club's facilities in the four months up to the closing hour last night—from its swimming pool and activity clubs to its sight-seeing busses.

Escaped G. I. Finds 'Hot Seat' in Movie

Paris, June 1 (A. P.).—Pvt. Matthew Spence of Baltimore, Md., twice-escaped prisoner who was serving a ten-year sentence for robbery, was back in confinement today after he accidentally sat on the lap of a Criminal Investigation Department agent in a darkened Paris theater Thursday night.

The picture showing was: "You Can't Get Away With Murder."

Martin Bormann's Blonde Secretary Convinced Deputy Fuehrer Is Dead

C.G. Smith

Hamburg, Germany, June 1—(AP)—Martin Bormann's blonde private secretary said today she was convinced of his death because the Deputy Fuehrer was "too stupid to have remained in hiding successfully for so long."

Bormann, missing since the fall of Berlin, "was a brutal man of violent temper and rude manners," Miss Else Krueger declared in an interview. "He was helpless when left on his own."

Left With Officers

"Bormann went with a few of his staff officers in the one remaining armored car, while I was in a group on foot with another secretary, a cook, and two other women," Miss Krueger said.

"We ran across the Wilhelmsplatz through a real inferno of flames and managed to get down into the underground railway station. We made our way through the tunnels to the outskirts of the city.

"I met SS Gruppenfuehrer Rattenhuber on the way. He was a member of Bormann's escape party and told me their Panzer car had been hit while they were crossing the Freidrichstrasse Bridge over the Spree. He said he last saw Bormann lying face downwards on the bridge, either dead or severely wounded.

"I feel pretty certain that Bormann was killed and the Russians picked up his body without realizing who he was. He was not wearing any insignia of rank, and could easily have been mistaken for an ordinary SS trooper. There were innumerable bodies lying about in the streets.

"If he did get away, he would have been caught by now. He wasn't clever enough to last so long."

Tall, blue-eyed, with a great shock of honey-colored hair, Miss Krueger enjoyed Hitler's admiration because he believed she corresponded to his Nordic racial theories. She lives now in a modest, one-room apartment in Hamburg, working as a clerk. She is not bothered by British authorities because she never was a member of the Nazi party.

She said Hitler and Eva Braun, whom he married in his Reichschancellory, had killed themselves, but admitted "we did not see the bodies."

"But we knew they had been carried upstairs and burned," she said. "Marshal Zhukov was the first outsider to hear the news. Wehrmacht General Krebs left the bunker, traveled to Zhukov's headquarters in an armored car flying a white flag, and asked him to permit the survivors of the bunker to depart unmolested.

"We did not expect he would ever come back, but about 3 P. M. he suddenly returned and said Zhukov had received him courteously, given him a sumptuous lunch, but, of course, had turned down the request for safe conduct."

Miss Krueger said "Eva Braun was a completely uncultured person, with no interest or understanding of world affairs, art, music, or anything like that. She was first introduced to Hitler about 1930 when she was 18 and she lived with him even before he came to power in 1933. I am absolutely certain she never had a child.

Joseph Goebbels, she said, "was always acting. During the last days in the bunker, he suddenly started telling us how difficult it was to say which of the two sides in the war was right."

She said Heinrich Himmler "was always friendly and I would never have believed he was responsible for the terrible things of the SS and Gestapo."

10,000 CHILDREN NAZIS STOLE FOUND

Language Teams Of UNRRA Locate Them In Germany

D. DOANE

Arolsen, Germany, June 1 (AP)—Ten thousand children whom the Nazis kidnapped in conquered lands and tried to rear for future German cannon fodder have been found by the UNRRA in Germany, it was announced today.

An unrelenting search continues for thousands more children believed lured from their native lands by the Nazi pied pipers and injected into the life stream of the so-called "master race."

They are hidden in German institutions and private homes, where their real identity still is guarded by their captors. It took a mass detective operation to discover them.

6 Language Teams At Work

Headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said the search began last January and that six multilingual UNRRA teams now are at work.

As fast as the kidnapped children are found, they are brought to UNRRA child centers, where trained specialists nurse them back to mental and physical health before restoring them to home and family, if possible.

New details of the notorious Lidice massacre were brought to light by the UNRRA investigation. Although all the adult males in the little Czech village were murdered and the women thrown into concentration camps, the town's 97 children were scattered in German homes and institutions, according to stories told by nine of the children who have been located.

Diabolic Nazi Plan

The stories of the recovered children make plain the diabolical purpose of the systematic mass abduction. The Nazis planned to use the childhen to bolster their own manpower and at the same time reduce the manpower potential of neighboring countries.

The Nazis even screened their youthful captives carefully to find those of intellectual or physical superiority who could be trained for special uses. Many were sent to schools training future SS troopers.

Inferior children, or those who refused to absorb Nazi training, were used in medical experiments—human pin cushions for Nazi doctors who injected them with untried drugs which often killed them or left them mental or physical wrecks.

Germans Are Cunning

The difficulty of finding these lost children is complicated by the cunning with which they have been Germanized and induced to forget or deny that they ever were anything but German.

Many were placed in childless German homes at such early ages that they came to believe the Germans were their real parents or grew to love them and resisted identification efforts.

Older children were drilled to conceal their origin—and sometimes were sent to experimental stations if they revealed the secret.

Birth and police records, concentration camp documents, rumors and suspicions provide the initial clues to the children's whereabouts.

But language often proves the decisive evidence. UNRRA linguists try to discover if children suspected of foreign nationality can speak, or recognize languages other than German.

In one case a child spoke such good German and gave such logical answers that UNRRA interviewers were about to concede he was a German. Then one last question brought the defiant answer, "Nein, nein, nista." That "nista" was Serbian, and he proved to be a Yugoslavian Serb.

Some German foster parents poison the minds of their youthful charges against their real parents, often telling them the parents were criminals or deserted them, so that the children won't want to go back.

SAUCKEL DEFENSE ENDS

German Labor Leader Viewed as Uninformed on Abuses

NUREMBERG, Germany, June 1 (AP)—The defense of Fritz Sauckel against war crimes charges concluded today with the testimony of three German civil service employes that Hitler's war labor boss never received information concerning the mistreatment of foreign workers.

The International Military Tribunal then adjourned for the weekend.

Max Timm, Hubert Hildebrandt and Walter Stothfang—subordinates in Sauckel's labor administration, said a few isolated cases of a minor nature were reported to their office, but that they were unaware until after German capitulation of the mass murders and torture of hundreds of thousands of imported workers.

The tribunal on Monday will take up the defense of Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff of the German Army.

Ordered 8 GI's Shot, Malmedy SS Man Says

Dachau, Germany, June 1 (AP)—A former SS major said in a statement introduced at the Malmedy massacre trial today that he had ordered his men to shoot eight unarmed American prisoners in the Battle of the Bulge, but chided them afterward for stealing rings from the bodies.

The major, Gustav Knittel, explained that he feared looting of the dead might bring bad luck. Knittel is one of the 74 defendants on trial.

The statement, presented by the prosecution, said he decided to kill the prisoners because his unit was cut off on all sides and he had been "moved spiritually" by the death of his bravest noncommissioned officer.

Civilian Massacres Told

Mme. Regina Gregoire, of Stavelot, Belgium, said she was among eight women, fifteen children and two men driven out of a cellar and accused of shooting at German soldiers. When the Belgians denied the charge, she testified, the Germans opened fire with pistols and killed nineteen of the group.

Jean Elias, a former member of the Belgian resistance movement, told of finding the bodies of thirteen of his neighbors, ranging in age from 1 to 82 years, who had been killed by SS troops.

Vlassov Vanishes In Reds' Hands

R. OIRKAGAN

Frankfurt, June 1 (AP)—United States Army intelligence officers said today that Lieut. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, termed Russia's No. 1 native-born war criminal, was secretly handed over to the Red Army a year ago and that his fate is a mystery to the Western Allies.

Releasing hitherto confidential information, the Americans said the once-honored former Soviet army commander was reported to have been turned over to the Russians by Czechoslovak authorities after he was taken prisoner in Prague May 5, 1945.

Interested In His Fate

"It would be interesting to know what happened to him afterward and what his status is," these officers said.

Since Vlassov's capture, thousands of his saber-wielding Cossacks, whom he led against the Red Army he once served, have been sent back to their homeland to face Soviet justice.

Speculation as to Vlassov's whereabouts has circulated since his disappearance at the war's end. Only last week, French reports said he and a woman friend had been picked up "trying to leave" the United States occupation zone.

No Word Since Last Summer

The last reports to the United States Army from its agents were in midsummer last year.

These said that Vlassov, who commanded the Red Army on the Smolensk front to 1941 and who switched to the Nazi cause when he was captured, and an infantry regiment of pro-German cossacks moved into Prague on May 5, 1945, under an agreement to surrender.

The United States intelligence report said Vlassov and some of his men, believed to number about 1,200, were turned over to the Russians on their arrival a few days later.

Gone When Yanks Entered

"By the time our units came into Prague, Vlassov had disappeared and we never have been able to find out what happened to him," American officers said.

1948

Since the first of the year, American authorities have turned over to Russia three carloads of Vlassov's men, captured by United States forces. When the first transfer of these prisoners was made, under provisions of the Yalta agreement, 11 Russians killed themselves and 21 others attempted suicide rather than undergo repatriation.

Wac Driver Killed in Germany

HEIDELBERG, Germany, June 1 (AP).—United States Army authorities announced tonight that one Wac corporal was killed and another seriously injured when their jeep plunged off a bridge near here May 27. Elizabeth G. Smith, of Bridgeport, Pa., the driver, was killed instantly. Jean A. Mauger, of Milwaukee, was removed to a Heidelberg Army hospital.

Pope Warns Italian, French Voters

J. Reknight

Vatican City, June 1 (AP)—Pope Pius XII in a world broadcast on the eve of critical Italian and French elections, declared today that the voters would choose between "the champions or the wreckers of Christian civilization" and urged church followers to reject the spirit of "state absolutism."

Reviewing the prospects for peace a year after the war's end, the Pontiff said "the first sure and decisive step toward a just peace has not been taken" and warned that present international instability might lead to "a violent explosion."

"How premature, not to say illusory, appears today the hope that all men of responsibility, without exception, in view of the lessons taught them in the bloody school of war would show themselves really animated by a deep horror of all ideas of despotism, of every attempt at forcible domination of other peoples," the Pontiff said.

Christianity Or Materialism

The Pope said the issue in the French and Italian elections tomorrow was whether the two nations would "continue to rest on the firm rock of Christianity" or would "choose to entrust their lot for the future to the unfeeling omnipotence of a materialistic state without any ideal beyond this world—without religion and without God."

"The one or the other of these two possibilities will come to be according as the names victorious at the polling booths will be those of the champions or the wreckers of Christian civilization," he said. "The answer is in the electors' hands. Theirs is the responsibility—and how serious it is!

"On the one side there is the spirit of domination—of domination of state absolutism which claims for itself all the controls of the political, social and economic machine of which men—living beings made to God's likeness and sharers by adoption in God's own life—would be only the soulless wheels.

"Prepared To Resist"

"On its side the Church rises, serene and calm, but resolute and prepared to resist any attack. She, as a good, tender, charitable mother, certainly does not seek a fight, but because she is a mother by the sole moral force of her love, she is firmer, more indomitable, more immovable than all material forces when there is a question of defending the dignity, the integrity,, the life, the honor, the liberty, the eternal welfare of her children."

Not once in his twenty-minute address did the Pope mention communism by name. The Communists are strong contenders in both the Italian and French elections.

The Pontiff spoke in response to the greeting of 21 members of the Sacred College of Cardinals on the occasion of his name day, the feast of St. Eugenio.

Refers To Plebiscite

The passages in his address referring to the two elections were included under the subtitle "The Delicate Mission of the Church."

He referred to the plebiscite in which Italy's 28,000,000 voters tomorrow will decide upon the future of the monarchy and select a new constituent assembly, and to the important French election to choose a constituent assembly which will attempt to draw the constitution for the Fourth French Republic.

The Pontiff told his followers there was no reason why they should become frightened or dejected, because "you are many, many more than the appearances seem to indicate, even though others, by their bravado and arrogance, aim to create a false impression of the strength of their ranks."

"Stronger Than Adversaries"

"You are strong, and stronger than your adversaries," he told his followers, "because your intimate convictions (it is they that count the most) are true, sincere, substantial, founded on eternal principles and not on false ideas, on erroneous systems, on fallacious maxims, on monetary impressions or opportunism. God is with you."

The Pope expressed the belief that the strong should demonstrate their abandonment of imperialistic and domineering spirit through "an upright and equitable attitude toward the weak."

He added that "as long as a more or less veiled threat of recources to violence or to political or economic pressure smothers the voice of right, one must admit frankly that the first sure and decisive step toward a just peace has not yet been taken."

Not Surprised

"How then can we be surprised if the lack of security and the precarious and uncertain situation lays a heavy burden on peoples' spirits, if a general sense of uneasiness, of discontent of dicouragement poisons the air, clips the wings of every noble purpose, clogs all good will and suffocates the spirit of generosity and dedication necessary for real reconstruction?

"Can we be surprised if that very instability and uncertainty which is disturbing international relations as well as the internal order of individual nations poisons the struggles between parties and the conflict of opposing interests, increases their bitterness and stirs up passions even to the extent of preparing and provoking their violent explosion in an uncertain future?"

A year ago, he said the people "hailed the advent of a peace, which, although still insufficient to satisfy their legitimate aspirations, might suffice at least to create tolerable living conditions."

Long Road To Peace

"A year has passed," he continued, "Today it is but too clear that we were right, alas, in allowing our word to betray the uneasiness which weighed on our Father's heart, the anxiety which threw a shadow over our joy from the cessation of hostilities. To a true and genuine peace we insisted upon on the occasion of this same feast, the road will be long and arduous—too long for the pent-up aspirations of mankind starving for order and calm.

"Since then there have been multiplied efforts, discussions, exchanges of views, even direct contacts between the statesmen in whose hands lie the destinies of the world. But not seldom one gathers the impression that true peace, peace such as answers to the needs and the yearnings of the human and Christian conscience, rather than coming closer, is moving away; rather than gaining strength and consistence as a trust-inspiring reality, is tending to fade away and vanish."

No Firm Step Taken For True Peace In Year, Says Pope

F. Kuttner

Vatican City, June 1 (AP)—Pope Pius XII said in a world broadcast today that the path to "true peace" seemed farther away now than at the end of hostilities a year ago, and that "the first resolute step toward the attainment of true peace has not yet been taken."

Speaking from his private library, the Pontiff said that all responsible men, instructed in the bloody school of war, did not yet show themselves to be "truly against despotism and domination of other nations with force."

Cites Tomorrow's Elections

Observing that two countries, Italy and France, would hold elections tomorrow, the Pope asserted:

"What will be decided is whether these Latin sisters will continue the Christian way of life or choose a materialistic state—without religion and without God."

The decision, he added, would depend upon "the names of the candidates elected."

The pontiff declared that the present lack of security in the world, which he said arose from "disturbing international relations," can "exasperate passions to the point of preparing and provoking in a dark tomorrow a violent explosion." The way to peace, he said, "is long and arduous."

Says Church Bars Despotism

The Pope spoke on the occasion of his name day—the Feast of St. Eugenio—a few minutes after he had received the greetings of 21 members of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The Pontiff, speaking of "the delicate mission of the church," struck out on the eve of a crucial Italian election against "subversive and atheistic elements" which he said sought to assume the leadership of the people.

"The grave duty always resting on the church to arouse the consciences of all to inculcate rectitude, moderation and respect for truth and law becomes particularly hard and distasteful in times of agitation and crisis," he said.

It has become double important for the church to "illumine the track," the Pope said, when "subversive and atheistic elements seek to take the leadership of the deluded masses as if they were a silly flock, hiding from them under false appearances the objectives, specially in the moral and religious sphere, toward which they are leading them."

Hits "Erroneous Systems"

The Pontiff begged the people of the church to remember their strength and to remember that "your intimate convictions—it is they that count the most—are true, sincere, substantial, founded on eternal principles and not on false ideas, on erroneous systems, on fallacious maxims, on monetary impressions or opportunism."

The pontiff told the faithful not to be afraid.

"You are more numerous than your adversaries," he said.

Speaking of the church, the Pope said it had come out of the storm "with renewed youth" and recalled Leo XIII's description of the church as the "defender of the people against despotism and of the individual rights of citizens."

Deplores Domination

"The church is serene and calm," the pontiff declared, "and it does not seek battle." He added, however that it is "firmer and more indomitable and more steadfast than all material forces."

The Pope recalled the world's hopes for peace a year ago when arms were laid down, but said today those hopes appeared "premature, if not illusory."

The Pontiff said it appeared, that all responsible men, instructed in the school of war did not yet show themselves "to be truly against despotism and domination of other nations with force."

Warns Of New Explosion

His Holiness warned that the present lack of security "by disturbing international relations can exasperate passions to the point of preparing and provoking in a dark tomorrow a violent explosion."

The Pope said the church's task is doubly important and urgent "when the forces of upheaval and atheism are being employed to lead deluded masses."

It is all the more necessary, he said, that the church should illuminate the way and clear the rocks and whirlpools that lurk in wait for the ship of state.

Opposes Imperialism

The Pope said that the sincere abandonment of the spirit of imperialism and domination was manifested in the attitude of the strong toward the weak, but that as long as "the more or less veiled menaces of recourse to violence or political and economic pressure oppress the voice of law, it must be recognized that the first resolute step towards attainment of true peace has not yet been taken."

The work of reconstruction, the Pontiff said, will not be accomplished successfully if it is not based upon law, order and liberty.

Accuses Clergymen.

London, June 1 (A. P.).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda accused Roman Catholic clergymen today of threatening spiritual damnation to church members who voted for left-wing parties in Italian elections Sunday, according to the Moscow radio.

A Tass dispatch broadcast by Moscow radio said that, upon Vatican orders, "the huge army of Catholic preachers, consisting of fifty-two archbishops, 229 bishops, tens of thousands of priests and over 500,000 monks and nuns was mobilized to conduct election propaganda in an effort to 'catch' votes for the reactionary royalist forces united in a single anti-democratic camp."

"The clergy is unscupulous in its desire to intimidate and disorientate the faithful," the broadcast said. "Many bishops are publishing propaganda articles in the press threatening Catholics who vote for left-wing parties with torture in the next world."

Pope's Address to Cardinals

ROME, June 1 (AP)—The text of Pope Pius' broadcast in response to greetings from the College of Cardinals today:

Once more the feast of the Holy Pontiff Eugene I, son like ourselves of the Eternal City, gives us, venerable brethren, the joy of being in your midst, intimately united with you, our most immediate and assiduous collaborators.

Our holy patron has enjoyed for nearly thirteen centuries in the glory of the Lord the recompense of his virtues and good works and for us who bear here below the burden of the Supreme Apostolic Ministry it is a deep consolation to feel that we are aided and sustained by his powerful patronage.

It is likewise a great comfort to us in the midst of such grave circumstances and such exacting duties to know that we have the support of your tireless cooperation and unalterable fidelity. They have been testified to us afresh by your venerable dean, whose fresh vigor belies his years, with all his customary nobility of expression and delicacy of thought.

THE INSTABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY OF THE PRESENT HOUR

Our thoughts bring us back to a year ago. All over Europe the arms had at last been laid down, the whirlwind of war was quieted and a sense of relief flooded all hearts. After such long and piercing anxiety they hailed the advent of peace, of a peace which, although still insufficient to satisfy their legitimate aspirations, might suffice at least to create tolerable living conditions.

A year has passed. Today it is but too clear that we were right, alas, in allowing our word to betray the uneasiness which weighed on our father's heart, the anxiety which threw a shadow over our joy from the cessation of hostilities. To a true and genuine peace we insisted on the occasion of this same feast, the road will be long and arduous, too long for the pent-up aspirations of mankind, starving for order and calm.

Since then there have been multiplied efforts, discussions, exchanges of views, even direct contacts between the statesmen in whose hands lie the destinies of the world, but not seldom one gathers the impression that true peace, peace such as answers to the needs and the yearnings of the human and Christian conscience, rather than coming closer, is moving away, rather than gaining strength and consistence as a trust-inspiring reality, it tends almost to fade away and vanish.

The more the cards heap up on the international conference tables, the greater become the difficulties and hindrances to the achievement of solutions that are morally justifiable. How premature, not to say illusory, appears today the hope that all men of responsibility without exception in view of the lessons taught them in the bloody school of war would show themselves really animated by a deep horror of all ideas of despotism, of every attempt at the forcible domination of other peoples.

It is by an upright and equitable attitude toward the weak that the strong show a sincere abandonment of an imperialistic, domineering spirit and a genuine adherence to the principles of justice, but as long as a more or less veiled threat of recourse to violence or to political or economic pressure smothers the voice of right, one must admit frankly that the first sure and decisive step toward a just peace has not yet been taken.

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How, then, can we be surprised if the lack of security and the precarious and uncertain situation lays a heavy burden on people's spirits, if a general sense of uneasiness, of discontent, of discouragement poisons the air, clips the wings of every noble purpose, clogs all good-will and suffocates the spirit of generosity and dedication necessary for real reconstruction?

Can we be surprised if that very instability and uncertainty which is disturbing international relations as well as the internal order of individual nations poisons the struggles between parties and the conflict of opposing interests increases their bitterness and stirs up passions even to the extent of preparing and provoking their violent explosion in an uncertain future?

THE DELICATE MISSION OF THE CHURCH

The grave duty always resting on the church to arouse the consciences of all to inculcate rectitude, moderation and respect for truth and law becomes particularly hard and distasteful in times of agitation and crisis. But for that very reason it becomes doubly important and imperative when in fact the tide of earthly competitions and rivalries takes on the menacing aspect of a swelling tempest, when in the heat of the fight ephemeral alliances dictated solely by economic and political interests threaten to destroy the sense of true Christian brotherhood, when subversive and atheistic elements seek to take the leadership of the deluded masses as if they were a silly flock, hiding from them under false appearances the objectives, especially in the moral and religious sphere, toward which they are leading them, it becomes all the more necessary that the church irradiate from its high beacon the light of Christ to illumine the track and point out with precision the bounds beyond which to the right and to the left hidden rocks and whirlpools are ready to cleave and swallow down the ship.

Undoubtedly the bitter experiences of the war, the delusions of the post-war period and the prevision of a future so poor in hopes confront the church in the discharge of its work with an evergrowing multitude of men whose strength has been exhausted by misfortune and whose vigor and energy have been undermined.

EXHORTATION TO CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE

There is no reason, however, why we should allow ourselves to become frightened or dejected or fail to take a comprehensive view of the entire situation. Therefore we shall never tire of telling our children, and as many as agree with them, to have confidence, do not become downhearted, you are many, many more than the appearances seem to indicate, even though others by their bravado and arrogance aim to create a false impression of the strength of their ranks. You are strong, and stronger than your adversaries, because your intimate convictions (it is they that count the most) are true, sincere, substantial, founded on eternal principles, and not on false ideas, on erroneous systems, on fallacious maxims, on monetary impressions or opportunism. God is with you.

In profound humility, but at the same time with the greatest gratitude to God, we can well insist on the protection God has never ceased to exercise in defense of his church in order to bring it victoriously through the squalls of recent years, especially those of the war years, and that over the whole surface of the globe. We have under our eyes the reports which reach us from the entire world, and despite all the opposition, all the defects which could and did appear, we may make this affirmation. The church as a whole stands united and sound, within and without, wherever because of deliberate and systematic persecutions or as a result of the cruel wartime destruction it was deprived of every visible support and despoiled of its legitimate possessions, it saw the spirit of union increase among the faithful and their zeal grow more ardent.

And if not everywhere, at least in the majority of cases it came out of the trial with a renewed, youthful vigor.

One might say that, in the light of the terrible happenings of the past few years, which called up before the mind the picture of the last judgment, the children of the church, no less in mission countries than in countries long Catholic, experienced almost sensibly the truth of their faith and the unchallengeable worth of Christian thought. And as to what concerns works of charity, courage and heroism to the shedding of blood for the faith, we do not hesitate to say that the church of today can well stand comparison with that of the past.

And hence it is a point of capital importance in this hour that Catholics and all who admit and adore a personal God and observe His decalogue do not permit themselves to be frightened by anything in the world, but rather that they appreciate their proper strength.

THE CHURCH IS THE CHAMPION AND GUARDIAN OF TRUE LIBERTY

Let them therefore realize how much they and they alone can really and efficaciously contribute to the work of reconstruction, and that it will never reach a happy conclusion if it is not based on right, on order and liberty—on liberty, we wish to emphasize, to reach out to what is true and good, liberty such as will be in harmony with the well being of every people in particular and of the whole great family of peoples. Such liberty the church has ever proclaimed, guarded and defended.

Over sixty years ago our great predecessor, Leo XIII, called on the evidence of history to show the church's incessant solicitude to protect the peoples against the despotism of princes careless of the common good, to defend municipalities and families against unjust interference on the part of the State and to uphold the dignity of the human person and the rights of every citizen (cf., Enc Immortale Dei, Nov. 19, 1885, Leonis XIII, Acta Vol. 5, Page 42).

Have not these assertions received a new and convincing confirmation in the past few decades?

Tomorrow the citizens of two great nations [Italy and France] go in compact array to the polling booths. What is really at issue? It is to be decided if the one and the other of these two nations, of these two sister nations of Latin culture, of more than a millenary of Christian civilization, will continue to rest on the firm rock of Christianity, on the acknowledgement of a personal god, on belief in the spiritual dignity and the eternal destiny of man, or, if, instead, they will choose to entrust their lot for the future to the unfeeling omnipotence of a materialistic state without any ideal beyond this world, without religion and without God.

The one or the other of these two possibilities will come to be according as the names victorious at the polling-booths will be those of the champions or the wreckers of Christian civilization. The answer is in the electors' hands. Theirs is the high responsibility, and how serious it is.

On the one side there is the spirit of domination, of domination of state absolutism, which claims for itself all the controls of the political, social and economic machine, of which men—living beings made to God's likeness and sharers by adoption in God's own life—would be only the soulless wheels. On its side the church rises serene and calm but resolute and prepared to resist any attack. She, as a good, tender, charitable mother, certainly does not seek a fight but, because she is a mother, by the sole moral force of her love she is firmer, more indomitable, more immovable than all material forces when there is a question of defending the dignity, the integrity, the life, the honor, the liberty, the eternal welfare of her children.

FOR THE PRISONERS AND EXILES

And now, venerable brethren, after our intimate celebration of this festive recurrence how could we leave you without directing our thoughts to so many other sons of ours whom the war and the post-war period have for many long years deprived of every family joy?

Feast days and domestic anniversaries make them feel only more keenly than on other days the bitterness of exile. We intend to speak of the prisoners of war and of civilian internees, then of those who, having been stripped at times to the last farthing of their meager savings, have been driven from their homes and their native land, and finally of those who, singly or in wandering groups, have not the heart to return to their old homes, no longer such for them in the present circumstances, and who seek anxiously to make a new home for themselves elsewhere.

We spoke about them recently in our last Christmas message and in our address to the diplomatic corps which came to greet us last February. We readily acknowledge that in the past few months notable contingents of prisoners of war have been repatriated. If then today we dwell once more on the hundreds of thousands of men still held prisoner and those unhappy people without fatherland or home, it is because we feel ourselves driven to it by the innumerable petitions imploring our intervention and because such a situation calls imperiously for a speedy and efficacious remedy.

These multiple and insistent appeals on behalf of the prisoners of war come to us from people of every social condition. There are mothers who yearn to have again their sons, so far off. There are wives who can no longer support the burden of family needs weighing on their own weak powers now at length worn out. There are sons who vainly await the encouraging smile and practical aid of a father who will mold and prepare them for the hard requirements of life. Groups of townspeople and public authorities demand the return of their youth, the best forces with which to begin and carry on the work of reconstruction in their own countries. And with that work is bound up the general restoration of the society of the nations.

Among the prisoners, some very young were conscripted en masse just before the end of the war and without ever having handled a rifle find themselves thrown into concentration camps. Of the others, far more numerous, not a few away for a whole seven years from their fatherland have already passed possibly five or six of them languishing in captivity or dragging out a miserable life in labor squads. We are not unaware that the cold texts of international law do not oblige the victor to free his prisoners till after the conclusion of peace, but the daily aggravating spiritual and moral needs of the prisoners themselves and of their relatives and the sacred rights of matrimony and of the family cry to heaven more loudly and more strongly than all the juridical texts and demand that an end be put to this regime of prisoner of war and concentration camps.

If, however, one or another of the victor states for economic reasons judges it could not dispense with the manual labor of these workers, they would do well to consider if such an advantage could not be equally or better secured by substituting for them free men of the same country as the prisoners on just and humane terms of discipline and work.

Nor are we unaware of another difficulty often brought forward to justify the painful delays in repatriation: namely, the scarcity of transport and the imperative necessity of other shipments. Still we cannot but express the hope that humane feeling and political wisdom, which urge everyone to be deeply interested in these men's return home, may take precedence over other considerations and interests, however legitimate, and may point out opportune expedients such as will provide both for the restoration to their homes of prisoners detained overseas and for the exigencies of post-war traffic.

As to the other two categories who have been exiled or otherwise obliged to live far from their fatherland, sometimes in territories with a population already superior to what their agriculture and industry could support in normal times, there should be a question of providing for the settling of these poor people overseas; and we are quite confident that the states and continents capable of receiving them will not fail to open their doors to them, and so perform a work of great Christian charity.

FOR THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART

On this first day of the month dedicated in a special way to devotion to the most sacred heart of Jesus we feel even more keenly than usually an immense sorrow at the sight of human society more than ever withdrawn from Christ and at the same time an inexpressible compassion at the spectacle of the unprecedented calamities with which it is afflicted because of its apostasy.

For that reason we feel urged to raise our voice once more to recall to our children of the Catholic world the warning the Divine Saviour has never ceased to stress down the ages in his revelations to the privileged soul he deigned to choose as his messenger: Disarm God's punitive justice by a crusade of expiation the world over, oppose to the band of those who blaspheme the name of God and transgress his law a world league of all those who give him due honor and offer his offended majesty the tribute of homage, sacrifice and reparation which so many others deny him.

It is therefore our ardent desire and our express purpose that the month which begins today and will close this year with the celebration of the solemn Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus may be in its entirety a devout and fervent preparation for that feast, above all by giving practical effect to that great mission of expiation and reparation through acts of piety, charity and penance.

We trust that the zeal of our most venerable brethren in the episcopate of priests and religious members of Catholic Action and, especially of the young, will draw the hearts of the faithful of the universal church a confiteor of humility, repentance and trustful recourse to the divine mercy with such sincerity, ardor and intensity of spirit to compel, so to speak, Him who is bountiful to forgive (Is. 55, 7) to fulfill in favor of the new alliance the promise already made by the mouth of the prophet to the people of Israel: Revertere aversatrix Israel, ait Dominus, et non avertam faciem meam a vobis, quia sanctus ego sum, dicit Dominus et non irascar in perpetuum. (Jer. 3, 12). (Return, O rebellious Israel, saith the Lord, and I will not turn away my face from you; for I am holy, saith the Lord, and I will not be angry forever.)

With the hope deep in our heart that this confession and profession of the entire world presented to the Father in heaven, by the heart of Jesus, which is a propitiation for our sins and our peace and our reconciliation (Lit. of the Sacred Heart of Jesus), may placate His justice and draw down on the whole human family an abundance of His grace, we bestow on you, venerable brethren, on as many as are yours in the Lord and on all those who are one with you in communion of thought and feeling our apostolic benediction.

Italians Vote On King Today

Rome, June 1 (AP)—Clashes between monarchists and republicans broke out in Milan today on the eve of Italy's plebiscite on whether to keep the Royal House of Savoy or to start back on the road from fascism and defeat under a republic.

The Italian news agency Ansa said that King Umberto II, whose fate will be decided at the polls tomorrow, was forced to leave the Milan cathedral through an underground [illegible] demonstrators broke through a police cordon as he appeared at the cathedral door.

Clashes In Squares Reported

Clashes had been going on in the huge Duomo Square while the King visited the cathedral, and in the Royal Palace Square while Alfred Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, paid Umberto "a visit of homage," Ansa reported.

The dispatch did not say whether the demonstrators at the cathedral who broke through the cordon were hostile. Umberto left shortly afterward for Venice to complete his "campaign tour." "He will return to Rome probably to cast a vote himself tomorrow," a royalist spokesman said.

In addition to deciding the issue of monarchy versus republic, the voters, with the women outnumbering the men, will elect delegates to a constituent assembly which will write the political, social and economic principles of the new Italian state.

28,000,000 Eligible To Vote

Approximately 15,000,000 women and 13,000,000 men are eligible to participate in the balloting—the first free expression of national opinion since Benito Mussolini imposed his dictatorship a generation ago.

The Ministry of the Interior said the official verdict on monarchy or republic would not be known until after June 7, with the Supreme Court of Decision making the announcement. Returns in the constituent assembly voting probably will be announced earlier.

Even Split Suggested

On the eve of the voting most impartial observers still predicted a republican victory, although conceding that the monarchists appeared to have gained strength since King Umberto assumed the throne after the abdication of his father, Vittorio Emanuele III, on May 9.

On the basis of returns from local elections in March and April, observers also predicted that the 556 constituent seats would be split evenly between the Right and Left, with the Moderate (Catholic) Christian Democrat party again emerging as the nation's strongest political force.

In a last appeal to the nation, King Umberto promised the Italians another chance later to decide the question of monarchy versus republic if they voted this time to leave him on the throne. He said his proposed new plebiscite would be held immediately after the consistuent assembly completed a new constitution and would be "in any form the popular representation might propose."

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Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, asserted that Umberto's action had violated the election law which Umberto had approved and signed as lieutenant general of the realm, and added that if the monarchy won the plebiscite Umberto "will not assume the throne at all, but must await the decision of the constituent assembly on who shall be the chief of state."

May Choose Any Italian

The law provides that the assembly may choose an Italian as the new king, but most observers believe a monarchial victory would mean a vote of confidence in the House of Savoy, and limit the choice to either the 47-year-old Umberto or to his son, the 8-year-old Crown Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples.

Proportional representation, designed to insure representation to minorities, will be used for the assembly voting. Each voter will mark his ballot secretly in a booth, and return it to the polls clerk who will place it in the ballot box.

Voting will be on state-printed ballots. Voters will place an "x" after monarchy or republic, which will be identified by symbols as well as the words. Voting for delegates to the constituent assembly will be by party symbol alone, with 51 different symbols represented.

ITALIAN KING FLEES MILANESE CROWD

Rome, June 1 (A. P.).—Ansa, the Italian news agency, reported that demonstrators broke through a police cordon as King Humbert II appeared at the door of Milan Cathedral today and forced him to leave through an underground passage. The dispatch said that clashes between Monarchists and Republicans had been going on in the huge Duomo Square while the King visited the cathedral, but did not state whether the demonstrators which broke through the cordon were friendly or hostile.

The fate of the monarchy will be decided in a national plebiscite tomorrow. Humbert left Milan shortly after the demonstration for Venice to complete his "campaign tour."

Ansa said that clashes also occurred on the Royal Palace Square while Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, paid the monarch a "visit of homage." No casualties were reported.

In an eleventh hour bid to retain his crown, Humbert announced to Italy's 28,000,000 voters that if they decided tomorrow to leave him on the throne, he would give them another chance soon to vote on the question of the Monarchy versus a Republic. (AP)

DUTY UNENDED, ANDERS SAYS

Polish General Tells His Men March To Freedom Goes On

Rome, June 1 (AP)—Lieu. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, in an order of the day to his 2d Polish Corps, informed his troops today that while their demobilization was at hand their duty "is not yet finished. Our march to a free and independent Poland goes on."

Anders, bitter foe of communism and target of many attacks from Moscow, told his men who had fought with the Allies against the Germans in Italy that he had reflected deeply before accepting demobilization and the changing of his army into a resettlement corps under 'the heavy decisoin and . . . one-sided determination of the British Government."

"It is not my duty as your commander," he said, "to soften the hard meaning of this decision at a time when Poland has not yet recovered her full independence.

"Poland Was The Price"

"In nearly seven years of our unintrrupted soldier march we were forced to crush not only the enemy's ranks, but also difficult political crises resulting from the international political bargains in which Poland was the price."

Polish hearts, he added, could never forget that they fought under the eyes of the Holy See, "also fighting for its freedom." He said that the "long friendship between the Italian and Polish peoples had been bound tighter by the common struggle."

Polish circles here said transfer of the troops to Britain would begin in about a week and would be completed in about six months.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced May 22 that the 110,000 Polish troops in Italy would be discharged in Britain and allowed to remain as workmen.

8 DIE IN CRASH OF U.S. PLANE NEAR NAPLES

22 Missing, 8 Rescued—Survivor Says He Saw 11 Chutes in Air

Naples, June 1—(AP)—At least eight of 38 persons aboard were killed today when a U. S. Army transport plane from India crashed in flames into the sea near Naples, and 22 of the occupants still were missing early tonight.

(A Salerno dispatch to the Rome newspaper Giornale D'Italia said the known dead totaled 25).

Only eight persons were rescued immediately, American military policemen said.

All 38 persons aboard the plane, flying to the United States, were said to be military personnel.

The bodies of eight were recovered. Italian fishermen sped to the scene as soon as the plane plunged into the Tyrrhenian Sea near Ravello, a scenic spot just south of the big port of Naples.

The plane caught fire in the air and some of the passengers managed to bail out before it crashed, one survivor said.

The Army said the crash occurred when panicky passengers rushed to the tail of the fire-swept plane, throwing it into a steep climb, then stalling it and finally sending it onto a tight spin.

An Army Public Relations Officer said the co-pilot, Lt. Robert J. Keyes, one of the survivors, reported the fire started in the pilot's cockpit, apparently caused by a broken hydraulic line, as the ship neared the Italian coast.

Despite efforts to combat it with extinguishers, the flames spread and the pilots were forced out of the cockpit, putting the plane on the automatic pilot.

As the pilots directed the passengers to don parachutes, the fire spread to the passenger section, causing the panic that resulted in the crash.

The Army listed the survivors as Keyes, Sgt. Edward I. Ignotis, Staff Sgt. Stanley Moore, Pfc. Ralph Parker, Corp. James H. Cordrey, Lt. William D. Flaskamp, Lt. Keith S. Ellis, and Technical Sgt. Robert G. King of Grove City, Pa. The home addresses of all survivors except King were not available.

Pending notification of their families, the names of the victims were withheld.

The names of the victime were withheld pending notification of their families.

Sergeant King said the fire started in the pilot's compartment "and we were all told to abandon ship immediately.

"I hit the water just after the plane crashed. I looked up and saw 11 parachutes in the air. The plane seemed to crumple and sink."

King was unharmed but shaken. He was taken to the American Hospital in Naples.

He said the plane left an airfield near Calcutta yesterday and took off from Cairo early today en route to Rome.

An American patrol boat stationed in Naples found only floating parachutes, mail bags and debris when it arrived at the scene of the crash. The Italian fishermen had already rescued the eight survivors.

Crash Kills 8 On U.S. Plane

Naples, June 1 (AP)—An American Army transport plane, en route from India to the United States, fell in flames into the sea near Naples today and American military police said at least eight of the 38 persons aboard were killed.

The military police said eight bodies were recovered, eight persons were rescued and the other 22 were still missing. All aboard were described as military personnel.

Nine parachutes were observed in the air as the plane hit the sea near Ravello, south of Naples.

PUPPET HEAD OF ROMANIA IS EXECUTED

Marshal Antonescu and Three Aides Shot as War Criminals

Bucharest, June 1—(AP)—Marshal Ion Antonescu, premier of Romania during the Nazi occupation, and three members of his puppet government were executed today as war criminals.

The 61-year-old former premier was executed at Jilava Prison, outside Bucharest, with Mihai Antonescu, his deputy premier and foreign secretary; General Vasiliu, former under-secretary of the interior; and George Alexiani, former governor of Transistria, where Jews were massacred during the war.

The two Antonescues were not related.

Romanian officials announced the executions, which were carried out by a firing squad. Foreign press representatives, except for a Russian photographer, were excluded from the execution on orders of Premier Petru Groza, an official said.

Reporters saw the prisoners marched toward the execution plot. The former premier walked jauntily. The other Antonescu trembled.

Royal commutations saved former Defense Minister Constantine Pantazi, former secret service chief Christescu and Radu Lecca, former commissioner for Jewish affairs, who also had been convicted.

ARRESTS ARE PROTESTED

Rumania's Holding of Americans Called Outrageous

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 1 (AP)—The United States Government protested in a note today against what it called the "outrageous conduct" of the Rumanian Government in arresting three Rumanian employes of the United States Military Mission.

The note demanded that the Government of Premier Petru Groza release the employes immediately and that in the future, when such action is contemplated, the United States authorities be consulted first.

All three employes still are held incommunicado. The best available information is that the arrest of the employes and of many Liberal and Peasant party personalities was connected with what the Government has declared was a plot against it.

It appeared that the Communists were attempting to establish a connection between the alleged plot and the American Mission.

Catholic Bishops Plead for Tiso

Prague, June 1 (A. P.).—A group of Slovak Roman Catholic bishops recommended today that mercy be shown to Dr. Joseph Tiso, war-time President of Slovakia under the Nazis. The bishops said in an open letter to the Slovak National Council that they were convinced Tiso's intentions were good, even though he made some mistakes. The letter added that clemency would strengthen the unity of Slovakia with Bohemia and Moravia, the other major divisions of Czecho-Slovakia. Tiso formerly was a Roman Catholic parish priest. He is in prison awaiting trial on collaboration charges. He was captured by United States Army units.

Russia Reported Cool On Pact With Austria

Rejection of '50-50' Oil Plan Cited as Reason

VIENNA, June 1 (AP).—Johann Boehm, president of the Austrian Trade Council Association, said today the Soviet Union had "cooled off" on the proposition of a trade agreement with Austria after the Austrian government rejected a Russian plan for "fifty-fifty" agreement on the Zistersdorf oil field, now in Russian hands.

An Austrian trade delegation was ready to leave for Moscow last year, Boehm said, when the Russian government proposed formation of a Russian-Austrian company to run the oil fields on a "fifty-fifty" basis, with Austria contributing $27,000,000 and the prospecting rights at Zistersdorf.

"Since the provisional Austrian government was of the view that it could not raise the $27,000,000 in order to join the Soviet-Austrian Oil Company, it declined to sign the offered agreement," Boehm said. "To our regret, there has been a certain degree of ill-feeling on the Russian side since then, which has hindered the closing of a commercial agreement between Austria and Russia."

IRAQI CABINET QUITS

Bagdad, May 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Iraqi Cabinet resigned yesterday after meeting Senate opposition on the administration of domestic affairs. A new government was organized by Arshad al Umary, former Foreign Minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the San Francisco Conference.

The Cabinet change, effected immediately after Regent Emir Abdul Illah's return from the Cairo conference of Arab rulers, was not expected to alter Iraq's foreign policy.

Political observers attached significance to the failure to include Baba Ali, son of Mullah Mustafa el Barzani, leader of several Kurdish revolts, in the new Cabinet.

NANKING TROOPS ADVANCE IN CHINA

Four Towns Reported Taken In Area South Of Changchun

Peiping, June 1 (AP)—The Chinese Government commander in Manchuria reported today that his troops, cleaning out the broad plains and swamp area south of Changchun, had captured four more towns from the Communists.

Places reported captured were Yentungshan and Tsingyuan, on the railroad running from Mukden to Yunki (Kirin), and Haishihcheng and Hwaiten, in the Sungari reservoir district between Changchun and the Korean border.

The announcement was carried in the *Hsin Shen Pao*, newspaper of the commander, Gen. Tu Li-ming.

Reports Drives Halted

The Government Minister of Information announced that the Communist offensives in the north China provinces of Hopeh and Shantung, notably a three-way drive on Tsinan, Shantung's capital, had been halted.

At the same time, the Communist new China News Agency accused Government troops of attacking Communist 8th Route Army men in the towns of Hsiangho, Paoti and Ningho, all in the immediate vicinity of Peiping.

The Communist report, broadcast from Yenan, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Peiping was "not entirely unconnected with this major attack" within 30 miles east and north of Peiping, seat of the Chinese-American truce headquarters. (AP)

China Troops Gain In Manchuria

Peiping, June 1 (AP)—Gen. Tu Li-ming reported today that Government troops captured several more towns as they expanded their push northeast from Szepingkai.

The vanguard of Tu's Manchurian Corps, moving north from Panshih, reached Yentungshan. Another unit captured Haishihcheng and Hwaiten, 40 miles northeast of Panshih, said Tu's newspaper, *Hsin Shen Pao*. Tsingyuan, midway between Mukden and Panshih on the Mukden-Harbin railroad, was also reported seized.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information said Communist activity in Shantung and Hopeh provinces, including a three-prong drive on Tsinan, had halted.

Through train service on the Shanhaikwan-Mukden railroad was resumed today.

Attack Reported

San Francisco, June 1 (AP)—Chinese Communist headquarters, in an English-language broadcast from Yenan, today reported that two Chinese Government divisions attacked Communist-held towns near Peiping Thursday.

"It is believed that Chiang Kai-shek's return to Peiping on the same day is not entirely unconnected with this major attack on Communist-held areas, despite the (January) truce agreement," said the broadcast, recorded in San Francisco by the Associated Press.

Communist leaders previously charged that Chiang's week-long visit to Mukden was to direct a Government offensive in Manchuria.

"Neutral observers believe that such a major attack, taking place only 30 miles from Peiping, where Sino-American executive (truce)

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headquarters is located and directed by Kuomintang (Government party) headquarters in the same city is clear proof of the mounting Kuomintang disregard of public opinion for peace," the Communist broadcast added.

It said two Government divisions attacked Hsiangho and Paoti, east of Peiping and Ningho to the north on the Peiping-Mukden railway.

New Cochin-China Republic Is Formed

Saigon, Indo-China, June 1 (AP)—Jean Henri Cedile, French commissioner for Cochin China, announced today the formation of an "independent Cochin-Chinese republic in the Indo-Chinese federation and the French Union."

The first work of the new republic, he said, would be to organize a referendum on the question of joining Viet Nam, the free state of Annamite Nationalists of Hanoi, which was recognized by the French last March as an independent republic within the Indo-Chinese federation and French Union.

Referendum Asked

A part of the agreement reached with the Annamese who had claimed Cochin China, in the extreme southern part of Indo-China, provided that the question be settled at a referendum. Cochin China has been directly administered as a colony by the French for 84 years.

The new president of the council of ministers of Cochin China, Nguyen Van Thinh, a civil doctor, was to address a mass meeting later today outside Saigon Cathedral.

Ho Chi Minh, president of Viet Nam, meanwhile announced that he was accompanying a delegation leaving for Paris today to engage in negotiations with the French Government.

Would Avoid Friction

He urged his followers to avoid incidents and friction with the "French, Chinese and other strangers."

Clashes between Vietnamese soldiers and armed civilians on the one hand and French soldiers on the other have been reported occurring the last three days. An attack by armed Vietnamese against a Chinese detachment also was reported. The Chinese, who occupied Hanoi until the French took over last March, were said to have returned the fire and taken prisoners.

Marine Aircraft Chief Given Chinese Medal

Tientsin, China, June 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods, of Washington, D.C., commanding the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, today received the Order of the Cloud and Banner with grand cordon, China's highest military decoration.

The award was made on behalf of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by the Marine commandant, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, for Woods's "able direction" of Marine evacuation in North China in the past seven months.

Penang Restored As A Free Port

Singapore, June 1 (AP)—The restoration of Penang, Straits Settlements, as a free port was announced effective today.

There will be no duties on goods exported from Penang, except four Straits cents a pound excise duty on rubber. Liquor, tobacco and petroleum are the only import items dutiable.

Pauley Inspecting North Korean Industry

Seoul, June 1 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley and his United States reparations mission today inspected North Korean industrial plants near the Manchurian border.

Pauley informed his Seoul headquarters that "the mission is following its planned itinerary in North Korea except for two important industrial areas from which it is barred by the Soviets." Russian occupation forces control Korea north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

The mission today inspected a hydro-electric plant with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts, near Shingishu, across the Yalu River from Antung, Manchuria. It also was to visit paper and lumber mills, rayon, automobile and truck plants, port facilities and smelters.

Yesterday it inspected industrial installations in the Chinnampo area. These included steel plants, mining and drilling machinery foundries, plants for producing machine tools, electrical machinery, ordnance, gunpowder, freight cars, cement, synthetic fiber and processed food and smelters.

Six Killed In Bombay; Emergency Declared

Bombay, June 1 (AP)—The Bombay government declared a "state of emergency" in the center of the city today as the death toll rose to six in a three-day series of clashes between untouchables and caste Hindus. Sixty-three persons had been injured, mostly in stabbings.

Mobile police reinforcements armed with rifles patrolled the 2-square-mile mill area in the center of the city tonight.

The clashes began when "untouchables" threw stones at the funeral procession of a caste Hindu.

India-Burma Theater Ended

New Delhi, June 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans departed by plane for the United States today, bringing to an official close the United States war record of the India-Burma theater which he commanded.

New Zealand Blames Baby Deaths On Talcum

Auckland, N.Z., June 1 (AP)—All talcum powder in New Zealand has been withdrawn from sale for laboratory tests, after the New Zealand health department attributed the deaths of five babies to tetanus spores carried in the powder used to dust them.

Trial of Japan's War Leaders Set For Tomorrow

Tojo and 25 Aids to Face Allied Court; Two Others Ruled Too Ill for Trial

TOKYO, June 2 (Sunday) (AP).—Twenty-six of the men who led Japan in her losing gamble to create a mighty empire through intrigue and aggression are scheduled to go on trial before their victorious enemies tomorrow in a proceeding frankly described as a dramatic show destined for a "run" of six to nine months.

The prosecutors, representing eleven Allied nations, plan to place upon the record for the world the whole story of Japan since 1928 and of the parts played by the twenty-six accused men.

The top defendant is Hideki Tojo, the former Premier, who attempted suicide when his country surrendered but whose life was saved by American surgery for the courtroom spectacle opening tomorrow. Three other former Japanese Premiers, a field marshal, three admirals, a dozen generals, various ex-ministers and other officials and a former close adviser to Emperor Hirohito are among the other defendants.

Hirohito, in whose name the disastrous war was waged, is not among the defendants, but he has not been specifically exempted from possible future action.

Two Defendants Ill

A medical board reported last week that two of the original twenty-eight defendants were ill and unable to stand trial. They are Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister who signed the pre-war tripartite pact with Germany and Italy, and Shumei Okawa, crack propagandist whose specialty was "Asia for the Asiatics." It was Okawa who was rushed out of the courtroom at the arrangement on May 4 when he twice slapped Tojo's gleaming bald head.

Tojo and the other twenty-seven were indicted formally on April 29 as members of a "criminal militaristic clique" accused of conspiring against the peace of Asia since 1928 and eventually enbroiling Japan in an Axis plot to rule the world. The indictment charged them with three categories of crimes: Crimes against peace, conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Under the first category it specifically accused Japan's leaders of planning "since 1928" a war of aggression against Russia, and eventually starting wars against all the other ten nations represented on the court.

Court's Jurisdiction Questioned

Under the second category it listed such violations of the accepted laws of war as the condoning of rape, pillage and the mistreatment of prisoners.

In the third category came murder—the murder of thousands of Americans at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines before declaration of war, the wholesale murder of civilians in China and the Philippines during the conquest or occupation of those areas, and the murder of helpless prisoners of war.

The twenty-eight all pleaded innocent when arraigned, and through their counsel challenged the authority of the tribunal appointed by General Douglas MacArthur to try them. Now the defense will try again to win freedom for the remaining twenty-six by pleading that the tribunal lacks jurisdiction to try them and that there is no precedent in international law for such a trial.

The justices, as well as the prosecutors, represent eleven nations that fought and defeated Japan, but mostly, it will be an American show. The Americans on the staff of the chief prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan, of Rhode Island, outnumber the other Allied representation. Each of the defendants has been supplied with an American attorney in addition to Japanese counsel.

YOSHIDA RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR

New Japanese Premier Holds Conference With Hirohito

Tokyo, June 1 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida called at the Imperial Palace today and was received by Emperor Hirohito.

It was Yoshida's first conference with the Emperor since the latter's talk with General MacArthur at the American Embassy yesterday. No statement was issued.

The monthly report of the Bank of Japan meanwhile indicated the re-emergence of inflation as a major difficulty for the Government, despite drastic deflationary measures imposed last February.

The report showed a jump of 8,142,000,000 yen in the bank's note issue during May, to a total of 36,315,000,000—an increase of more than 22 per cent in a single month.

Bank Governor Replaced

Announcement was made of the appointment of Hissato Ichimanda as governor of the bank, to succeed Eikichi Araki, who was ousted in a MacArthur-sponsored purge last April.

Symptomatic of the reconstruction problems faced by the Government was a report by the Transport Ministry that Government-owned electric suburban trains had broken down 3,600 times in the past five months.

At a mass meeting in the Imperial Palace plaza some 2,000 Japanese schoolteachers advocated higher salaries for teachers and participation of trade unions in the purge of militaristic and ultranationalist elements from the school system.

Wide Starvation Among Japs Is Not Expected

F. Lambert

Tokyo, June 1 (AP)—The food problem in Japan is difficult to assess.

There is little if any evidence of actual starvation. There appears to be sufficient food in rural and suburban areas. However, food is a favorite topic in most cities. Tokyo newspapers daily give extensive space to stories which say in effect: "Everybody is hungry."

Short rations are blamed for an increase in disease incident, worker inability to concentrate on tasks, and absenteeism.

Japs' Efforts Fruitless

Japanese officials recognize the problem but their efforts to solve it have been indecisive, fumbling and fruitless.

Memories of the rice riots which swept Japan after World War I lie behind most Japanese thoughts on the food problem, rather than actual want.

Today, Japanese officials claim that Government warehouses are empty. However, the newspaper *Asahi* reported a raid on a warehouse in which 500 bales of government rice were carried out. *Asahi* said police forced the looters to return the rice.

U.S. Warehouses Left Alone

There have been no organized moves against United States warehouses.

The Army is not expected to allow the Japanese to reach the desperation point. At Hokkaido recently, when Japanese protested that they were nearly famished, the Army distributed several thousand tons of supplies.

The Army has reserve stocks that could be used if the situation becomes serious.

Authorities say that food is the only factor which could, in the near future, hamper occupation.

MacArthur's Stand

General MacArthur is determined that this will not happen. The Far Eastern Commission recognized this situation when it said that enough food would be sent to Japan so that occupation forces would not be endangered.

Tightening of belts in the next few months probably is a certainty for the Japanese. But starvation? No.

Teachers Mass At Palace

Meanwhile, 2,000 Japanese schoolteachers, massed in the Imperial Palace plaza, today heard speakers suggest changes in the educational system.

Among them was Sanzo Nozaka, Communist leader and Diet member. Speakers advocated salary increases and trade-union participation in purging militaristic and ultra-nationalistic teachers.

The crowd was the first to gather here since MacArthur's edict against violence in demonstrations. The provost marshal's office and Japanese police said there was no trouble.

Japanese Princess Turns Dirt-Farmer

Tokyo, June 1 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito's sister-in-law is getting to be quite a farmer, the newspaper *Yomiuri* reported today.

"With a neckerchief tied smartly around her head, Princess Chichibu can be seen spending many hours tilling the grounds of Higashiyama detached villa like many a common farmer's wife," *Yomiuri* said.

War Upon Rats Launched In Tokyo

Tokyo, June 1 (AP)—A kill-the-rat campaign was launched here today.

Teachers and students in all Japanese Government schools were participating in a drive to reduce sources of such diseases as typhoid fever and dysentery.

"Swat the Fly" and "Kill the Mosquito" were other slogans.

Roxas Launches Relief Reforms

Manila, June 1 (AP)—Tackling major problems, famine and internal warfare, the new Philippines administration today inaugurated a major shakeup in the relief and rehabilitation organization and announced that 11,000 Hukbalahap guerrillas had promised to hand in their guns before July 4.

Jose Zulueta, new Secretary of the Interior, said [illegible] arms were surrendered in central Luzon agrarian problem could be settled without further bloodshed.

Fears Food Shortages

President Manuel A. Roxas, holding the first of a promised series of weekly news conferences, said he feared the most serious food shortages would begin in August and would start a national campaign to raise substitutes for rice. Rationing of rice is not contemplated because there is not enough to ration, he said.

Roxas announced he was firing all Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration employés who have been hired since April 1 and intended to replace the present board of directors with a non-political board comparable to the American Red Cross.

The President also issued a warning to all officeholders that he intended to put a stop to the widespread practice of hiring relatives.

ROXAS CERTAIN HUKS WILL QUIT

Says They Will Lay Down Arms Before July 4.

Manila, June 1 (A. P.).—The newly installed Government of Manuel Roxas, preparing for independence of the Philippines, July 4, announced in swift succession today:

Promised surrender before that date of 1,000 Hukbalahaps (People's Army) who have figured in bloody guerrilla warfare in Central Luzon; a drastic shake-up of the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation, and plans for a campaign to avert a serious food shortage, expected to be felt by August.

Roxas's Secretary of the Interior, Jose Zulueta, said that leaders of the Huks, after a series of conferences, had agreed to give up their arms. Zulueta promised them protection and agreed to replace present Filipino military police now in Central Luzon with eleven companies from the southern islands. Enemies of the Huks also will be required to surrender weapons, Zulueta said.

Had Feared Reprisals.

The Huks, who kept their arms after the war against Japan, hitherto had expressed fears of reprisals by Roxas supporters. The Huks had backed the candidacy of former President Sergio Osmena.

In reorganizing Philippines relief, the Roxas Government discharged all employees hired since April 1; said a non-political board, comparable to the Red Cross, would replace the present board of directors, and issued a warning that new officeholders must cease a widespread practice of hiring relatives in subordinate positions.

Roxas, at his first weekly press conference, said a campaign to grow rice substitutes would be instituted to meet the threatened food shortage. He announced plans for building temporary warehouses to alleviate the present situation of a bay clogged with unloaded shipping.

Roxas also announced the appointment of Dr. Bernabe Africa, former professor of political science at the University of the Philippines, as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the interim Government.

Army Editors Ask Pepper To Aid Fight

Manila, June 1 (AP)—Members of the staff of the *Daily Pacifican* today carried their charges of army censorship of that army newspaper to Senator Pepper (D., Fla.).

The staff, which has asked for a mass transfer in protest against censorship, rushed Pepper that their charges are not a matter for the theater commander, but for Congress. . . . We are confident . . . you will bring quick, effective congressional action."

SOVIET ATTACHE SAW U. S. AS FOE GOUZENKO SAYS

Ex-Code Clerk Testifies Staff Was Told Allies Would Be Enemies

Montreal, June 1—(AP)—Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, testified today that the former Soviet military attache told his staff in August, 1945, after the surrender of Japan, that they must prepare to face the United States, Canada and Great Britain as enemies some time in the future.

Gouzenko is the 27-year-old star witness for the prosecution in the trial of Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament, for alleged conspiracy against Canada in behalf of the Soviet Union.

He quoted Col. Nicolai Zabatin, the attache, as speaking of Canada, Britain and the United States in this way:

"Yesterday they were our Allies. Today they are our neighbors. Tomorrow they will be our enemies."

Colonel Zabotin was recalled by Moscow after the announcement of the espionage investigation. A royal commission investigating the case described him as the leader in Canada of a Moscow-directed network.

Gouzenko testified he had conversations with Soviet agents about the decisions of a secret session of Parliament. He identified several documents which he said he stole from the embassy. One was described as a record of reports sent to Moscow.

Elaborating on testimony he gave at Rose's preliminary hearing in March, Gouzenko said he turned against the Soviet Government because he learned that the Russians were "making preparations to stab the Canadian people in the back" at a time when Canada and Russia were allies and when "the Canadians were helping the Russian people with money."

He said he quit the embassy because he was opposed to "the two-faced policy of the Soviet Government."

In Ottawa, meanwhile, Edward Mazerall, 30, former government research engineer, was sentenced to four years imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy in a Soviet network.

Mazerall was convicted of having given for the use of Russia two radar documents which were secret.

Canadian Is Given 4 Years As Spy

Ottawa, June 1 (AP)—Edward Mazerall, 30, former National Research Council engineer, was sentenced today to four years in prison for conspiring to break the Official Secrets Act of 1939, a charge which arose from inquiry into the Soviet-operated espionage ring in Canada.

Mazerall betrayed no emotion. He was the third to be sentenced among fourteen Canadians detained in connection with the espionage activities. He was convicted May 22 after a ten-day trial.

Radar Documents

Prosecution evidence showed he had given for the use of Russia two radar documents taken from the Canadian research council. The defense contended that Russia could have obtained them herself if she had asked for them officially.

Only one of the original fourteen, Dr. David Shugar, has been discharged from court for lack of sufficient evidence to commit him for trial. He is now working for the Health Department.

Rice Promise To Hoover

Quito, Ecuador, June 1 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, on a fact-finding tour of South America for President Truman, was assured by the Ecuadorian Government last night that this nation would have 600,000 quintals (30,429 tons) of rice to sell in August and September.

The former President also was informed that there was a possibility that Ecuador could export potatoes and coffee. At the same time, he was told, Ecuador needs flour and butter from the United States.

Hoover in a statement yesterday, warned that the projected United States maritime strike would have a "ghastly effect" if food shipments to famine areas were halted.

TRUMAN STATES AMERICA FACES 'GREATEST AGE'

Lauds Small Institutions in Talk After Getting Degree at Washington College

Chestertown, Md., June 1—(AP)—President Truman, relishing the role of a small towner sold on small institutions that produce "big shots" declared today that America "is facing the greatest age in its history."

Its government, greatest in the world's history, he said, never will come under the absolute control of "any one man or any one group of men."

Without establishing any identifications, Mr. Truman added:

"Sometimes they think they have control, but it has never turned out that way and never will."

A division of powers prevents it, the Chief Executive asserted.

Accepts Honorary Degree

As he accepted an honorary degree from little Washington College in this little town on Maryland's eastern shore, the President declared that "this country is great on account of its small educational institutions, more than anything else."

In a homey, chatty talk omitting any reference to big issues, Mr. Truman recalled that he was born and raised in a small town. Home to him, he said, still is a Jackson County, Missouri, farm.

"You know," he said, "I am rather an advocate of small business, and small educational institutions, and small communities.

"I have said time and again that I would much rather see a thousand insurance companies with four million dollars in assets than one insurance company with four billion. I would rather see a hundred steel companies than one U. S. Steel Corporation. I would rather see a thousand banks than one National City Bank."

The Chief Executive had a special word to say on the intimate acquaintance with each of the 24 graduates which the college president, Dr. Gilbert Mead, displayed in his remarks as he handed out diplomas. That individual touch, he said, is something the students need, and "I would like to see the president of Harvard, of Yale, or Columbia or Princeton" have it.

The former vice president talked a bit about vice presidents in business life.

Likes Small Institutions

Small institutions, he said, give two or three men a chance to be "big shots" in their communities.

"When you go to the National City Bank or the U. S. Steel Corporation or the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company," he went on, "you will find one 'big shot' and a hundred or so vice presidents—vice presidents—vice presidents. So many vice presidents that you can't tell how the institution's run."

Garbed in cap and gown, Mr. Truman spoke extemporaneously as a hot sun smiled down on the campus of a school which in the past had honored George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt with honorary degrees.

For Mr. Truman, it was the eighth such honor—the fourth in a month.

He motored here from Washington, crossing Chesapeake Bay on a ferry whose passengers craned for a look at him and stretched to hear his casual remarks.

Starts Weekend Cruise

Washington, June 1—(AP)—President Truman boarded the presidential yacht Williamsburg tonight on his return from Chestertown, Md., for a weekend cruise with his family.

White House Press Secretary Charley Ross said the President will spend tonight and tomorrow on the Potomac River and return to the White House tomorrow afternoon at about 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Truman, her daughter Margaret, and other of her relatives were aboard the yacht when the President drove into the Navy Yard at 5:30 P. (E. S. T.).

Ross said the President's sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman of Grandview, Mo., also is making the cruise as are members of the first Lady's family from Independence, Mo.

TRUMAN ASSERTS SENATE HAS HURT HIS LABOR POLICY

Tells Radcliffe His Plan Has Been Vitiated—Receives LL. D.

Chestertown, Md., June 1 (A. P.).—President Truman told Senator Radcliffe (D.-Md.) today that Senate action on his proposed emergency labor control bill had vitiated the legislation. Mr. Truman made his comment in a conversation with Radcliffe as the latter joined other Marylanders in welcoming the President to the Eastern Shore, where he had journeyed by automobile and ferry to receive an honorary degree from Washington College here.

Radcliffe had remarked in greeting the President that the Senate had worked past midnight on the emergency bill for which the President asked Congress last Saturday during the rail strike crisis. The House passed the bill in the form asked by Mr. Truman, but the Senate made major changes, including the deletion of a provision for drafting into the armed forces workers who struck against Government-opeerated facilities.

Parade in Chestertown.

Radcliffe, up for re-election this year, was joined in greeting the President at Sandy Point Ferry by Gov. Herbert O'Conor, his opponent for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the June 24 primary. Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) later joined the party at the college.

The President declared that no single man or single group ever would control this country, and described himself as a small towner who preferred little business to big business, small educational institutions to larger ones. He said that he would rather see 100 steel companies than one United States Steel, a thousand small banks than one National City Bank, and a thousand insurance companies, with four million dollars' worth of assets, than one with four billion dollars.

Small College's Service.

The President said that one thing he liked about Washington College was that it was "a small college in a rural community." Small banks, the President remarked, gave more men a chance to be big shots, adding that in a large bank, you'll find one big shot and a "hundred or so vice-presidents."

Fellow passengers aboard the ferry crossing Chesapeake Bay took a lively interest in the presidential party, which had driven over from Washington during the morning. After he left the ferry, the President drove through crowds lining the streets of Centreville and other towns on the route.

Just outside Chestertown, the President changed to an open car for a parade through the city. He rode with O'Conor, Radcliffe and Representative Dudley Roe (D.-Md), through streets decorated with bunting and flags.

Chestertown, Md., June 1 (AP). Following is the text of President Truman's remarks at Washington College:

Dr. Mead, Colonel Brown, Governor O'Conor, distinguished senators, Congressman Roe, ladies and gentlemen, and this wonderful bevy of graduates—young men and young women—here before me, it is a very great honor to me to be here today.

I can't tell you how much I appreciate it. The honor that is given to me today by this venerable institution—and it is a venerable institution according to our standards in this Western Hemisphere—is one that I'll treasure all the rest of my life.

Likes Rural Atmosphere

This college has a wonderful background and history. I listened to President Mead a while ago as he discussed that background and history. One of the things I like about this college is that it a small college in a rural community.

I was born in a small town. I was raised in a small town. Don't quote me on that in Independence (laughter). I spent the best ten years of my life operating a 540-acre farm in Jackson county, Missouri, and that farm is still home to me.

This is a wonderful institution on account of its connection with the first president of the United States.

Cites Daughter's College

It was my privilege the other night to be present at the graduation of my daughter—at another Washington university in which George Washington was interesetd, and in which he had some measure of helping the founding. In fact, he directed that that institution be founded ni his will.

I understand that he was a trustee of this great institution when he was made President of the United States. A great honor.

Heart Runs To The Soil

My great predecessor whom I succeeded at his death was also an honorary graduate of this great institution and he liked small colleges and small communities and

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rural communities. He always called himself a farmer. Although he was graduated from Harvard and Columbia in a community that is very large in population, I think his heart ran to the soil. I know that mine does.

I think this country is great on account of its small educational institutions, more than anything else. You know James A. Garfield said that his idea of a college was a bench in a log house with himself on one end of that bench and Mark Hopkins on the other, and his idea on that was that Mark Hopkins was famous as an educator because he was an individual educator.

Hails Individual Touch

In institutions such as this, the teachers and the professors can give individual attention to each member of each class. As you were receiving your diplomas, I listened to Dr. Mead, and he had a special salutatoin for each and every one of you.

Now I would like for the president of Harvard, of Yale, of Columbia or Princeton to have that individual touch that your President had here today. That is what young men and young women need when they are getting an education. They want someone whom they can trust, and they want someone in whom they can have confidence, to whom they can take their problems and have them solved.

Favors Small Institutions

This looks to me as if it is a wonderful class. When the roll was called I thought I was in Jackson county, Missouri, the names are exactly the same.

That is true all over the United States in these small educational institutions. You know, I am rather an advocate of small business, and small educational institutions, and small communities. I have said time and again that I would much rather see a thousand insurance companies with $4,000,000 in assets than one insurance company with four billion. I would rather see a hundred steel companies than one United States Steel Corporation. I would rather see a thousand banks than one National City Bank.

One Big Shot, Many VP's

You know the reason for that? Every one of those small institutions gives some two or three men a chance to be "big shots" in their communities. When you go to the National City Bank or the United States Steel Corporation or the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, you will find one "big shot" and a hundred or so vice presidents—vice presidents—vice presidents. So many vice presidents that you can't tell how the institutions run.

I believe that an institution such as this will contribute more in the long run to the welfare of this great nation of ours than any other thing that is in this country at this time.

Hails Future Citizens

You know I am an optimist so far as the United States of America is concerned. I think it is the greatest country that the sun has ever shown upon, and I think it is facing the greatest age in its history. And I think that is due to the fact that the country is going to be in the hands of you young people here before me today who are going to carry on in the tradition of the great man who was as true as when he became President of the United States, the man who helped to institute the greatest Governmen tin the history of the world—a Government, as I have said time and again, which has a diffusion of powers and which prevents any one man or any one group of men from gaining absolute control. Sometimes they think they have control, but it has never turned out that way—and it never will.

Now I can't tell you how very much I appreciate the honor which you have conferred upon me. I can't tell you how much I appreciate it, but from the bottom of my heart I thank you.

Atom Energy Controls Are Voted By Senate

Legislation Covering Domestic Setup Sent to House—Designed to Fit in With Any International Control Agreement That May Be Reached Later

Washington, June 1—(AP)—Told that the next war may last only minutes, the Senate passed and sent to the House today domestic atomic energy legislation geared to mesh smoothly with any international control agreement.

With a minimum of debate and a scanty attendance, the Senate gave its approval to a bi-partisan sponsored measure to establish a Government monopoly over the production and utilization of fissionable, or explosive, materials such as the [illegible] and plutonium which go into [illegible] bombs.

Approval came on a voice vote.

Before the Senate gave its approval, it wrote into the bill an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) to bar the filing of claims on public land by persons or groups who were active in the Government's wartime development of atomic energy.

O'Mahoney said the effect would be to deny advantage to those who had "inside information" and used it to take up ore claims.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) told his colleagues that the domestic legislation, setting up a control commission of five members with broad powers, soon must be supplemented by an international agreement through the United Nations.

Unless that is done, the Michigan Senator said the world is liable to experience "the kind of war which lasts minutes instead of months, in which the first casualty list will be the last."

It is his hope, Vandenberg continued, that the nations of the world will be able to agree to prevent the use of atomic power for destructive purposes. Such a pact is being considered now by a United Nations atomic committee on which Bernard M. Baruch represents the United States.

Say Mines Protected

Western Senators raised questions about the effects of the drastic controls of mining but Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) of a special committee which wrote the bill and Senator Millikin (R-Colo.), a member, gave assurance that the industry had been protected as far as possible.

McMahon told the Senate that rigid domestic controls such as the bill proposes are needed because this country can't afford to "permit any Tom, Dick or Harry to play ball with the stuff annihilation is made of." He said he thought the special, bi-partisan committee had drafted a "commonsense" answer to this problem.

The bill provides for a five-member civilian control commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The chairman would receive $17,500 a year and other members $15,000.

A military laison committee appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy would be empowered to protest to the President any commission action it believes it urges on national security. In addition the President would name a board of civilian advisers and Congress would name 18 members, nine from each house, to check the work of the commission.

The House Military Committee has approved a bill giving the Army a large measure of control, but the rules committee in that branch has held the bill up.

Would Foster Research

The Control Commision would foster resarch through contracts, loans and grants to private agencies as well as through its own program. McMahon told his colleagues that while some restrictions would be placed on this field, "we have left our scientists free to think and free to produce."

Under the bill the Government would carry out the production of fissionable, or explosive, material. Private ownership of this material or the facilities to produce it would be banned, but the Government could make contracts for private management of its plants.

Private mining and production of the source ores from which the fissionable material is obtained would be permitted under licenses issued by the commission. The Government would have first right to purchase the source ores.

The commission would produce atomic weapons, under conditions laid down by the President. Military research, however, would be carried on by the Army and Navy, as well as by private individuals.

Before the commission issued a license for the use of atomic power devices for peaceful purposes, it would be required to report to Congress its estimate of the likely effects of such devices on social, political, economic and international conditions. No license could be issued until 90 days after such a report was made to Congress.

The bill provides that any conflicting provisions in it will be superceded by the terms of any international agreement for control of atomic energy.

Vandenberg quoted Baruch as telling him, before confirmation by the Senate, that any United Nations agreement on international control must come back to the Senate for confirmation.

McMahon told the Senate the Special Senate Committee planned to confer with Baruch next week on his plans.

The domestic measure provides drastic penalties up to $20,000 fines and 20 years in prison for violations of the strict secrecy regulations that may be laid down by the commission.

The bill would ban the issuance of patents in the field of explosive material or atomic weapons but a patent compensation board would make awards to inventors.

Atomic Control Bill Is Passed By Senate

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Atomic energy control legislation giving the Government complete authority over the terrific new power source passed the Senate today and was sent to the House.

The bill, drafted by a special Senate committee after months of hearings and study, was approved by a voice vote.

Dealing only with domestic phases of the intricate control problem, the measure nevertheless was drawn to key in with future international agreements over use of the power unleased by nuclear fission.

House Bill Pending

The House has not acted on the control problem. Its Military Committee approved a measure giving the Army a major voice in control, but that bill has been wedged for months in the Rules Committee while the House leadership awaited Senate action.

Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the special Senate Atomic Energy Committee, called his bill up unexpectedly today without advance notice. A few hours later the Senate approved it.

Commission Provided

The Senate bill would set up a control commission whose five members would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Members would receive $15,000 a year; the chairman, $17,500. They would serve full time—a provision which would bar military men who sought to maintain their connection with the Army.

The commission would function through a $15,000-a-year general manager.

DEMANDS ROMANIA FIX ELECTION DATE

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—The United States reached behind eastern Europe's "iron curtain" today to register a sharp protest with the Soviet-controled Romanian Government for its alleged curbing of political freedoms. The State Department charged that the Bucharest regime was circumventing commitments it had made on political liberty.

The note, made public last night, contained demands that Romania fix a date for free elections and take measures to protect the opposition parties competing. Paralleling a British protest on the same points, the note asserted that American representatives had investigated or witnessed enough incidents "to establish beyond any doubt that political violence is on the increase."

It also charged that Government censorship was impeding the flow of news from the United States, that the Government was monopolizing broadcasting facilities and that there were increasing instances of organized bands breaking up meetings of parties opposed to the present regime.

Romanian Election Law.

Romania has published the draft of a new election law, the Moscow radio declared today. In a broadcast picked up in New York by NBC, Moscow quoted the Romanian Minister of Justice as saying that the new law will radically change the entire election system and give all citizens reaching the age of 19 the right to vote. The new law also provides a single Chamber of Parliament.

The Romanian Prime Minister, Dr. Petru Groza, announced that elections in that country will be held either late in August or early next September, the British radio said in a broadcast which also was recorded here by NBC.

British Economic Moves In Greece Being Checked

Washington, June 1—(AP)—The State Department said today that the American Embassy in Athens has been asked for the full facts on published reports there that the British are trying to establish a kind of moncpoly control over Greek economy.

It was learned that Carl Rankin, charge d'affaires at Athens, had been advised that if Britain is trying to revive its wartime government commercial corporation and apply it to Greece, the United States would be strongly opposed to such a move.

American policy calls for minimizing trade restrictions and spreading trade among many countries.

FOES OF LOAN TO AIR VIEWS

House Group To Hear Fish On British Aid

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The opposition will begin Monday the presentation of its case against the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan.

Jesse Jones, former Commerce Secretary, ex-president of the Houston (Texas) *Chronicle*, will appear Tuesday before the House Banking Committee. The group will hear Hamilton Fish, former member of Congress from New York, on Monday.

The committee probably will vote late next week on the legislation ratifying the transaction. The bill then will move to the House floor, where administration leaders claim enough votes to pass it. The Senate already has approved the legislation.

Attacked In Editorial

Jones was invited to present his views to the committee after he published an editorial under his signature titled: "Subsidizing the British Empire." The editorial said:

"I do not think the proposed British loan of $3,750,000,000 now before Congress should be made and do not believe that any good will come to the American people, or, for that matter, to the economy of the world, from making it in its present form."

He described the proposed loan as "unbusinesslike" and suggested an alternative plan whereby Britain might obtain a loan by posting certain collateral.

Among Its Supporters

Owen J. Roberts, retired justice of the Supreme Court, completed the case for the proponents yesterday, declaring the loan is needed to "get the shackles off international trade" and as an aid to world peace.

Others who have appeared before the committee to support the loan include Fred M. Vinson, Treasury Secretary; Will Clayton, Assistant State Secretary; Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve System; William M. Martin, president of the Export-Import Bank; W. Randolph Burgess, New York, and W. L. Hemingway, St. Louis, representing the American Bankers Association, and Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of the Washington *Post*.

1945

Austin Says U. S. Has Fallen From Leadership Heights

Washington, June 1—(AP)—Senator Austin (R-Vt.) said today that "by our ineptitude and surrender to fatigue" the United States had fallen from heights of world leadership.

Speaking at commencement exercises of the School of Advanced International Studies, the Senator called for a specific military and economic program to strengthen the hands of the nation's peace negotiators. His proposals ranged from draft act renewal without "emasculating amendments" and universal military training to reduction of trade barriers.

Referring to these factors as "Peace force," Austin said that their lack had "been felt by our negotiators and delegates in London, and New York and Paris."

As an example, he said that American failure to maintain adequate armed forces had led Russia to believe the United States would fail to fulfill its occupation commitments and United Nations obligations, thereby increasing Moscow's isolationist trend.

"What consternation must Russia have felt on witnessing her greatest ally bowing in subservience to an isolationist minority?" he asked, referrnig to Congress' failure to renew the draft act without "emasculating amednments".

Move to Boost Pay in Services Gains in Senate

Gurney Favors 30% Rise as Compromise Figure; Army Enlistments Slump

WASHINGTON, (AP).—A sharp increase in service men's pay to encourage volunteers gathered powereful bi-partisan support in the Senate today. It was a reaction to demands from supporters of draft extension for a peace-time military force strong enough to uphold this nation's international commitments.

Legislation coupling pay proposals and extension of the draft on a modified basis comes up for Senate consideration Monday. A plan to take it up today was dropped.

How high the Senate would agree to bost the pay of those in the armed forces remained uncertain. Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakoa, said he would advocate increases ranging up to 30 per cent for enlisted men, at cost of $474,000,000 a year.

This would "split the difference" between a $632,000,000 measure passed by the House, with increases up to 50 per cent for a private, and recommendation of the Senate Military Affairs Committee which would cost $275,000,000.

War Department officials reported today that the first week after Congress exempted 'teenagers from the draft produced the lowest number of volunteers for any week since the Army started its recruiting campaign last fall.

A total of 10,398 signed up for the seven days ended May 21, compared with 11,043 the previous week.

Selective Service advocates have contended that existence of the draft was a spur to recruiting.

Senator Gurney said that he had been informed by military chiefs that the rate of volunteer enlistments has been falling off about 20,000 monthly. He said that, "as an optimistic estimate," the most that could be expected for the last half of the year would be 30,000 volunteers monthly.

He said 39,000 would be required monthly to meet minimum needs, leaving the forces to obtain 9,000 monthly through re-enlistments or Selective Service. And the draft expires June 30 unless renewed.

A move to depend solely upon volunteers was expected to run into tough opposition from both the Democrats and Republicans who are concerned with rapid demobilization and its impact upon this country's position in international affairs.

Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont, a member of both the Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees, said that this country's "lack of a peace force" handicapped United States delegates and negotiators in London, New York and Paris.

He said in an interview that "representations without apparent power to make them good have little persuasiveness."

DEVERS NOTES PROGRAM FOR ARMY RESERVE

Training Plan Is Designed To Keep Corps Abreast Of Developments

Chicago, June 1 (AP)—An intensified training program designed to keep the nation's postwar organized reserve corps abreast of technical developments was outlined tonight by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

Under the plan now before the War Department general staff, he said, the organized reserve corps will be a component part of the Army. He added that initial organization was expected to get under way by the first of July.

Three Classes Of Units

In a speech before the national convention of the Reserve Officers Association, General Devers gave this outline of the plan:

Three classes of both combat and service-type reserve units will be activated. Class A units, of both service and combat type, will be organized with full complement of officers and enlisted men. Class B units will have officers and an enlisted cadre, while Class C will be made up of officers only.

The Class A service units will be affiliated with industrial, commercial and public-utility organizations.

To Be Assigned To Armies

The reserve units will be assigned to armies and come directly under army commanders for administration, training and supply. Each army headquarters will organize a military-district subheadquarters in each state to supervise activities of the civilian components in that state.

All classes of units will take home training in periods of two hours at a time. The units also will take field training for fifteen days a year at selected training areas.

Equipment will be issued for home training in accordance with the unit's ability to store, guard and maintain such arms. Individual clothing also will be issued.

New ROTC Program

General Devers said the new ROTC program, which requires only certain legislation before being put into effect, includes these innovations:

Extension of the summer camp period to eight weeks, increased allowances for senior ROTC students, modified "flight pay" for advanced air ROTC students and the use of civilian faculty members as instructors in some courses.

Army Recruits Shepherd Dogs

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The Army today started out to recruit German shepherd dogs to fill the depleted ranks of the wartime K-9 Corps.

An undisclosed number will be purchased, the War Department announced, to take the place of war dogs which were loaned to the Army by their owners and have been demobilized.

Animals of many breeds saw war service, but for the postwar K-9 Corps the Army decided to concentrate on the German shepherds which did "outstanding work" as messengers, scouts and sentry dogs.

For healthy and fearless shepherds between 1 and 3½ years old, weighing between 70 and 90 pounds, the Quartermaster Corps is willing to pay up to $150.

To assist in the recruiting campaign and supervise a breeding program to assure a steady future flow of dogs of the type required, an army dog association has been formed, with Reginald M. Cleveland, of Eatontown, N.J., as chairman.

WAGNER CALLS FOR DECISION ON OPA BILL

Asks Senate Banking Committee To Take Action By Tuesday

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) today called for a final Banking Committee decision Tuesday on remaining points at issue in the price-control extension bill.

At the same time, he said an attempt would be made to void the committee's decision—reached a week ago—removing price controls from meat, poultry and dairy products July 1. A two-vote switch would be required to overturn the decision. Since it was made, the committee has lost one of its members, Carter Glass, of Virginia, whose proxy Wagner held.

The chairman said he was "very hopeful" that the committee can be persuaded to backtrack. OPA officials, with whom Wagner works closely, contend that food prices would skyrocket if meat and dairy products were taken off the ceiling chart.

Conference Tomorrow

Although the committee recessed from today until Tuesday, a group of members, including representatives of both parties, have arranged to confer with OPA officials Monday on the knotty question of price margins.

The House voted to give every producer, processor and dealer, including retailers, cost plus "a reasonable profit." OPA officials called the provision a death wallop.

Several alternate plans have been discussed by the Senate committee. One would allow manufacturers to add to their proven 1941 price the weighted average unit cost increase in their industry. Republicans, who originated that proposal, also are backing another which would bid OPA to maintain historic discounts and markups for wholesalers and retailers.

Seeks To Abolish OPA

The Senate committee has approved a full year's extension of OPA past June 30. The House voted only a nine months' extension. The Senate group, however, has voted to end subsidies May 1, 1947, and allow only $1,100,000,000 for them over the ten months. The senators also voted to give the Secretary of Agriculture the power to decide what agricultural products shall be kept under price control.

Meanwhile, Senator Willis (R., Ind.) announced in a Senate speech that he would press legislation to abolish the Office of Price Control altogether, effective June 30. He said the Agriculture Department could be given control over foodstuffs, with rents and building material prices handled by the National Housing Administration.

SENATE GROUP TO INVESTIGATE FOOD BUNGLING

Murray Asserts Handling of Famine Program Hits Small Business

Washington, June 1—(AP)—Chairman Murray (D.-Mont.), asserted today that the Senate Small Business Committee "firmly believed that the famine relief program abroad "should be carried out so as not to result in unnecessary disruption of American business of unnecessary injury to American workers."

His statment was issued as he disclosed that the committee would open Monday a series of hearings on charges that small food processors and their employes had suffered "extreme hardship because of alleged bungling and mismanagement" of the program.

Lot-Price Rise Looms as Chief Bar to Housing

Wyatt Cites 400-City Study Showing Increases Up to 300% in Cost of Plots

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Wilson W. Wyatt, housing expediter, says inflated prices of home sites threaten to become the biggest barrier to low-cost housing for veterans and other prospective home buyers.

Prices of lots and residential acreage have increased even faster than the prices of houses. This is not limited to a few big, overcrowded cities. Some small cities report a greater increase than the large cities.

A survey of more than four hundred cities by the National Housing Agency indicates that from September, 1945, to February, 1946, the price of lots went up an average of 23.3 per cent. In the six years from 1940 to 1946 the average price advance was 61.8 per cent. A lot which sold for $800 in 1940 brought about $1,288 last winter.

Lot Prices Up 300 Per Cent

In some small cities prices for lots and acreage soared 300 per cent during the war—for example, from $800 to $2,400. One-half of the cities reporting in the N. H. A. survey indicated lot and land prices had advanced 50 per cent or more.

Prices of existing houses which sold for less than $6,000 in 1940 increased an average of 65 per cent by 1946. Prices in the $6,000-$12,000 class rose 57 per cent. Most communities reported that the rate of increase was turning upward sharply early this year. This is not the whole story.

The veterans emergency housing law recently enacted by Congress aims particularly at reasonably low construction costs for the 2,700,000 houses to be started by private industry in 1946 and 1947.

The law authorizes $400,000,000 in government subsidies to spur the production of building materials. Subsidies also will be paid to encourage production of new types of materials which may bring ordinary costs down.

The law also provides price ceilings on new houses and a guaranty by the government of a market for low-cost prefabricated houses.

$10,000 Ceiling Set

The maximum ceiling on new homes is $10,000 for a single-family dwelling and $80 a month for a rental unit.

War Department surveys show that most veterans feel the top price they can afford for a house is $6,000 and the top rent is $50. Therefore, N. H. A. plans to channel more and more building materials into moderate and low-cost housing. This will be done by granting priorities for that type of housing.

Veterans have buying and rental priority on all houses built under the emergency program. Five days after the builder starts constructing a house he must place a sign on the premises stating the price of the house and the fact that veterans have priority in buying it.

The sign must be kept up for thirty days after construction is completed if the house then isn't sold to a veteran, it may be bought by a non-veteran.

AUTO OUTPUT DOWN TO 800,000 FOR 1946

Five-Month Figure for 1941 2,102,500—Industry Beset by Labor Stoppages

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—In the five months just ended the country's automobile plants assembled approximately 800,000 passenger cars and trucks. In the like period of 1941, last full pre-war year of civilian production, the factories turned out 2,102,500 units.

These figures tell the story of the industry's vain effort to get back into high output to meet the largest accumulation of unfilled orders in its history. They tell also why few of the thousands of persons seeking new automobiles will be able to get them this year.

Through many months since the industry turned from war to peacetime activities it has been plagued by shortages of parts and materials due to labor difficulties at its supply sources. The industry's "Big Three" of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler alone report more than 200 work stoppages still current among their suppliers.

A recent tabulation by the trade publication Automobile News disclosed that Chrysler Corporation is leading the industry in production volume, while General Motors, whose plants were strike-bound until April, is only slightly behind Ford.

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Ford, which started production last July, has suffered more than half a dozen shutdowns due to parts and materials shortages and is now closed indefinitely for the same reason.

The Automotive News figures show Chrysler's output from Jan. 1 to May 25 was 233,414 cars and trucks; in the like period of 1941 it totaled 580,734. Ford production is placed at 187,068 vehicles against 474,857 in the comparable months of 1941, while General Motors is shown to have assembled 152,516 compared with 1,100,192.

Trade experts still are trying accurately to appraise the backed-up demand for new cars. They know there are many duplications in the thousands of orders thus far placed with retailers; in some instances would-be buyers have sought cars from as many as three and four dealers, hoping at least one might be able to make reasonably early delivery.

There has been some speculation, too, over the possibility that a considerable number of intending buyers, discouraged at the long delay in delivery, might shift their orders to specify 1947 models.

Message Sent Truman

The congress also sent a message to President Truman, asserting that Negro citizens "find the present conditions intolerable" and terming the U.N. appeal "a historical moment in the life of the nation."

An eight-page documented brief, compiled by Dr. Herbert Apetheker, a member of the American Historical Society, was introduced in support of the contention that Negroes in the United States are oppressed.

The congress petitioned under Article 71 of the United Nations Charter, which permits minorities to seek assistance in "prevention of discrimination on ground of race."

"Brutal System" Charged

Dr. Apetheker charged, in his documents, that 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States are restricted to "second-class citizenship, and subjugated to a brutal system of oppression and discrimination based upon the inhuman unscientific Fascist theory of 'racism'."

He declared that "the Negro people, for themselves and for the benefit of all other inhabitants of America, demand full freedom and absolute equality. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. When one is enslaved, all are in chains."

The congress acted unanimously after its executive board approved the petition to the United Nations.

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"2d-Class Citizens"

Dr. Apertheker charged that 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States are restricted to "second-class citizenship and subjugated to a brutal system of oppression and discrimination based upon the inhuman, unscientific, fascist theory of 'racism.'"

He declared that "the Negro people, for themselves and for the benefit of all other inhabitants of America, demand full freedom and absolute equality. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. When one is enslaved, all are in chains."

Signed by Dr. Max Yergan, president of the congress, the petition asked the United Nations:

1. To make such studies as it may deem necesasry of "political, economic and social discrimination" against Negroes.

2. To make such recommendations and take such other actions as it may deem proper with respect to the facts stated, to the end that "higher standards" in the field of human rights may be achieved in the United States and "discrimination and other abuses" on the grounds of race and color may be "checked and eliminated."

3. To take such other and further steps as may seem just and proper to end the oppression of the American Negro.

Robeson Hits Truman Policies

Meanwhile, outspoken condemnation of President Truman's labor and foreign policies was voiced by Negro Singer Paul Robeson and other speakers at the Negro freedom rally sponsored last night by the congress.

Delegates to the congress' tenth-anniversary convention heard Robeson, in a radio address, say: "Our Government is no longer the friend of labor and the Negro people, as during the days of the great Roosevelt. It is decidedly not an instrument through which the will of the American people can be achieved."

Addes, Davis Present

Also appearing on the speakers' platform last night under a banner carrying the convention's slogan, "A Death Blow to Jim Crow," were George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Auto Workers, and Benjamin Davis, Jr., Negro member of the New York City Council.

Addes told the delegates the UAW was launching "a new all-out effort to secure General Motors' signature to a national agreement banning Jim Crow practices in all General Motors plants."

Named Army Ordnance Chief

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Major General Everett S. Hughes, veteran of two world wars, became army chie fof ordnance today succeeding Lieutenant General Levin H. Campbell jr. General Hughes has been acting chief since February, when he returned from Europe after serving as inspector general of American forces and earlier as deputy commander for the North African Theater.

U.S. April Employment Hits Peacetime Peak

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Employment in April reached a new peacetime peak for that month, but the United States Employment Service predicted today the coal and rail strikes will have retarding effects "in months to come."

The April peak was 54,550,000 employed persons, slightly above any prewar figures for April but still under wartime levels, Robert C. Goodwin, USES director, said in a statement.

"Eight months after the end of the war, the labor market had weathered the transition from war to peace," Goodwin said, calling demobilization four fifths complete.

ANIMALS OFF TO BIKINI

San Francisco, June 1 (A. P.).—A cargo of animals faintly resembling that of Noah's Ark sailed today aboard the Navy transport Burleson for a rendezvous with destiny at Bikini Atoll.

The ship carried about 4,000 white rats, 200 goats from the region of Houston, Tex.; 200 pigs from Sacramento, Cal.; an odd assortment of disease germs and insects, a few guinea pigs and a few mice. The animals will experience the effects of the atomic bomb in "operation crossroads."

Like Noah's charges, they will ride out a catastrophe — this time a man-made one — which may affect the future of the whole world. Their keepers expect many to survive the fury of the splintered atoms and live to a ripe old age in the luxury of Government laboratories.

The day before the first blast at Bikini, they will be placed in strategic positions aboard twenty - two of the seventy - seven target ships. As soon as it is safe for humans to board the ships after the first bombing, the animals will be returned to the Burleson and examined by doctors and biological scientists seeking answers to thousands of questions about the effects of atom blasts on living things.

peace insurance is financing a research program which will keep this nation ahead of all others in war methods.

"Hope To Be Prepared"

He described the coming atom bomb experiments at Bikini as a laboratory test needed to gather information—and not a contest between the Navy and the Air Forces.

"We hope the United Nations organization keeps us out of war," he said. "If not, we hope to be prepared for the next one."

The "Peaks of Progress" observance is held annually to choose the eight outstanding developments of the year. The return of peace topped this year's peaks, followed by atomic developments.

Baptists Plan To Hold Congress In Denmark

Atlanta, June 1 (AP)—The next World Congress of Baptists will be held at Copenhagen, Denmark, July 29-August 3, 1947, Dr. Louie D. Newton, chairman of the administrative committee of the Baptist World Alliance, announced today.

The meeting, first since the Atlanta session in 1939, was originally scheduled for Rangoon, Burma, in 1944, but was canceled because of the war.

Dr. Newton said the decision to meet in Denmark was made at a committee meeting in Washington last week, which also saw the appointment of Dr. W. O. Lewis, general secretary of the alliance, as administrator for Baptist relief activities in Europe. Dr. Newton said the new administrator would establish offices either in Berlin or Paris.

below at the right angle for dropping a depth bomb. The Columbia announcement said that in the critical days after the invasion of Normandy, part of the German U-boat fleet in the Mediterranean remained bottled up because no boat could pass Gibraltar.

The finger was called MAD operator, from its right name which is magnetic airborne detector. It works on the same general principle as the land mine detector, the ship's cable that protected against German magnetic sea mines and the detectors miners use in prospecting.

Instrument Very Sensitive

But this MAD operator is far more sensitive. It reads magnetic disturbances smaller and more complicated than other magnetic instruments. When the scientists were developing the detector, they could not wear steel-rimmed spectacls because these rims caused magnetic interference. The same was true of shoe nails, watches and pocket knives. Sometimes the research men had to search their clothing for odd bits of metal.

The earth itself interfered with early developments. The work had to be started in one of the spots which for some reason not understood are magnetically quiet. Quonset Point, R.I., is one such place, and the work started there early in 1941. Later it moved to La-Guardia Field, and to Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

LeMay Calls Pittsburgh Our Next 'Pearl Harbor'

Pittsburgh, June 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, former commanding general of the 21st Bomber Command which A-bombed Japan, warned bluntly today that the nation could expect the next war to start by bombs dropping on its Pittsburgh industrial vitals rather than on a military installation such as Pearl Harbor.

At a "Peaks of Progress" breakfast held by a Pittsburgh department store, the General said:

"Pittsburgh is the center of our vital area—if that is destroyed, we're through."

B-29 Called Obsolescent

Much of the nation's steel and soft coal come from the highly industrialized valleys of the Pittsburgh area.

LeMay classified the famed B-29 as "obsolescent" and declared that 10,000-mile range heavy bombers put this nation in peril from any country capable of waging a first-class war.

LeMay, now assistant chief of the air staff for research and development, said our cheapest form of

Negroes Ask U.N. For Help For 'Relief From Oppression'

Detroit, June 1 (AP)—In a demand for "full freedom and absolute equality," the National Negro Congress today petitioned the United Nations to bring "relief from oppresion" to 13,000,000 members of the race in the United States.

The highlight of the congress' tenth anniversary convention was a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie, of the U.N., requesting action under Article 71, of the Charter.

The article permits minorities to ask assistance to prevent discrimination [illegible] race."

[illegible] Statement Issued

In New York, a spokesman for Lie issued the following statement:

"No such communication has yet come to Mr. Lie's attention. If such a communication is received it will, of course, be acknowledged and studied to determine what consideration, if any, the United Nations may appropriately give to it under provisions of the Charter."

The petition to the U.N. read in part:

"It is with profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, having failed to bring relief from oppresion through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

Negro Group Asks U.N. To Halt 'Racism' In U.S.

Detroit, June 1 (AP)—The National Negro Congress today asked the United Nations to intervene to halt "oppression" of 13,000,000 American Negroes.

In a letter to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, the 1,000 delegates expressed "profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, having failed to bring relief from oppression through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

In a companion message to President Truman, the congress termed its United Nations appeal "a historical moment in the life of the nation."

Action Is Unanimous

Army Planes Reporting Setting 13 Speed Marks

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Army planes have broken thirteen international speed records within recent weeks, Army Air Forces headquarters reported today in announcing a forthcoming disclosure of aerial developments at Wright Field, Ohio.

Details were withheld for a "national press conference" there June 3-5. Attempts will be made Monday, first day of the conference, to break four additional records.

Some 150 writers, officials said, have been invited to the Wright Field meeting, which was arranged to demonstrate advances in jet and rocket propulsion among other postwar developments in military aircraft.

Magnetic Finger Disclosed As New American War Secret

New York, June 1 (AP)—A new war secret, a magnetic finger on airplanes, that pointed unerringly at submarines beneath the water, and that sealed Gibraltar's straits to U-boat passage, was disclosed today by Columbia University.

The finger is a magnetic detector, small enough to be attached to the extreme tail end of a plane or trailed from the end of a cable. In practice it was trailed from a cable to free it from the magnetic influences of the plane. It picks up and points to the magnetic disturbance of a steel ship.

Part Of Fleet Bottled Up

This finger begins pointing in a wide cone above a submarine. The plane then circles until the magnetic device says the submarine is

The announcement was made by Dr. George B. Pegram, dean of Columbia's graduate faculties. The work was co-operative, by Columbia's airborne instruments laboratory, Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Ordnance, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Gulf Research and Development Company, National Defense Research Committee, and the Office of Scientific Research and Defense.

At Washington, W. E. Wrather, director of the Geological Survey, said the magnetic finger had been used in aerial hunts for new iron and petroleum producing areas, and was "100 times as fast as ground surveys," and more accurate.

Used By Geological Survey

He asserted the finger had been used for two years by the Geological Survey and more than 40,000 square miles had been covered, from northern Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico.

Whether the device will locate sunken ships and buried treasure is not known, but if the water is not deep it ought to show the same indications for a ship full of gold as a submarine full of torpedoes, Capt. F. S. Withington, officer in charge of the navy ordnance laboratory, said.

BIKINI TEST 'A BOONDOGGLE'

Such Is View Of Dr. Louis Ridenour, M.I.T. Physicist

New York, June 1 (AP)—Operation Crossroads, the atomic bomb test scheduled for next month at Bikini atoll in the Pacific, was described tonight as "a gigantic boondoggle" by Dr. Louis Ridenour, physicist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"I believe that if one set out to arrange conditions so that as little of value as possible could be accomplished by exploding an atomic bomb, he could scarcely do better than will be done this July at Bikini," declared Dr. Ridenour in a broadcast address.

Explains "Best" Way

"It will be hard for the newspapers to restrain themselves if these predictions prove to be anywhere near the truth, from running banner headlines which scream 'Navy Survives Atom Bomb'," Dr. Ridenour asserted.

"This conclusion is entirely misleading: for not only would an enemy use an atomic bomb against ships by means of a deep-water explosion, but also it is dubious whether an enemy would use an atomic bomb against ships at all.

The physicist declared that "all scientists are in agreement that the best way to use an atomic bomb against ships is to set it off at a very considerable depth in open sea" but pointed out that this type of test had been postponed until 1947.

He added that his "guess" was that between one and three ships might be sunk by the air burst of the atomic bomb planned for July, and that slightly greater damage might be caused by the surface burst planned for later in the summer.

"Could Kill Up To 100,000"

"If he could drop such a bomb on a city, this enemy could destroy a square mile or so and kill up to 100,000 people; to use such a weapon on a few ships and a few thousand men seems wasteful in the extreme."

The scientist suggested that more could be accomplished by exploding one bomb in view of millions of people who could "see for themselves the majesty and the terror of the explosion" and by testing a second bomb's effects against buildings constructed on occidental lines.

New London Bases Part of 16th Fleet In 'Operation Zipper'

New York, June 1—(AP)—The 16th Fleet, largest in the Navy, is quietly being buttoned up in "operation zipper" at eight Atlantic and Gulf ports, but the 1,000 vessels can put to sea in an emergency in a maximum of 30 days, District Naval Headquarters said today.

Among the ports and ships to be laid up in them are: New London, Conn.—54 submarines and several smaller vessels. New York—three battle cruisers and three large carriers. Boston—19 escort carriers and six smaller craft.

Ranging from modern battlewagons to tugs, the ships are being inactivated through use of cleaning materials, paint and preservatives, and nested with only skeleton crews or caretakers.

The vessels originally cost $5,557,700,000, the Navy said, and they can be kept in a battle-poised status for an estimated $3,812,600 a year exclusive of salaries of the 1,155 officers and 13,441 men who will look after them. The Navy estimates the inactivation process will preserve each vessel at least 20 years with a minimum of upkeep and overhaul.

3,073 Vets Returning

[By the Associated Press]

More than 1,200 service personnel are due at New York today aboard two transports, while 1,873 men are due at San Francisco aboard two ships.

In addition, one ship, with 1,045 war brides and children, is expected at New York.

Ships arriving:

At New York — Miscellaneous personnel aboard following vessels: Gen. Omar Bundy, from Canal Zone, 13; Elgin Victory, from Bremen, 1,202.

Saturnia from Southampton, 1,045 war brides and children.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Cape Newham, from Subic Bay, 1,818 navy, 44 Marines; PCL 206, 11 navy.

Cont'd from 3088 (Food Bungling)

Murray said the committe had receiver reports of "unbelievable situations" allegedly caused "by gross incompetence on the part of the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies." He added:

"It is further claimed that such situations have resulted from a fundamental lack of knowledge on the part of administrative officials of the very rudiments of food and food processing problems."

Murray said that a "preliminary examination of the problem showed an amazing number of Federal agencies, each dealing with the food programs of this and foreign countries." Among them he listed the State Department, Office of Defense Transportation, War Shipping Administration, the War, Navy and Agriculture Departments.

He said that the committee would call as witnesses Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, UNRRA Direstor General Fiorello La Guardia, and Chester Bowles, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

APPLYING AT THE GATE. UNDER THIS SYSTEM, A VARYING NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE MADE AVAILABLE DAILY ON A FIRST-COME-FIRST-SERVED BASIS.
IN THE ORIGINAL PLANS, THE GENERAL PUBLIC DREW ONLY 45 SEATS DAILY, WITH THE OTHERS DIVIDED AMONG WORKING NEWSMEN, DELEGATIONS, THE SECRETARIAT AND ORGANIZATIONS. THE BIG GAPS IN THE SPECTATOR SECTIONS RESULTED WHEN PERSONS HOLDING TICKETS FAILED TO APPEAR.
IN ANOTHER EFFORT TO STIMULATE INTEREST, THE U.N. HAS TURNED OVER TICKETS FROM THE 45-SEAT PUBLIC SECTIONS TO HIGH SCHOOLS ON AN ALTERNATING PLAN.

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THE SAME TREATMENT WAS GIVEN A CABLE RECEIVED BY LIE THREE DAYS BEFORE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SIAMESE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHARGING FRANCE WITH "UNJUSTIFIED AGGRESSION" AND APPEALING FOR SYMPATHY, ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION OF THE U.N.
IN NEITHER INSTANCE DID SIAM ASK FOR SPECIFIC U.N. ACTION ON HER BORDER TROUBLES WITH THE FRENCH.
SIAM LISTED FRONTIER INCIDEMTS SINCE LATE LAST DECEMBER ALONG THE MEKONG FROM NONGKHAI (OPPOSITE VIENTIANE) DOWN TO CHAMPASAK (OPPOSITE PAKSE), AND SAID: ADD NEW YORK (DAY UN) X XX LIE (GRUMICH
"SUCH INCIDENTS ARE MOST UNFORTUNATE. SHOULD THEY BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE ADDITIONAL SIAMESE LIVES AND PROPERTIES WILL BE LOST. X X
"IN BRINGING THE ABOVE TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT HOPE THAT THEY WILL SERVE THE GENERAL INTERESTS IN MAKING EVERY EFFORT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD."
THE INCIDENTS WERE LISTED WITH NAMES, DATES AND PLACES UNDER FIVE CATEGORIES:, "ARBITRARY ARREST OF SIAMESE NATIONALS." "WANTON

U.N. BOX OFFICE

LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS APPARENTLY IS LOSING ITS BOX OFFICE APPEAL.
AFTER THREE MONTHS IN NEW YORK, ATTENDANCE AT THE COUNCIL SESSIONS IS DWINDLING DAILY. AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL THERE WERE 44 SPECTATORS, INCLUDING NEWSPAPERMEN, SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE 690-SEAT CHAMBER.
RECENTLY IT HAS BEEN A COMMON SIGHT TO SEE MORE PERSONS BEHIND THE MAHOGANY U-SHAPED TABLE THAN IN THE SEATS ON THE FLOOR AND IN THE TWO GALLERIES. THE DELEGATES WITH THEIR STAFFS, TRANSLATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE WORKING SECRETARIAT OCCUPY ABOUT 75 SEEATS AROUND THE TABLE.
ATTENDANCE BEGAN FALLING OFF SHARPLY WHEN THE POLITICALLY POTENT SECURITY COUNCIL WENT INTO A SERIES OF EXTENDED RECESSES, BUT EVEN THEIR LATE SESSIONS HAVE FOUND MANY EMPTY SEATS.
ALL THE POMP AND CEREMONY OF THE OPENING DAY FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FAILED TO ATTRACT A CAPACITY CROWD.
THE SITUATION WAS FORECAST BY PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHEN HE DECLARED AT A PRE-OPENING NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HIS COUNCIL HAD LITTLE "BOX OFFICE OR PRESS BOX APPEAL." HE HASTENED TO ADD THAT THE COUNCIL HAD MUCH SIGNIFICANT WORK AHEAD BUT THAT A GOOD DEAL OF IT WOULD BE OF A "DRY" OR UNSENSATIONAL NATURE.
THE PROSPECT OF LONG DELAYS IN PROCEEDINGS CAUSED BY TRANSLATIONS ALSO HAS DISCOURAGED SOME POTENTIAL VISITORS, U.N. OFFICIALS BELIEVE.
IN ATTEMPTS TO FILL THE SEATS, THE U.N. HAS RELAXED ITS RULES ON TICKET DISTRIBUTION.
TICKETS GENERALLY ARE AVAILABLE NOW FOR PERSONS WHO TELEPHONE REQUESTS IN ADVANCE AND ON DULL DAYS INDIVIDUALS ARE ADMITTED BY MERELY

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FUSILADE," "PLUNDER AND LOOTING," "VIOLATION OF SIAMESE TERRITORY," AND "ARBITRARY CONTROL OF MEKONG RIVER TRAFFIC, SEARCH OF SIAMESE BOATS AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTIES BELONGING TO SIAMESE NATIONALS."

STRESSING THE CLAIM THAT SIAM HAD TAKEN "NO RETALIATORY ACTION," THE SIAMESE MEMORANDUM SAID THAT SINCE THE PACIFIC WAR ENDED "THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SIAM AND FRANCE HAVE NOTICEABLY DETERIORIATED. X X THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT THEY CONSIDERED THAT A STATE OF HOSTILITY EXISTS BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM" TO THE "ASTONISHMENT" OF THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT.

THE MEMORANDUM SAYS "DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN OPENED WITH A VIEW TO BRINGING ABOUT A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION TO THE QUESTION OF TERRITORIES RETROCEDED TO SIAM IN 1941." THESE ARE THE PARTS OF CAMBODIA AND LAOS, IN THE INDO CHINA UNION, WHICH WERE CEDED TO SIAM UNDER JAPANESE DICTATE BY THE VICHY FRENCH COLONIAL REGIME OF ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX --- TERRITORIES WHICH THE POST - WAR REGIME OF INDO CHINA IS ATTEMPTING TO RECLAIM FROM SIAM.

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ADDITION (UN-Refugees) XYY WAY

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA JOINED TO DEFEAT THE BRITISH POSITION ON THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCES BY VOTING THAT IT SHOULD BE A SPECIALIZED AGENCY AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS RATHER THAN DIRECTLY UNDER U.N. SUPERVISION, AS THE BRITISH ASKED.

THE BRITISH LOST TO AN AMERICAN-RUSSIAN COMBINATION IN ANOTHER DECISION THAT GERMAN JEWS IN THE REICH WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR HELP. BRITAIN HELD THAT NO ONE SHOULD RECEIVE INTERNATIONAL AID IN HIS OWN COUNTRY AND THAT A SPECIAL CATEGORY COULD NOT REPEAT NOT BE CREATED FOR JEWS IN GERMANY.

V308PED

WITH NEW YORK U.N.

PARIS JUNE 1-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE SAID TODAY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, IN STATEMENTS TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS, HAD ACCUSED SIAM OF EXAGGERATING FRONTIER INCIDENTS ALONG THE FRENCH INDO-CHINESE BORDER.

HE SAID FRANCE HAD REQUESTED AMERICAN AND BRITISH INTERVENTION TO FORCE SIAM TO "CEASE AIDING ANNAMITE AND LAOTIEN REBELS."

THE FRENCH WERE SAID TO HAVE CHARGED THE SIAMESE WITH TRYING TO COVER UP THE "REAL PROBLEM, WHICH IS THE RESTITUTION OF TERRITORIES STOLEN FROM LAOS AND CAMBODIA IN 1941" WHEN THE JAPANESE FORCED THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TO CEDE SECTIONS OF THE TWO INDO CHINESE PROTECTORATES TO SIAM.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE CONTINUED, ASKED THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH YESTERDAY TO REQUEST THE RETURN BY SIAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF THE TWO DISTRICTS ALONG THE UPPER MEKONG RIVER AND EAST OF LAKE TONLE.

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE LIFTING OF ALL SECRECY RULES GOVERNING ATOMIC RESEARCH HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY BRITAIN'S NEW ATOMIC SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE ORGANIZATION URGED, IN A MEMORANDA YESTERDAY, THAT ATOMIC BOMBS BE "PRODUCED AND CONTROLLED BY AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY TO PREVENT ANY ILL-DISPOSED NATION HOLDING THE THREAT OF ATOMIC WARFARE OVER THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS OF THE WORLD." #

SALISBURY, ENGLAND, JUNE 1-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER WAS KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED LAST NIGHT WHEN AN ARMY TRUCK IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING CRASHED THROUGH A GUARD RAIL AND PLUNGED DOWN A 15 FOOT EMBANKMENT.

MILITARY OFFICIALS IDENTIFIED THE DEAD MAN AS PVT. GEORGE SKAFF, 19, OF 1412 ERIES ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, WHO WAS ATTACHED TO THE STAFF OF THE TISWORTH GI BRIDE RECEPTION AREA, NEAR HERE.

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PVT. ROBERT J. WHEREATT, 19, OF BOX 181, CAMP DOUGLAS, WISCONSIN, RECEIVED AN ARM INJURY. THE THIRD OCCUPANT, PVT. RICHARD B. VAN TRIES, ALSO 19, OF BOX 9-A, ALTOONA, PA., SUSTAINED MINOR INJURIES.

WEILS 01100 V APR TJ 650AED

greenock, scotland, june 1-(ap)-a n american army doctor testified before a court martial today that joseph hagins, 22, of jacksonville, fla., on trial for the fatal stabbing of two british royal marines, "was in an epileptic equivalent condition" at the time of the stabbing.

under cross examination before the u.s. court, capt. h. r. campbell said hagins "did not know the difference between right and wrong" when the stabbings occurred two years ago. hagins is being retried on charges of voluntary manslaughter.

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH
BY ROBERT C. WILSON

PARIS, JUNE 1-(AP)-MAJOR DECISIONS AFFECTING THE FUTURE OF FRANCE WILL BE MADE IN TOMORROW'S EMPIRE-WIDE ELECTIONS TO CHOOSE A NEW CONSTITUTION-WRITING CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, WITH THE RESULTS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE A DEFINITE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SOCIALISTS.

FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM, WHOSE SOCIALIST PARTY IN A BETTER PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN CHARGED THE COMMUNISTS WITH FOLLOWING SOVIET POLICY TOO CLOSELY, DECLARED THAT THE ELECTION HAS IMPLICATIONS EVEN BEYOND THE FRENCH EMPIRE'S BORDERS.

BLUM, JUST RETURNED FROM HIS SUCCESSFUL LOAN MISSION TO AMERICA, TOLD THE NATION IN A RADIO ADDRESS THAT "EUROPE AND THE WORLD ARE LOOKING FOR THEIR CONSTITUTION, LIKE FRANCE."

HE SAID THAT A "WRONG DECISION" BY THE VOTERS COULD RENDER FRANCE'S POSITION DIFFICULT AT THE NEXT SESSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, AND FACILITATE "THE DIVISION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD INTO ANTAGONISTIC BLOCS--A DIVISION WHICH WOULD HAVE REPERCUSSIONS ON THE INTERIOR OF EACH COUNTRY."

BLUM DID NOT SPECIFY THAT "A WRONG DECISION" WOULD BE A COMMUNISTY VICTORY.

POPE PIUS XII, IN A BROADCAST, NOTED THAT BOTH ITALY AND FRANCE WOULD HOLD ELECTIONS TOMORROW AND SAID THE DECISION WOULD BE WHETHER "TO CONTINUE THE CHRISTIAN WAY OF LIFE OR CHOOSE A MATERIALISTIC STATE--WITHOUT RELIGION AND WITHOUT GOD."

APPROXIMATELY 20,000,000 VOTERS WILL GO TO THE POLLS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE, EXCEPT IN INDOCHINA AND REUNION ISLAND, TO CHOOSE FROM MORE THAN 3,000 CANDIDATES FOR THE 586 ASSEMBLY SEATS. INDOCHINA IS REGARDED AS TOO UNSETTLED TO VOTE, AND REUNION ISLAND'S VOTE WAS POSTPONED UNTIL JUNE 16 FOLLOWING THE SLAYING OF AN MRP CANDIDATE WHILE MAKING A CAMPAIGN SPEECH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN COLONY EAST OF MADAGASCAR.

THE FIVE MAJOR PARTIES IN THE CAMPAIGN ARE THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS, BOTH LEFT; THE REPUBLICAN RALLY, CENTER-LEFT; THE MRP (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT), CENTER; AND THE PRL (REPUBLICAN LIBERTY PARTY), RIGHT.

THE PREVIOUS ASSEMBLY DRAFTED A CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR A POWERFUL UNICAMERAL LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM, ONLY TO HAVE IT DEFEATED IN A REFERENDUM ON MAY 5. IT WAS THE FIRST MAJOR SETBACK FOR THE FRENCH LEFT SINCE THE LIBERATION.

THE HOLDINGS IN THE OLD ASSEMBLY WERE: COMMUNISTS 151, WITH AFFILIATES 159; MRP, 150, SOCIALISTS 139, WITH AFFILIATES 146; REPUBLICAN RALLY (RADICAL SOCIALISTS) 25, WITH AFFILIATES 60; PRL, 37, WITH AFFILIATES 64.

A155

INSPIRED BY BLUM'S SUCCESS IN NEGOTIATING THE AMERICAN LOAN, THE SOCIALISTS HAVE HAMMERED HARD AT THE COMMUNISTS, CHARGING THAT "THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY BASES ITS POLICY ON THE POLITICS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, EVEN WHEN THESE ARE IN OPPOSITION, OR IN CONTRADICTION WITH THE EVIDENT INTERESTS OF THE FRENCH WORKING CLASS."

THE COMMUNISTS, FRANCE'S LARGEST SINGLE PARTY, SUPPORTED BY 25 PERCENT OF THE VOTE LAST OCTOBER, HAVE COUNTERATTACKED WITH THE SUPPORT OF A VAST TRADE UNION CAMPAIGN FOR UNFREEZING SALARIES AND BOOSTING THEM SUBSTANTIALLY. SOME OBSERVERS FEEL THIS CARRIES THE THREAT OF POSSIBLE LARGE-SCALE STRIKES AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

REGROUPING OF CENTRIST STRENGTH IS EXPECTED TO LEAD TO ITS INCLUSION IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT, PROVIDING SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT FOR ADVOCATES OF A TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURE, A STRONGER EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY. THIS STAND IS FAVORED BY THE MRP, REPUBLICAN RALLY AND PRL, WHO WANT A LESS REVOLUTIONARY CONSTITUTION.

THE SOCIALISTS HAVE EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS ON ALL THREE POINTS. ONLY THE COMMUNISTS HAVE REMAINED ADAMANT FOR A SINGLE, ALL-POWERFUL LEGISLATURE.

-DASH-

(EDS: IN ABOVE, 2ND GRAF A154 MAKE READ: "XXX IN A BITTER PRE-ELECTION" ETC. NOT BETTER)

MJ221PED

DYNAN

Paris, June 1--(AP)--A high ranking American diplomat said today that the United States was definitely opposed to internationalizing the city of Trieste, a proposal [redacted] which was expected to come before the next foreign ministers' council [redacted].

It was learned reliably that U.S. State Department experts were examining all aspects of internationalization in case such a compromise solution of the thorny Italo-Yugoslav frontier issue [redacted].

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American officials, who were asked about reports that Britain and Russia had been negotiating on establishing the important Adriatic Sea community as another international city like pre-war Danzig, said they did not know such a decision actually was being proposed.

"But we will not accept anything but an Italian Trieste," one official said. "The population of the city is Italian. It is Italy."

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American objections to this internationalization, the official said,

did not extend to the Trieste port facilities. These, the United States maintains, should be open to all nations as a free port under Italian sovereignty.

Deputy foreign ministers, preparing for the next ministers' council, decided today to work double shifts through the next two weeks to complete their reports. Beginning Monday they will hold two sessions daily to review disputed points in the proposed treaties with Italy, the Balkan nations and Finland, beginning with war criminals and pre-war bilateral treaties.

After their first full week, the deputies reported no progress toward an

agreement except for the adoption of a unanimous military committee report on the size of Rumania's future armed

Frankfurt, Germany, June 1-(ap)-rank-conscious slang and the voices of frauleins are barred officially from the armed forces radio network in Germany, it was disclosed today.

questioned about a newspaper dispatch on the deletion of the terms "chicken" and "brass" and the matter of a fraulein named "hilde" from a recent broadcast show, Lt. Col. Oran Swain, the officer in charge, declared:

AFN does not permit the employment of german actors or artists except in the case of noted orchestras. it had been determined that a german civilian was portraying "hilde" and as no other female talent was available it was suggested that all frauleins should henceforth

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1948

be background characterizations and the use of ~~[illegible]~~ the german civilian cease."

As for "chicken," by which soldiers refer to ~~[illegible]~~ military regulations, ~~[illegible]~~ "brass," meaning officers, swain said: THEY CONSIDER OPPRESSIVE; AND

"the language was found in some instances to be in bad taste. it was therefore directed that the scripts be cleaned up."

wr 01825apr 228p

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 1-(AP)-WILLIAM WEINSTEIN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, MANAGING EDITOR OF STARS AND STRIPES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE AND SEVEN OTHER CIVILIAN EDITORIAL EMPLOYEES HAD RESIGNED RATHER THAN ACCEPT REDUCTIONS IN THEIR CONTRACTED SALARIES TOTALING $8,000 A YEAR.

THE EIGHT WERE FORMER G.I. MEMBERS OF THE NEWSPAPER'S STAFF AND HAD RECENTLY SIGNED CIVILIAN CONTRACTS AFTER DEMOBILIZATION.

WEINSTEIN IDENTIFIED THE OTHERS AS JAMES V. MCLEAN OF MIAMI,FLA.; JOHN W.LIVINGOOD OF UPPER DARBY,PENN.; STERLING LORD OF BURLINGTON, IOWA; KENNETH ZUMWALT OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; AND MILES D.GINSBERG, LAWRENCE OLENICK AND PYE CHAMBERLAYNE OF NEW YORK CITY.

EZ127PED

1 ADD AYOLSEN(CHLOREN) XYY BACK (ROOME)

MANY PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN WERE TORN FROM THEM WHEN THEY WERE DEPORTED TO GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS OR SLAVE FACTORIES HAVE TAKEN THE SEARCH INTO THEIR OWN HANDS. SOME HAVE LEFT DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS TO WANDER ABOUT GERMANY, HUNGRY AND RAGGED, CHASING CLUES TO THEIR LOVED ONES. A FEW OF THESE INDOMITABLE PARENTS HAVE RETURNED TO CAMP HAPPILY LEADING THEIR LOST CHILDREN.

MANY OF THE UNRRA SEARCHERS ARE THEMSELVES NAZI VICTIMS, SOME EVEN LOOKING FOR THEIR OWN RELATIVES. THERE IS SOPHIE BUTRYM, A 19-YEAR-OLD POLISH GIRL, FOR EXAMPLE. SHE STILL WEARS HER HAIR IN TWO LONG BRAIDS--AS HER PARENTS KNEW HER--IN HOPES OF BEING RECOGNIZED IN SOME CHANCE ENCOUNTER.

ITALIAN.(ADD)

BY JOHN P.MC KNIGHT

ROME, JUNE 1-(AP)-KING UMBERTO II, IN AN ELEVENTH HOUR BID TO RETAIN HIS CROWN, TOLD ITALY'S 28,000,000 VOTERS TODAY THAT IF THEY DECIDE AT TOMORROW'S PLEBISCITE TO LEAVE HIM ON THE THRONE, HE WILL GIVE THEM ANOTHER CHANCE SOON TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF A MONARCHY VERSUS A REPUBLIC.

THE KING'S STATEMENT SAID THE NEW PLEBISCITE WOULD BE HELD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE 556-MAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, ALSO TO BE CHOSEN IN TOMORROW'S BALLOTING, HAD COMPLETED A NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE NEW REFERENDUM, SAID THE KING, COULD BE "IN ANY FORM OF POPULAR REPRESENTATION THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MIGHT PROPOSE.

"THEN MANY PASSIONS WOULD BE ALLAYED," HE SAID, "MANY WHO TODAY ARE PERPLEXED WOULD HAVE HAD TIME TO MAKE A WELL PONDERED CHOICE. THEN ALL ITALIAN CITIZENS, EVEN THOSE OF FRONTIER TERRITORIES SUCH AS (VENEZIA GIULIA, STILL UNDER ALLIED OCCUPATION) NOW EXCLUDED FROM THE RIGHT OF VOTING, EVEN PRISONERS OF WAR STILL AWAITING TO RETURN HOME, COULD VOTE AS ALL OF US FERVENTLY DESIRE."

MEANWHILE, MOST OF ITALY WAS REPORTED QUIET ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTION, SCHEDULED TO START AT 6 A.M. SUNDAY.

THE LONE DISORDER REPORTED WAS THE EXPLOSION OF A BOMB IN FRONT OF THE CHAMBER OF LABOR IN BOLOGNA.

THE CONTEST IS EXPECTED TO CENTER BETWEEN THE CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND THE SOCIALISTS. OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE LOST GROUND HERE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

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JK309AED

POPE PIUS XII, IN A BROADCAST TODAY, OBSERVED THAT BOTH ITALY AND FRANCE WOULD HOLD ELECTIONS TOMORROW, AND SAID: "WHAT WILL BE DECIDED IS WHETHER THESE LATIN SISTERS WILL CONTINUE THE CHRISTIAN WAY OF LIFE OR CHOOSE A MATERIALISTIC STATE--WITHOUT RELIGION AND WITHOUT GOD."

A TASS DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW ACCUSED THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF THREATENING SPIRITUAL DAMNATION TO CHURCH MEMBERS WHO VOTE FOR LEFT-WING PARTIES IN THE ITALIAN ELECTION. TASS CHARGED THAT "A HUGE ARMY OF CATHOLIC PREACHERS" HAD BEEN MOBILIZED TO GATHER VOTES FOR THE ROYALISTS. INSERT ROME (ELECTIONS-NL) XXX EARLIER

EDITORS

ROME--NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN, INSERT AFTER NINTH GRAF BEGINNING "A TASS" AND ENDING "ROYALISTS."

WHEN ROME'S CATHOLICS GO TO CHURCH TOMORROW PRIOR TO VOTING, THEY WILL BE GIVEN COPIES OF THE POPE'S ADDRESS TODAY.

THE VATICAN PRINTING PRESSES HAVE BEEN BUSY ALL DAY TURNING OUT COPIES OF THE PONTIFF'S DISCOURSE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ALL CHURCHES IN ROME.

ON THE EVEN, ETC., 10TH GRAF.

TA641PED

UNDATED ELECTIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TESTS OF POST-WAR LEFTWING STRENGTH WILL BE PROVIDED IN ELECTIONS IN ITALY AND FRANCE TODAY (SUNDAY) WHICH WILL HAVE A PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON THE FUTURE OF THOSE TWO NATIONS.

IN ITALY 28,000,000 VOTERS, WITH THE WOMEN OUTNUMBERING THE MEN BY 3,000,000, WILL DECIDE WHETHER THEY WANT TO RETAIN THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SAVOY WHICH FORGED THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL UNITY 76 YEARS AGO. THEY WILL ALSO ELECT A CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY TO WRITE THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW ITALIAN STATE.

IN FRANCE AND THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE 20,000,000 VOTERS WILL ELECT A CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY TO TRY AGAIN TO WRITE A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

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THUS THE FRENCH ELECTION IS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN A DEFINITE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN THE POWERFUL COMMUNISTS AND THE SOCIALISTS, WITH THE LATTER ACCUSING THE FORMER OF FOLLOWING POLICIES SO CLOSELY LINKED WITH THOSE OF THE SOVIET UNION THEY ARE DETRIMENTAL TO FRANCE.

POPE PIUS XII IN A WORLD-WIDE BROADCAST SATURDAY TOOK COGNIZANCE OF THE ELECTIONS IN BOTH COUNTRIES. HE DID NOT MENTION COMMUNISM BY NAME, BUT SAID THE VOTERS WOULD CHOOSE BETWEEN "THE CHAMPIONS AND WRECKERS OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION."

1946

THE VATICAN HAS SHOWN GREAT CONCERN OVER THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN ITALY, BUT HAS REFRAINED FROM MAKING ANY OFFICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ON A PREFERENCE FOR EITHER THE MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC.

THE HOLY SEE HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS SUPPORT FOR THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHICH IS PLEDGED TO OPPOSE ANY ALTERATION OF THE LATERAN CONCORDAT WHICH GAVE THE CHURCH CERTAIN PRIVILEGES IN ITALY

THE COMMUNISTS ARE OPPOSING BITTERLY THE RIGHT-WING ROYALISTS WHO ARE SUPPORTING KING UMBERTO IS IN HIS PLEA THAT ITALIAN VVOTERS RETAIN THE MONARCHY. MOST NEUTRAL OBSERVERS PREDICT A REPUBLICAN VICTORY, DESPITE THE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN WAGED BY UMBERTO SINCE HE HIS NEW ASSUMPTION OF THE THRONE FOLLOWING THE ABDICATION OF HIS FATHER LAST MAY 9.

ON MAY 5 B FRENCH VOTERS REJECTED A CONSTITUTION DRAFTED BY A PREVIOUS ASSEMBLY PROVIDING FOR A UNICAMERAL LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM. ALL BUT THE COMMUNISTS SUPPORTING A CONSTITUTION THE COMMUNISTS HAVE REMAINED ADAMANT IN THEIR STAND FOR A ONE-POWERFUL SINGLE-CHAMBER LEGISLATURE, BUT CENTER AND RIGHTISTW GROUPS ARE SEEKING A TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURE , STRONGER EXECUTIVE AND MORE INDEPENDENCE FOR THE JUDICIARY. THE SOCIALISTS HAVE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO COMPROMISE.

WE/NWT/320P

JUN 2 1946

belgrade, june 1-(ap)-- the yugoslav minister of the interior informed the american and british embassies today that the disinterment of fallen american and british fliers and their reburial in central cemeteries must cease between now and september 15 "for sanitary reasons."

the bodies of about 100 u.s. fliers have been reburied in a cemetery on the outskirts of belgrade. the temporary graves of almost 1,000 others have been located. due to bad roads and mountains, the re-interment of bodies is most difficult during the winter months.

JUN 2 1946

alb/ willkimgs 01609/ apr 355ped

30.24—3097

bratislava, czechoslovakia, june 1-(ap)-hundreds of slovakian communists left their jobs for several hours today in a demonstration designed to counteract democratic party celebrations of successes in last sunday's elections.

in some quarters the communist move was called a general strike, but it appeared to be a haphazard temporary stoppage.

before the elections, the communists had participated energetically in demonstrations which touched off several shooting scrapes. the democrats came to the fore in the demonstrations when they learned they had rolled up a heavy vote.

JUN 2 1946

wr 0143oapr 1225p

JERUSALEM, JUNE 1-(AP)-DR. KHALIL EL BUDEIRI, HEAD OF PALESTINE'S 30,000 ARAB COMMUNISTS, DECLARED TODAY THAT 34 OF THE 51 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAVORED THE ARAB CAUSE IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER PALESTINE.

HE URGED IN THE ARAB NEWSPAPER FALASTIN THAT THE PALESTINE CASE BE PLACED BEFORE THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BUDEIRI SAID ALL LATIN AMERICA'S 20 VOTES, PLUS THOSE OF IRAN, TURKEY, CHINA, RUSSIA, THE UKRAINE, WHITE RUSSIA, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE FIVE ARAB STATES IN THE U.N.-- EGYPT, IRAQ, LEBANON, SAUDI ARABIA AND SYRIA-- WOULD FAVOR THE ARABS.

IF THE CASE WENT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SIX OF THE 11 MEMBERS WOULD FAVOR THE ARABS, BUDEIRI CONTINUED, LISTING EGYPT, RUSSIA, POLAND, MEXICO, BRAZIL AND CHINA.

TU1013AED

jerusalem, june 1-(ap)-givat (mount) washington, a new colony for refugee children built with funds donated by americans, will be started monday with the laying of a cornerstone fashioned from pieces of stone from the white house, the u.s. capitol building in washington, and george washington's home at mount h vernon.

the colony, which will be an agricultural and vocational school, will be constructed at gavash near tel aviv. gavash is noted as the ancient site of the refuge to which the israelites fled when the second temple of jerusalem was destroyed in the year 70. A.D.

the children who will enter the colony will be chosen from the ranks of european refugees. the colony is backed by a number of united states citizens, including the rt. rev. angus dun, bishop of washington rep. sol bloom (d-ny) and dr. semach green, washington rabbi.

JUN 2 1946

1948

CAIRO,JUNE 1-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ALLIANCE CONTAIN GUARANTEES OF JOINT DEFENSIVE ACTION WHEN THERE IS A THREAT OF WAR OR INTERNATIONAL CRISIS WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER PEACE ANYWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD NEWSPAPER SAID TONIGHT.

THE NEWSPAPER, IN A REPORT ATTRIBUTED TO THE EGYPTIAN SENAJTE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID THAT THIS PROPOSAL WAS THE PRINCIPAL REASON FOR INTERRUPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS TO REVISE THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

THE POWERFUL WAFDIST OPPOSITION PARTY HAS OPPOSED ANY MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN "WHICH TIES EGYPT WITH ANY RESTRICTIONS."

EARLIER TONIGHT THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED THAT LORD STANSGATE, ACTING HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION NEGOTING THE TREATY REVISIO

ACTING HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION NEGOTIATING THE TREATY REVISION, WOULD FLY TO LONDON FOR CONSULTATION.

DY945PED

JUN 2 1948

PEIPING--1ST ADD NITE LEAD CHINESE XXX OTHER LEADERS.

THE THIRD PARTY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, WHICH HAS BEEN SEEKING TO ARRANGE A TRUCE IN MANCHURIA, WAS ATTACKED AS "PRO-COMMUNIST" IN AN EDITORIAL FROM THE ARMY NEWSPAPER PEACE DAILY CARRIED BY HUGH TR GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

DR.LO LUNG-CHI AND CHANG PO-CHUN, PROMINENT LEAGUE MEMBERS, WERE TERMED "PRO-COMMUNISTS SPEAKING FOR COMMUNISTS." THE EDITORIAL DESCRIBED THE ATTITUDE OF DR.CARSON CHANG, LEAGUE LEADER, AS "RELATIVELY FAIR."

THE EDITORIAL ASSERTED THAT IN CRITICIZING THE UNITED STATES FOR AIDING THE GOVERNMENT IN TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO MANCHURIA, THE LEAGUE ONLY VOICED THE COMMUNIST VIEW. THE NEWSPAPER CALLED AMERICAN AID "AN OBLIGATION TOWARDS CHINA AS AN ALLIED NATION" WHICH IS TRYING TO RESTORE ITS SOVEREIGNTY.

DR.LO CONFERRED FOR AN HOUR WITH GENERAL MARSHALL, U.S. ENVOY TO CHINA, AT NANKING THIS MORNING.

HH752PCS NM

BANGKOK, SIAM, JUNE 1-(AP)-TWENTY-YEAR-OLD KING ANANDA MAHIDOL TODAY OPENED THE FIRST SESSION OF SIAM'S NEW PARLIAMENT--THE COUNTRY' FIRST WHOLLY-ELECTED ASSEMBLY.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE BRIEF CEREMONY, PREMIER NAI PRIDI PHANOMYONG AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET FOLLOWED THE KING TO GRAN PALACE AND TENDERED THEIR RESIGNATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT. THEY WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION AS THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, UNTIL PARLIAMENT AGREES NEXT WEEK ON A NEW PREMIER.

TA1202AED

TOKYO,JUNE 1-(AP)-TEN CASES OF RARE CHINESE BOOKS, SOME DATING TO THE SUNG DYNASTY, HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE JAPANESE, ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY OF NANKING, THE BOOKS WILL BE TRANSPORTED BY PLANE TO CHINA MONDAY. ABOUT 35,000 OTHER VALUABLE CHINESE EDITIONS WILL BE SHIPPED LATER.

THE VOLUMES WERE SEIZED BY THE JAPANESE AT HONG KONG IN 1942, AND WERE STILL IN THE ORIGINAL CASES IN WHICH THE CHINESE HAD PACKED THEM FOR SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SAFE KEEPING.

DS154APS NM

TOKYO,JUNE 1-(AP)-U.S. TROOPS IN JAPAN AND KOREA HAVE SENT MORE THAN 13,700 "LOVE AND KISSES" MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.

THE FIGURES WERE REPORTED TODAY, JUST ONE WEEK AFTER THE MESSAGES--CODE RADIOGRAMS INSISTING THAT CONGRESS ENACT DRAFT LEGISLATION--WERE STARTED HERE.

DS153APS

TOKYO, JUNE 1-(AP)-WAR-WEARY GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC SUBURBAN TRAINS BROKE DOWN 3,600 TIMES IN THE PAST FIVE MONTHS, THE TRANSPORT MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

"MOST OF THESE TRAINS," COMMENTED JIJI NEWS AGENCY, "SOON WILL BE RUNNING TOTALLY WITHOUT WINDOW-PANES, WITHOUT DOORS AND WITHOUT STRAPS --IF THEY KEEP ON RUNNING AT ALL."

DS416APS

JUN 2 1948

TOKYO,JUNE 1-(AP)-AN ESTIMATED 2,000 JAPANESE SCHOOL TEACHERS, MASSED IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE PLAZA, TODAY HEARD SPEAKERS SUGGEST CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS WAS SANZO NOZAKA, COMMUNIST LEADER AND DIET MEMBER. SPEAKERS ADVOCATED SALARY INCREASES AND TRADE UNION PARTICIPATION IN PURGING MILITARISTIC AND ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC TEACHERS.

THE CROWD WAS THE FIRST TO GATHER HERE SINCE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S EDICT AGAINST VIOLENCE IN DEMONSTRATIONS. THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE AND JAPANESE POLICE SAID THERE WAS NO TROUBLE.

DS543APS NM

Precede Quito dby

lima, peru, june 1-(ap)- herbert hoover, on a food fact-finding tour of south america for president truman, arrived here by plane today from quito, ecuador.

the ecuadorean government assured hoover last night that ecuador would have 600,000 quintals (30,429 tons) of rice to sell in august and september and that there was a possibility the country could export potatoes and coffe

wb/510p 01435 & rem

30.24—3099

VANCOUVER, (B.C.,) JUNE 1-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY JAPANESE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, DISPLAYING LITTLE EMOTION AT THE THOUGHT OF LEAVING CANADA, DEPARTED LAST NIGHT ABOARD THE S.S. MARINE ANGEL, BOUND FOR JAPAN AT THEIR OWN REQUEST, IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S DEPORTATION POLICY.

JUN 2 1946

THE GROUP, MADE UPER OF FAMILIES FROM ONTARIO, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, COMPRISE THE FIRST OF 10,000 CANADIAN JAPANESE, WHO DURING THE WAR EXPRESSED THEIR DESIRE TO RETURN TO JAPAN.

ALL WERE VOLUNTARY REPATRIATES, BUT SOME WERE A LITTLE UNCERTAIN ABOUT THEIR FUTURE IN THE FAR EAST. ALL COULD SPEAK JAPANESE, WERE GENERALLY WELL DRESSED AND WHILE WAITING TO BOARD THEFORMER UNITED STATES TROOP SHIP, STOOD IMPASSIVELY.

THE FEELING AMONG MOST OF THE OLDER PERSONSWAS THAT THEY HAD FAMILIES IN JAPAN AND WISHED TO RETURN TO SPEND THE REST OF THEIR LIVES THERE.

243

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD THE MT.MCKINLEY SUNDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THIS COMMAND SHIP OF THE TASK FORCE FOR "OPERATION CROSSROADS" ANCHORED TODAY IN THE MIDST OF THE MIGHTY ATOM BOMB FLEET IN BIKINI LAGOON.

APPROXIMATELY 160 TARGET AND SUPPORT SHIPS SALUTED THE MT. MCKINLEY AS THE SHIP MANEUVERED SLOWLY INTO AN ANCHORAGE POSITION TWO MILES OFF BIKINI, IN THE MARSHALLS.

ALL TARGET SHIPS FOR THE ATOM BOMB TEST, SCHEDULED FOR JULY 1 OR SHORTLY THEREAFTER, ARE ON HAND EXCEPT THE GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN, THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK AND TWO LSTS.

VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, TASK FORCE CHIEF, SAID A TOTAL OF 92 TARGET VESSELS WOULD BE USED WITH 25 VESSELS IN THE FIRST ARRAY, PLUS 12 SMALL LANDING CRAFT. ALL FIVE BATTLESHIPS, INCLUDING THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WILL BE USED IN THE FIRST ARRAY AS W AS BOTH CARRIERS AND ALL EIGHT SUBMARINES.

EVEN THOUGH IT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE TARGET SHIPS WOULD BE ARRAYED IN CLOSER POSITION THAN IN A ROUTINE ANCHORAGE, THOSE ABOARD THE MCKINLEY WERE AMAZED AT THE TIGHT CONCENTRATION OF THE FLEET.

AT THE AIMING POINT IS THE RUDDY RED BATTLESHIP NEVADA WHICH SAILORS HAVE DUBBED "SCARLET FEVER." NOT FAR FROM HER IS THE RUSTY AND BATTERED NAGATO, OFFERING SHARP CONTRAST WITH THE SHIPSHAPE AMERICAN TARGET VESSELS.

THE HIGH COMAND WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF CONFERENCES TOMORROW WITH GROUP AND SHIP COMMANDERS, THEN WILL INSPECT ALL ISLAND FACILITIES, INCLUDING INSTRUMENTS, TARGET AND LABORATORY SHIPS.

JQ1038PCS NN

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE DISCUSSING WHEN AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES THEY SHOULD ABANDON THE WARTIME BLACK LIST OF FIRMS, PRINCIPALLY IN LATIN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, ACCUSED OF HAVING AIDED THE AXIS DURING THE WAR.

OFFICIALS FAMILIAR WITH THE DISCUSSIONS INDICATED THAT DECISIONS MIGHT BE REACHED FAIRLY SOON, BUT THAT NO DATE HAD YET BEEN FIXED.

SEVERAL THOUSAND FIRMS IN SOUTH AMERICA, TURKEY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN AND OTHER NATIONS WHICH WERE NEUTRAL DURING MOST OR ALL OF THE WAR REMAIN ON THE AMERICAN LIST. THE TOTAL HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED FROM ITS PEAK AT THE TIME THE WAR ENDED.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LISTS, WHILE DEVELOPED SEPARATELY, HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CLOSELY COORDINATED AND IN THE MAIN COVERED THE SAME COMPANIES.

THE EFFECT OF LISTING A FIRM HAS BEEN TO DENY IT PRIVILEGES OF TRADING IN THE UNITED STATES OR WITH AMERICAN CONCERNS ABROAD UNDER THE "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT" ADMINISTERED BY THE TREASURY. SEVERE PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES WHICH COULD BE FOUND GUILTY OF DEALING WITH BLACK LISTED FIRMS.

JUN 3 1946

ONE USE OF THE BLACK LIST SINCE THE WAR ENDED HAS BEEN TO PREVENT AMERICAN CONCERNS FROM TRADING WITH COMPANIES WHICH PROFITED BY AXIS CONNECTIONS DURING THE WAR AND WHICH MAY BE HOLDERS OF AXIS ASSETS IN EUROPEAN WARTIME NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

J1045PES NM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-F.H.LAGUARDIA, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, SAID TODAY THAT FLOODS, HEAVY RAINS AND THE RAILROAD STRIKE HAVE CUT GRAIN EXPORTS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT SEVERAL NATIONS DEPENDENT ON UNRRA ASSISTANCE FACE ACUTE SHORTAGES DURING JUNE.

"DURING THE PAST WEEK WE SENT 79,991 TONS OF BREAD CEREALS WHICH BROUGHT THE TOTAL UP TO 243,400 TONS FOR THE FIRST 27 DAYS OF THE MONTH. IN ORDER TO MEET THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO FILL THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD'S ALLOCATION TO UNRRA OF 490,000 TONS FOR MAY, WE WOULD HAVE HAD TO SHIP NEARLY ONE QUARTER MILLION TONS IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS OF THE MONTH," THE UNRRA STATEMENT SAID.

LAGUARDIA SAID THE CONSEQUENCES WILL BE "PARTICULARLY SEVERE" IN GREECE WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE EATING UP THEIR GRAIN STOCKPILES IN ORDER TO EXIST. HE ADDED THAT THEY WILL BE ALMOST AS BAD IN ITALY, THAT A DIET OF ONLY 700 CALORIES A DAY WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR AUSTRIA FOR JUNE, AND THAT POLAND INDICATES A CONTINUED "CRITICAL NEED" OF AID UNTIL JANUARY, 1947.

(350) EUROPEAN ELECTIONS
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE KEEPING CLOSE WATCH THIS WEEK-END ON BALLOTING IN FRANCE AND ITALY FOR EVIDENCE OF TRENDS WHICH MAY SHAPE THE HISTORY OF EUROPE FOR MANY YEARS.

PERHAPS FIRST IN THE MINDS OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HERE IS THE QUESTION OF WHAT STRENGTH THE COMMUNISTS WILL SHOW. THAT, TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEGREE OF ACCEPTANCE OF RUSSIAN POLICIES IN EASTERN EUROPE, MAY BE A DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE DIRECTION OF FUTURE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THAT IS BECAUSE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES APPEAR UNCONVINCED THAT RUSSIA'S PLANS FOR SPREADING HER INFLUENCE IN EUROPE BY THE USE OF TROOPS COMBINED WITH POLITICAL PRESSURE IN THE EAST, AND THROUGH COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES IN THE WEST, IS NOT WORKING OUT AS WELL AS MOSCOW HAD HOPED. THEY ALSO APPEAR TO BE OF THE OPINION THAT A MODIFICATION OF THESE POLICIES MIGHT PROVIDE A WAY TOWARD FRIENDLIER RUSSIAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPE.

THE VOTING IN FRANCE IS PERHAPS CRITICAL IN THIS RESPECT. IT EVIDENTLY WAS NO ACCIDENT THAT WASHINGTON OFFICIALS FINALLY GOT THROUGH A $1,400,000,000 LOAN AND CREDIT FOR THE FRENCH IN TIME FOR A PRE-ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT EARLY LAST WEEK.

THE EVIDENT AMERICAN HOPE IS THAT THE COMMUNISTS WILL NOT SHOW EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH NOR YET LOSE SO HEAVILY AS TO ENDANGER THEIR POSITION IN THE LEFTIST COALITION GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS ON FRANCE SAY THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE NOW SO STRONG IN THE POLITICAL LIFE IN THE COUNTRY THAT NO GOVERNMENT COULD LONG FUNCTION IN OPPOSITION TO THEM. AND AMERICAN POLICY, AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAY, CALLS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STRONG FRANCE POLITICALLY STABLE WITH TRADITIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONCEPTS.

WHILE THE ISSUES IN FRANCE, REVOLVING AROUND CHOICE OF MEMBERS FOR THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE, WERE FAIRLY CLEARLY DRAWN ON POLITICAL LINES, THE BROAD IMPLICATIONS OF THE VOTING IN ITALY ON A REFERENDUM ON THE MONARCHY WERE PERHAPS NOT QUITE SO CLEAR. COMMUNISTS IN ITALY HAVE BEEN VERY ACTIVE AGAINST THE MONARCHICAL INSTITUTION BUT THE ISSUE IS BY NO MEANS EXCLUSIVELY A COMMUNIST ONE.

IN EASTERN EUROPE THE SITUATION IS MUCH MORE OBSCURE BUT REPORTS COMING OUT OF POLAND, AMONG OTHER COUNTRIES, TELL OF ORGANIZED UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE RUSSIAN-SUPPORTED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

DRAFT (300)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1-(AP)-PROMPT EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT TO STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF THE UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS WAS DEMANDED TODAY BY SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT) AS THE SENATE PLUNGED INTO A VOLUNTEER-VERSUS-CONSCRIPTION DEBATE OVER THE FUTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES.

HIS ARGUMENTS PINNED TIGHTLY TO THE CONTENTION THAT THIS COUNTRY "MUST REGAIN THE PRESTIGE LOST SINCE VICTORY," THE VERMONT LEGISLATOR SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE "LACK OF A PEACE FORCE" HAS BEEN HANDICAPPING THE UNITED STATES IN POST WAR DEALINGS WITH OTHER MAJOR POWERS.

A MEMBER OF BOTH THE SENATE MILITARY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES, AUSTIN TARTLY DECLARED THAT "PEOPLE WHO HAVE SUFFERED MILITARY AGGRESSION X X X HAVE LITTLE FAITH IN PROMISES WITHOUT WORKS. REPRESENTATIONS WITHOUT APPARENT POWER TO MAKE THEM GOOD HAVE LITTLE PERSUASIVENESS."

AUSTIN'S VIEWS WERE ADVANCED WITH THE VIRTUAL CERTAINTY THAT EFFORTS WILL BE MADE ON THE SENATE FLOOR TO SCRAP THE SELECTIVE SERVICE MACHINERY COMPLETELY, OR TO ACCEPT A HOUSE-APPROVED MORATORIUM ON THE DRAFT UNTIL OCTOBER.

AGAINST BOTH PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN TRAINED THE HEAVY GUNS OF THE ARMED FORCES, BACKED UP BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WHO HAS EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN IN PRIVATE OVER DEMOBILIZATION BELOW THE LEVEL NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PRESENT MILITARY COMMITTMENTS.

THE HOUSE MEASURE, IN ADDITION TO IMPOSING THE MORATORIUM I ON INDUCTIONS, WOULD EXTEND THE LIFE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE NINE MONTHS FROM ITS PRESENT JUNE 30 EXPIRATION DATE, BAR INDUCTION OF TEEN AGERS AND FATHERS, AND GRANT SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN PAY BOOSTS RANGING FROM TEN TO 50 PERCENT.

AS RESHAPED BY THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE, THE BILL WOULD:

1. LIMIT THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS TO 1,736,000 BY JULY 1, 1947.
2. CONTINUE THE LIFE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE UNTIL MAY 15, 1947.
3. PROVIDE FOR AUTOMATIC DISCHARGE AFTER OCTOBER 1 OF THOSE WITH 18 MONTHS SERVICE.
4. RETAIN THE HOUSE-ACCEPTED NO-FATHERS CLAUSE, AND PROVIDE FOR DISCHARGE AFTER AUGUST 1 UPON REQUEST OF FATHERS ALREADY IN SERVICE.

THE COMMITTEE LEFT THE PAY INCREASE QUESTION TO SEPARATE LEGISLATION.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS (D-UTAH) SAID HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SENATE APPROVAL OF THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT EXTENDER MEASURE WITHOUT CHANGE, AND THEN TRY TO IRON OUT DIFFERENCES WITH THE HOUSE IN A JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

J402AES

Red Party in France Suffers Setback In Voting for Assembly

COMMUNISTS TRAIL MODERATE MRP AS ELECTION IS CLOSE

Popular Republicans Gain 160 Seats, Reds Win 145.

R. WILSON

DEGAULLE MAY GET BID

Socialists Make Poor Showing Despite Blum's Popularity.

PARIS, Monday, June 3—(AP) French leftists suffered a sharp setback yesterday in the national elections for a new constituent assembly, with the centrist Popular Republican Movement (MRP) ousting the Communists as the nation's most powerful single party, returns for all of continental France showed today.

Unofficial figures issued by the Interior ministry showed the MRP won 160 seats in the assembly of the 522 allotted to continental France.

Unofficial Returns

The Interior ministry's figures for continental France and Corsica showed the Communists took 145 seats, the Socialists 115, the rightist Liberal Republicans (PRL) 59 and the Republican Rally (radical socialists) 43. The MRP won no seats in the Corsica voting.

The defeat was the second suffered by the Communists within a month. In the referendum of May 5, French voters defeated a proposed national constitution supported by the Communists.

The MRP victory touched off unconfirmed rumors at the Interior ministry that the MRP—one of whose leaders is Foreign Minister Georges Bidault—might ask Gen. deGaulle, former interim president, to return to politics as its candidate to head the new provisional government.

1945

30.24 — 3101

The MRP's unofficial total of 160 seats surpassed the Communist hold on the previous constituent assembly. At last October's election, the Communists gained 159 seats on the basis of the vote of the entire French electorate, including the colonies.

Socialists Far Behind

The Socialists lost heavily despite popularity gained by their leader, Leon Blum, as the result of his recent negotiation of a loan from the United States. The party's pre-election campaign was high-lighted by a violent anti-Communist drive.

The MRP, the Communists and the Socialists formed a three-party coalition which governed France before today's elections, and it was indicated the same bloc probably would continue to rule the nation.

Other representation in the assembly on the basis of last October's elections was: MRP, 150 members; Socialists and affiliates, 146; Republican Rally and affiliates, 60; and the PRL and affiliates, 64.

Reds Falter in Paris

Final unofficial returns from the six districts of Paris and its suburbs, compared with the national election results of last October, showed the following number of deputies elected by the competing parties:

Communists, 18—(22 in October).
MRP, 12—(17 in October).
Socialists, 11—(12 in October).
PRL, 7—(none in October).
Republican Rally, 3—(none in October).

The returns indicated that President Felix Gouin's entire cabinet would retain seats in the assembly. Gouin, the Socialist leader, was reelected, as was Georges Bidault, MRP leader and French foreign minister.

The voting provided the surprise defeat of two of Gen. DeGaulle's former ministers — Rene Pleven, former finance minister, and Jacques Soustelle, former minister of information.

Gen Giraud Elected

Gen. Henri Giraud, one-time rival of Gen. DeGaulle in North Africa, was elected a deputy.

Maurice Thorez, secretary-general of the French Communist party was reelected to the constituent assembly by a Parisian consituency, while pre-war Premier Edouard Daladier, defeated last October, was elected by voters in his district in the south of France.

Other successful candidates included former Premier Edouard Herriot, Radical-Socialist leader; Pierre Mendes-France, France's financial expert at the Bretton Woods monetary conference; former Premier Paul Reynaud, and Michael Clemenceau, son of the World War I leader.

Under France's complicated system of proportional representation, which calls for voting by lists and the allocation of extra seats on the basis of majority vote in individual departments, the popular vote is not reflected evenly in the number of elected deputies until the completion of final computations.

However, with one-third of France's estimated 20,000,000 votes tabulated, the unofficial popular count showed the Communists held a slight lead.

The popular vote count from the unofficial tabulations was:

Communists	2,729,377
MRP	2,725,176
Socialists	2,167,636
Republican Rally	1,337,481
PRL	854,748

ITALY REPORTS HEAVY VOTING

Women Go To Polls For First Time; Monarchy At Stake

J. McKNIGHT

Rome, June 2 (AP)—Italians in great numbers, among them nuns and priests, flocked to the polls today to register their decision between a monarchy and a republic.

Women, voting for the first time in this first free nation-wide election since the advent of Mussolini, turned out in large numbers.

Catholic priests and nuns, heeding instructions from the Vatican to vote, also were out en masse, bearing in mind the words of Pope Pius yesterday that this election, like the one in France today, meant a choice "between the champions and wreckers of Christian civilization." A Vatican communiqué this afternoon excluded members of the curia—cardinals resident in Rome—from voting.

Vote Heavy Everywhere

Everywhere voting was heavy, and in virtually all Italy it was quiet, as Italians cast their ballots for or against King Umberto and for members of a national assembly to frame Italy's new constitution. There was no indication of the trend.

Queen Maria José, consort of King Umberto II, cast her vote today in the Italian national elections but confined her ballot to her choice for constituent assembly delegates. She refused to register her vote on the monarchy-republic question.

As the Queen entered a polling place near the royal palace she was cheered by a small group standing there.

Umberto had not voted up to 6 P.M.

Polls Close Today

However, like other residents of towns and cities of more than 500 population, he had until noon tomorrow, the hour when the polls close.

The Ministry of the Interior prepared to guard vigilantly the secrecy of the ballot count. No trustworthy information on the result could be expected until the official announcement of the outcome of the plebiscite—and that announcement was not expected until some time after June 7.

Umberto appealed to Italy's 28,000,000 eligible voters at the last minute to let him keep his crown, promising a new plebiscite immediately after the 556-member constitutent assembly has completed its draft of a constitution.

Eleven Parties In Field

Eleven parties have nation-wide tickets in the field for the constituent assembly. Of these the principal parties are those represented in the six-party coalition government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi, head of the powerful Christian Democratic party. His government also includes the Socialists, the Communists, the Liberals, the Labor Democrats and the Action party.

Late this afternoon the Ministry of the Interior said all 89 of the provinces reported good order at the polls. Only in Rome, where late opening of some polling places provoked impatient voters to protest, was any real trouble reported. There, flying squads of *Caribinieri* quickly quieted the crowds.

The only gatherings in Rome were the long lines before the polling booths.

Bomb Tossed In Milan

Tanks and truckloads of soldiers patrolled the city, but they seemed oddly out of place in the prevailing quiet.

In big industrial Milan, traditionally a Leftist stronghold and reputed center of republican strength, a single disorder was reported. A bomb tossed early this morning at the building where a Socialist, a Communist and an independent newspaper are printed did minor damage and injured four workmen. The bomb tossers fired several shots and vanished.

In Naples, where heavy reserves of police armed with automatic weapons were massed because of rumors of impending demonstrations, all was quiet.

Conspicuously absent from Rome's streets were Allied soldiers, usually numerous over the week end. But reports of some officers that men were being confined to barracks over the election week end, to avert incidents, were denied by high-ranking authorities.

The calmness was credited to a number of factors, not the least of which was the cooling-off period between Thursday's final rallies and the opening of the polls.

Government Warning

Stern warnings had been issued by the Government that it would not hesitate to use force to keep order.

De Gasperi himself voted during the morning.

Vice Premier Pietro Nenni, leader of the Socialists, voted in Rome soon after the opening of the polls. Minister of Justice Palmiro Togliatti, Communist chief, went to nearby Frascati to vote.

Propagandists were busy right up to the time of the opening of the polls. In the small hours of the morning youths armed with buckets of paint and brushes busily daubed signs on the sidewalks and buildings. Pamphlets were littered all over the streets.

Palazzo Venezia, from whose balcony Mussolini once spoke, was covered with posters bearing the words "Democracy," "Liberty," and "Down with Dictatorships."

SOVIET SCORES NEW U.S. MOVE

Reparations Action Is Called Violation Of Agreeme

London, June 2 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today the United States embargo on shipments of industrial reparations to Russia was "open violation and unilateral renunciation" of the Berlin decisions to destroy the Reich's military and economic power.

Izvestia, quoted in a Tass dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio, said the American decision was taken "on the obviously artificial pretext that it was necessary to regard Germany as an economic whole."

[Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor in Germany, told reporters May 26 that the Uinted States would make no further reparations deliveries from its zone in Germany until the Potsdam protocol to administer the country as an economic whole is put into effect by the occupying powers.]

Comments On Breakdown

Commenting on the breakdown in discussions of the Allied control commission in Berlin last Tuesday over investigation of German disarmament, *Izvestia* said a proposal offered by the United States "would plainly sidetrack" the inquiry.

[The United States proposed a four-power commission to investigate all fields of disarmament, including economic, in all four zones of Germany.]

An investigation of economic and industrial facilities would be a means of "diverting attention from . . . the real state of disarmament of the German armed forces in the western occupation zones," *Izestia* declared.

Atomic Bomb Said To Weigh 4 Tons

London, *Monday*, June 3 (AP)—The London *Daily Express* said today that the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima "weighed four tons and was so long that only a Superfortress could carry it."

The newspaper's front-page story carried under the headline "New Details on America's Atomic Bombs" listed the source only as "from Washington."

Reports that the atomic bomb was as small a as golf ball were circulated by United States officials as a security measure, the article said, adding that all attempts to reduce the bomb's weight below four tons have failed.

"This means, say the Washington reports, that long-range rockets carrying atomic bombs will not be possible for at least ten years," the article asserted. "A 100-ton rocket would be needed to carry a four-ton warhead a worthwhile distance."

The story said the bomb "now had been improved by replacing a uranium explosive with plutonium."

STARS AND STRIPES ENDS ROME EDITION

ROME, June 2. — (AP) The Rome edition of Stars and Stripes —last of 13 in the Mediterranean theater of operations—today ended more than three and a half years of eventful publication.

A special 24-page final edition recalled some of the scenes and history-making events since the paper first went to press on Dec. 9, 1942, in Algiers. It moved with the advancing American forces to Sicily, Naples and Rome.

Today's last edition included pictures of the generals who led the Italian campaign, and recalled "Willie and Joe," the dog-eared G. I. cartoon characters that won a Pulitzer prize for their youthful creator, Bill Mauldin.

It also recalled Ernie Pyle and the mud of Africa and Italy that inspired many a "pup tent" poet to verse.

ROME, June 2 (AP)—A Moscow report that the Russian Ambassador had demanded the punishment of the American military policeman who struck a Russian diplomatic courier at the Ciampino airport last week was without confirmation in Allied quarters today.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William D. Morgan, the Allies' commander, said: "I have not heard of it." The American deputy commander, Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, was not available for comment.

SEARCH PRESSED FOR CRASH VICTIMS

NAPLES, June 2—(AP) Deep sea divers will join the search tomorrow for 22 missing persons who were aboard the U. S. Army transport plane which crashed near here yesterday while en route to America from India with returning U. S. military personnel.

Eight bodies were recovered from the sea after the crash. Only eight persons were rescued of the total of 38 military personnel known to have been aboard the four-engined plane.

Air transportation corps spokesmen said no high ranking officials from the China-Burma-India theater were aboard.

A survivor said the plane caught fire in the air and that some of the passengers managed to bail out before it crashed. Army officials said the crash occurred when passengers rushed to the tail of the fire-swept plane, throwing it into a steep climb and then causing it to stall and go into a tail spin.

Reds Reported Cutting Forces To 4,500,000

6 Million Revealed Under Arms Now, and 10 Million Released in Ten Months

DeLUCE

By The Associated Press

NUERNBERG, June 2.—A high Allied military source said today that Russia has 6,000,000 men under arms at present but is preparing to reduce her forces to a long-range level of 4,500,000.

Soviet leadership, the source added, has released more than 10,000,000 troops from military service the last ten months. The top age of conscripted classes was trimmed by twenty-six years—from fifty-five to twenty-nine—even though the Russian government was at odds with Western powers over many international questions.

The Red Army at present has a strength of 4,500,000, while an additional 1,500,000 are in the air force, navy and N. K. V. D. (internal police), the source declared, adding that the Red Army, on a long-term basis, is expected to have a standing strength of 3,000,000, excluding reservists.

The highest priority in Russia at present is not being given to armaments or key heavy industries but to atomic development, he said, and the scientific knowledge and technical resources of the Soviet Union have been placed under tremendous pressure in an attempt to catch up with the United States - Canada - Britain atomic combine.

Allied emissaries in Moscow do not doubt that Russian scientists know the essentials of atomic-bomb manufacture, the high source added. They do not expect, however, that Soviet plants will be making a finished product before 1948 or later.

The Red Army, although drastically pared down in the last year, is rated as the most powerful ground force in the world. It can expand quicker than Western armies in an emergency. It has offered special inducements to veteran non-commissioned officers to re-enlist, and thereby is assured the basic co-ordination of the army despite large-scale demobilization.

The Soviet high command has separated strategic planning from purely command functions. Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, the top of the professional military hierarchy, heads the planning. Marshal Alexei Antonov is responsible for the combined command of the three services. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov is in direct command of the army.

No 'Marshals' Clique'

There is no sign of a "marshals'

clique" in the upper crust of the Communist party. Between army and non-army men, as such, there is no split, but divergencies are wide between civilian "nationalists" and "co-operationists."

Maxim M. Litvinov and Ivan Maisky, versed for years in Western diplomacy, were the most vocal "co-operationists," pleading last year after the Potsdam Conference for more confidence in relations with Washington, if not with London. Their voices have been muffled. The "nationalists" are led by Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov.

Anti-British propaganda is open in Russia. Anti-American propaganda is neither so sharp nor so continuous, but the vast outpouring of friendship that Americans felt when Moscow celebrated V-E Day a year ago has largely disappeared.

The Russians now produce what they call the "villis"—the jeep. They make the biggest tank in the world—the Super-Stalin, with a 131-millimeter gun. The explosive crack of jet-propelled planes taking off can be heard outside the guarded area of Moscow's principal airport.

Lieutenant General Bedell Smith's appointment as American Ambassador contained military implications that were not lost on the Soviet government to which he was accredited.

The first impression he created was considered favorable. When he handed his credentials to Nikolai Shvernik, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (president of the Soviet Union) Smith eloquently declared that America had no hostile intentions toward her war-time ally and wanted to do everything possible to remove suspicion from their relations.

Only one Soviet general officer, however, attended the formal reception at the American Embassy on the United States Army Day. All leading Soviet military figures had been invited. The highest-ranking American officers in Moscow later on were absent at the May Day parade in Red Square.

If Russia moves aggressively it is expected to be chiefly in the direction of the Persian Gulf, the informant said. There lie the biggest spoils in oil and strategic position. There the British and Americans seem as yet to have formulated no policy of common action. On the flank are Germany, the Balkans and Turkey, and the flank is very sensitive.

It is within the possibilities of power politics for Russia, if cool and patient enough, to reach the Persian Gulf without an armed clash, the source said.

WIFE IS CRITICAL OF FRATERNIZATION

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 2, —(AP) An "American wife" in Germany hurled feminine invective today at U. S. Army officers who take German girls in public.

In a sharp letter to "B-Bag," the mail column of Stars and Stripes, the wife complained:

"If some of the officers who fraternize could only know how we abhor 'rubbing shoulders' with their 'shack jobs' in our local night clubs, they might confine them to their shacks."

She added that some of the officers she was criticizing were probably "not too particular in the states, either" about those with whom they went prior to donning uniforms.

"But please, fellas," she wrote, "have a little respect for your American women and your uniform. Things can't be that bad."

Although the letter was published over the signature "An American Wife," Stars and Stripes requires that the full name and address be given to the editor confidentially before a name is deleted.

In recent months, Army clubs have dropped practically all restrictions on women guests, provided they are escorted by Americans.

With the gradual influx of American families in garrison areas in Germany, observers have expected inter-American social friction over fraternization.

A similar "B-Bag" complaint by an Allied girl against German women staying overnight in the headquarters compound at Frankfurt a few weeks ago started a furore. The high command then took action to compel women visitors to leave the compound before midnight.

TWO MORE GIRLS SHOT IN U. S. GERMAN ZONE

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 2 (AP)—A 19-year-old German girl was found shot to death in the quarters of a United States lieutenant at Litzingen on May 30, the United States Provost Marshal's office announced today.

The announcement, identifying the girl as Jagerug Portenreuther of Munich, said she had spent the night at the Litzengen airbase with Second Lieut. Robert Hawk, whose home address was not disclosed. The announcement said she had accompanied him from Munich last April. Lieutenant Hawk was about to be redeployed to the United States.

It was the third time within a month that a young German girl had been found dead in the billet of an American officer about to be redeployed. The other cases were reported at Nuremberg and Kassel.

The girl was fatally wounded by a bullet from a .45 calibre pistol, the standard Army calibre, the announcement said. It did not disclose how the shooting occurred. The Army's criminal investigation is in charge of the case.

Other officers in Lieutenant Hawk's quarters told reporters that the girl had shot herself while Lieutenant Hawk was away. They said Lieutenant Hawk was not in custody.

FRAULEIN WITH GI KILLED BY BULLET

NUERNBERG, Germany, June 2 —(AP) The U. S. Army provost marshal here said tonight an American Negro soldier had admitted accidentally shooting to death a 18-year-old German girl as they lay in bed in the girl's Nuernberg apartment. Her body was found in the apartment last night.

The provost marshal identified the soldier as Pfc. Arthur Lee Cannell, 21, of Ponyville, Miss.

Cannell told questioners that as he reached for his jacket, which was near the bed, a pistol in a jacket pocket was discharged accidentally and the bullet struck the girl, identified as Elizabeth Keller, in the left cheek.

The provost marshal said Cannell was questioned because he was known to be an associate of the girl, and that he would be held for further investigation.

SPAIN INDIFFERENT TO REPORT BY U. N

MADRID, June 2. — (AP) Madrid morning newspapers today displayed prominently stories on the United Nations Security council's sub-committee report in Spain and said editorially the report and any action by the council would be received with "total indifference" in Spain.

(The report, completed Friday night, described the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as a potential threat to world peace and recommended that the U.N. General Assembly ask member nations to sever diplomatic relations with Spain if Franco were not ousted by September.)

Arriba, Franco's Falange party organ, today said that the "multitudes" which have shouted fidelity to Franco recently could answer the Security council sub-committee. The paper added that if these voices were "too tumultuous for the protocol comic session of the United Nations Assembly," a recent declaration by the Spanish government had asserted it would "not accept the slightest interference from the outside in its private affairs."

ABC, newspaper known for its monarchist tendencies, said it did not know what action the Security council would take, adding that "whatever it may be will be received in Spain with total indifference."

Ya, Catholic organ, said it was not certain whether the council would adopt the sub-committee report (at next Thursday's session) but that "whether it does or not inspires the same indifference."

Delegates Are Pleased By Committee Report

New York, June 2 (AP)—A generally favorable reaction was registered among delegates to the United Nations Security Council today to the recommendations of a subcommittee for a world-wide break of diplomatic relations with Spain unless the Franco régime is "withdrawn" by September.

It appeared, however, that there would be varying opposition to several of the subcommittee's conclusions.

Some of the delegates admitted they were surprised that the five-man group went so far as to propose that the General Assembly be asked to call for a universal diplomatic quarantine of Franco Spain, a step which the Council itself previously had hesitated to take.

Council Meets Thursday

This was the main proposal in the subcommittee's report which was circulated among the delegates yesterday, after the group had completed a month's investigation of Poland's charges that Generalissimo Franco was a threat to world peace.

The Council will meet Thursday to act on the recommendations.

Whether there would be any opposition strong enough to result in major changes of the committee's proposals could not be determined immediately, since some of the delegates still were studying the report and consulting with their governments.

It was pointed out that the report already had the support of the five nations who were represented on the subcommittee—France, China, Australia, Poland and Brazil—which would make it extremely difficult for any of the other six delegates on the Council to get enough votes for a major change.

Little Change Anticipated

The Brazilian delegate, Pedro Leao Velloso, who served as a member of the subcommittee during its inquiry, expressed belief that no serious modifications would be made.

Velloso, after taking exception to the main recommendation of the subcommittee, informed Chairman Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, today that he had withdrawn his opposition, making the report unanimous except for a reservation by Poland on another point.

A spokesman for the United States delegation said that the official American position on the specific proposals in the report had not yet been determined.

The big question mark was Russia's attitude. No immediate reaction from the Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, was available, but delegates expected him to oppose some of the points of the report on the basis of his previous position.

Concern About Veto

The chief concern was whether Gromyko would press his opposition to the point of invoking the veto. Under the United Nations Charter seven votes are necessary for approval of the report, including the votes of all the permanent members of the Council—Russia, Great Britain, the United States, France and China.

A negative vote by Russia would automatically kill the subcommittee's recommendations. It was pointed out, however, that Gromyko might do as he did when the subcommittee was created April 29—express his opposition by abstaining from voting.

Two Points Noted

The points most likely to be opposed by Russia, if Gromyko sticks to his earlier position, are:

1. The finding that the Security Council has no jurisdiction to direct severance of diplomatic relations with Spain because the Franco régime is only "a potential threat to international peace" and not an acutal threat.

2. The recommendation that the case be referred to the General Assembly for action.

Gromyko has contended that Franco is a definite threat to world peace now and that immediate action should be taken by the Security Council itself for a break of relations with the Falangist régime. For that reason, he is expected to support the contention which Poland advanced in the subcommittee that the Security Council has authority to act in the case.

Anti-Red Armenian Fete Is Forbidden in Greece

Russian Ambassador Disapproves Celebration

ATHENS, June 2 (AP). — The Greek government last night banned a meeting planned here, to celebrate Armenian independence day, by Armenian nationalists opposing the present union of Armenia with the U. S. S. R. The meeting was forbidden after Admiral Constantine Rodianov, Soviet Ambassador to Greece, called to see Premier Constantin Tsaldaris.

A high government official said Rodianov expressed disapproval of the proposed meeting and suggested that it be banned. Hundreds of invitations already had been issued.

It is estimated that 30,000 Armenians live in Greece. Armenia, which was part of Russia under the Czars, was independent from 1918 to 1920, when it was joined with the U. S. S. R. as one of the Soviet republics.

CLASHES ON GREEK BORDER

Communist Bands Are Dispersed Near Yugoslav Frontier

ATHENS, Greece, June 2 (AP)—Greek gendarmerie and National Guard units were reported today to have dispersed four outlawed bands of Communists operating in the Florina - Edessa - Kastoria triangle near the Yugoslav border.

Seventeen former members of the Left-Wing Elas were said to have been arrested yesterday. Accounts received in Athens said mopping-up operations were being carried out following continued violence in the district which one Allied military observer has described as "Greece's next trouble spot."

Several hundred outlawed Elas members, reported hiding out in the mountains of southern Yugoslavia were said to have been making forays across the Greek border.

Yugoslavs Bar U. S. Major for 'Interference'

Say He Tried to Foil Arrest of Government Foe at Memorial Day Service

BELGRADE, June 2 (AP).—An American Embassy official said today that Major Richard Coombs, of the United States Army, had been declared "persona non grata" by the Yugoslav government because he attempted to intervene upon the arrest of a Yugoslav who made anti-government remarks at an American Memorial Day service Thursday. Harold Shantz, Embassy Charge d'Affaires, announced the Yugoslav government's action.

Coombs, a graves registration officer assigned to Belgrade, left here Friday on a wedding trip to Italy, and embassy sources said the Yugoslav action was tantamount to forbidding him to return to Yugoslavia.

George Nikolic, the Yugoslav arrested, was detained after an American Memorial Day ceremony at the graves of American soldiers at Belgrade.

The newspaper "Borba" commented that anonymous sources sought to stage a demonstration against the Yugoslav government during the American service. Nikolic, the paper said, "in a loud voice and in a vulgar way, cussed out the present regime of Yugoslavia."

The newspaper said Coombs, "in a very rude and unlawful form, tried to intervene for Nikolic, but the Yugoslav authorities, in a polite manner, refused the intervention." It said: "at that moment, Major Coombs, shouting all the spectators with his sarcastic tone, shouted: 'this is liberty for you, Tito! Heil Hitler!'"

"Borba" also said that American Army chaplain William R. S. Donaghy, of Lowell, Mass., had "misused the hospitality of Yugoslavia" by reading to the Memorial Day crowd a letter from an unnamed Yugoslav woman. The newspaper said that the woman's charge that the "people do not have the means of showing their gratefulness to the fallen aviators is without basis."

Russian Commentator Attacks Byrnes Stand

Moscow, June 2 (AP)—A Soviet newspaper commentator accused James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, today of attempting to widen United Nations General Assembly powers beyond the limits of its Charter.

The commentator, Prof. E. Korovin, writing in the trade-union newspaper *Trud*, said Byrnes's proposal to place disputed peace treaties before the Assembly would mean nothing more than "a veiled return" to a proposal of former President Herbert Hoover which would authorize the United Na-

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tions to "reconsider burdensome and unacceptable treaties."

Referring to Hoover as "one of the reactionary figures in the United States," the commentator said his proposal could be interpreted to include Soviet treaties with the Allies and other countries.

Molotov's Views Repeated

Echoing Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov's remarks in *Pravda* last week, the writer concluded:

"Attempts to use the peace conference or the United Nations for aims of moral pressure, 'psychological attack,' threats and intimidation of the Soviet Union, are prematurely doomed to failure."

The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* devoting only 240 words of a Tass News Agency dispatch to Byrnes's press conference of last week in which he replied to Molotov's charges, gave over almost half a page of its international review to comment on the press conference.

"The head of the State Department," this article said, "tried to show the correctness of the position occupied by the American delegation at Paris on questions remaining unsettled. It is characteristic, however, that all that was said by Byrnes added no new facts to what already was known.

Decision Called Unfulfilled

"It is known to all that the decisions of the Berlin conference on working out a reparations plan during a period of six months—that is, to February, 1946—were not only unfulfilled on time, but in general nothing was accomplished."

The article said Byrnes attempted to use irony to refute Molotov's claim of the existence of an anti-Soviet British-American bloc at the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference and added:

"But how does he explain the fact of the unexpected change in the American position regarding the Italian colonies, as well as a series of other steps of the American and English diplomats, if such a bloc is to be denied?"

Morgenthau Broadcast Quoted

Izvestia gave prominent display to a dispatch quoting the broadcast of former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in which he accused President Truman of renouncing the policies of President Roosevelt.

The magazine *New Times* commented on the world tour of Herbert Hoover and declared that measures so far taken have not relieved world hunger.

"Many-worded assurances were made, pompous resolutions were adopted and an international organization with huge apparatus was formed," the magazine said, "but neither resolutions nor promises nor world trip up to now has fed the hungering."

The same article touched upon the withholding of American credit to Poland and said this was part of a "strategy of hunger."

The United States State Department gave many reasons for holding up the credit, but, *New Times* declared, the real reason was given by the New York newspaper *PM*, which was quoted as saying that the United States was "using loans for exerting imperialistic pressure."

[The United States suspended a $90,000,000 credit to Poland on the grounds that the Polish Government censored outgoing news dispatches and withheld from the Polish people the political-freedom pledges that were made by Poland as a condition to obtaining the credit.]

Service Opens At Warsaw

Warsaw, June 2 (AP)—The United States information service began operations at the United States Embassy today under the direction of Dr. S. Harrison Thompson, of Boulder, Col., and Gene van Deek, of Oak Park, Illinois.

RUSSIA FILES PROTEST ON ACTIONS OF M. P.

MOSCOW, June 2. — (AP) A Tass dispatch from Rome today said the Soviet ambassador to Italy had filed a protest with the Allied Mediterranean theater commander on the striking of a Russian diplomatic courier by an American military policeman near Rome on May 29 and "demanded punishment of the guilty."

(A statement issued last Wednesday by U. S. military authorities at Ciampino airport, where the incident occurred, said the Russian courier had boarded a plane without identifying himself and was struck when he resisted efforts of a military policeman to remove him from the plane. The statement also said the M.P. subsequently struck a civilian bystander, later identified as a Russian embassy official, whose action the M.P. interpreted as defiance of orders. The commanding officer at the airport was reported considering whether disciplinary action should be taken against the M.P.)

The Tass dispatch said that M. A. Kos Ylev, Soviet ambassador to Rome, in his protest to the Allied commander described the action of the U. S. military police as "hooligan conduct."

ARGENTINA REQUESTS FRIENDLY TIE WITH REDS

MOSCOW, June 2.—(AP) Pravda, Communist party organ, said today that the Argentine government had requested the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia "during the current year" and had "met with a favorable reply from the side of the U.S.S.R."

The Pravda article, written by the paper's foreign observer, stated that the move to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries started "long ago" and cited comments in the Argentine press on the recent arrival of a Soviet trade mission in Buenos Aires.

Soviet Magazine Terms Musk Ox Trek 'Military'

Points Out Nearness of Area to Europe and Asia

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—"The New Times," Soviet magazine on international affairs, commenting today on "Operation Musk Ox," the recent Canadian military Arctic expedition, declared: "A running look at the map will show that the district through which the route of the experition lay presents itself as an uninhabited Arctic space, where only seldom are met small villages, factories, fur works and the cabins of Indians and Eskimos." The publication added: "The participants of Expedition Musk Ox were aroused not so much over the security of this region as over its extreme suitability, from a military standpoint, in its nearness to northern districts of Europe and Asia."

Arabs Told to Get Ready

JERUSALEM, June 2 (AP).—Jamal Effendi Husseini, chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, told an Arab party rally today to be ready "to defend the country with your blood."

"Before us stand 80,000 members of the Haganah (Jewish defense organization) ready to smash us," Husseini said. "Are you prepared against this danger—have you trained your sons and daughters?"

A group estimated at 3,000 persons heard Husseini and half a dozen other Arab speakers. Each mention of the name of the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem (the Haj Amin el-Husseini,), was cheered.

GANDHI IS DISPLEASED BY TROOPS IN INDIA

BOMBAY, June 2—(AP) Mohandas K. Gandhi said today the presence of British troops in India would put a "damper on the constituent assembly" called to draft an independence program.

"We must cease to be spoon-fed," he wrote in his weekly journal "Harijan."

Gandhi criticized Great Britain's delay in organizing an interim government, but attributed the failure "to our weakness, whatever the causes be, and not to the cussedness of the British government or people."

"British troops, it is declared, are to remain during the interim period for preservation of internal peace and against external aggression," Gandhi wrote. "Their retention for such use will be a damper on the constituent assembly."

NEW MARSHALL PLAN REPORTED

H. MILKS

Joint Regimes In Manchurian Cities Believed Proposed

Nanking, June 2 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall was reported today to have proposed a new compromise armistice in Manchuria, but well-placed Chinese quarters said that while it was "workable," the prospects of longtime peace were slim.

The Marshall plan was said to provide abandonment of the Central Chinese Government's drive to capture Harbin and Tsitsihar on condition that the Chinese Communists evacuate those cities and turn them over to administrators pending choice of new local officials representing both factions.

The Government Central News Agency, however, reported National troops still were advancing steadily northward from Changchun, and word reaching Peiping was that they had crossed the little Sungari River 70 miles south of Harbin and expected to reach the North Manchurian metropolis "in a few days."

Three-Point Plan Reported

Marshall's headquarters declined comment on the peace-plan report.

The Nationalist newspaper *Ta Kang Pao* said the main points of the special American envoy's proposal were:

1. Both National and Communist forces to remain in their present positions.

2. Communists to evacuate Harbin and Tsitsihar, but National troops to refrain from occupying them.

3. Central Government "takeover" officials to administer the two cities temporarily until local governments with a National majority and a Communist minority could be established.

Harbin Regarded As Key

As usually reliable Chinese source said this report was accurate, and described Marshall as "determined to persuade Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek not to take Harbin by force."

This source added that if the Government insists on capturing Harbin "there can be only one result—full-scale civil war."

Marshall has warned both sides, this informant said, that if the fighting in Manchuria is not halted, the conflict is certain to spread into the rest of China.

The informant emphasized there was no certainty that either the Generalissimo or the Communists would accept the Marshall plan, and expressed the belief that chances of a permanent peace settlement were "very small."

Return Of Chiang Awaited

All political factions here were inclined to mark time pending the return of Chiang from North China.

In Peiping, Tom Masterson, Associated Press correspondent, reported the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang, who arrived there Thursday after a seven-day stay in Manchuria, were preparing to fly to Nanking Monday.

Masterson said Chiang addressed a Sunday gathering of high military and administrative officials of the Government party at Hwai Jen Tang Hall behind closed doors. American and Chinese newsmen who came to report the speech were compelled to leave the hall, he said.

Saturday night the Generalissimo was host at the opera to American personnel stationed in Peiping. Otherwise he made no public appearances.

Military Movements

PEIPING, June 2 (AP)—The military situation as pictured in dispatches from Changchun and the Manchurian front is as follows:

Govrehment troops advancing toward Harbin corssed the Sungari River at Taolaichao, seventy miles from Harbin. The military newspaper Hsin Sheng Pao, reporting national troops operating on the north bank of the river, said their crossing had been delayed by a damaged bridge and that they expected to be in Harbin within a few day.s

Hsin Sheng Pao said national troops attacking from Panshin, sout heast of Changchun, captured three trains loaded with Communist war material, including seventy planes and four Japanese armored cars.

The Government Central News Agency reported that Anshan, important steel center south of Mukden, had been recaptured from the Communists and that the ousted Red troops were retreating into mountainous terrain east of Pienshan. The Central News also claimed the seizure of Tangkangtze, eight miles south of Anshan, by National troops.

Gen. Cheng-Tung-Juo confirmed the capture of Kirin in the Government push toward Tunghwa, former Manchurian headquarters of Communist Gen. Lin Piao.

TRIBUNAL REFUSES TO DROP CHARGES AGAINST JAPANESE

Petition Is Rejected by Allied Justices Without Discussion.

DEFENSE WINS DELAY

LANDSTERS

Counsel Gains Extra Ten Days Granted to Prepare Cases.

TOKYO, June 2—(AP) The International War Crimes Tribunal today summarily declined to dismiss Allied charges against 26 major Japanese war-crimes suspects, but agreed to a 10-day continuance to enable defense counsel to prepare their cases.

The court will meet again tomorrow, however, to hear a 15,000-word opening statement by Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan.

Acts Without Discussion

With out even the customary discussion in chambers, the court rejected a new petition to dismiss the 55-count Allied indictment against wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and other statesmen-militarists. Franklin E. Warren, Tucumcari, N. M., defense conusel representing Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japanese "Lawrence of Manchuria," presented the petition without argument.

Chief Justice Sir William Webb, declaring tnat "we do not care to hear from" Prosecutor Keenan, immediately announced denial of the motion.

The court also heard but did not decide on petitions asking dismissal of indictments against two other defendants barred from the courtroom by ill health—former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and propagandist Shumei Okawa. Keenan opposed dismissal.

Will Decide Later

Justice Webb announced that decisions would be given later on motions to strike their names from the proceedings.

The crimes of which the other 26 prisoners stand accused cover the whole span of Japanese aggression in the Far East, from the beginnings of Manchurian expansion in 1928 to the surrender in 1945.

Ten of the 11 Allied justices were on the bench as the trial opened in the brilliantly lighted courtroom of the former Japanese War ministry building. A seat is reserved for the Philippines justice, as yet unappointed.

Two huge motion picture screens were on the wall behind the prisoners' box.

Follow Arguments Closely

Prisoners Follow Arguments

Four white-helmeted military police stood behind the defendants, with Lieut. Col. Aubrey Kenworthy, Omaha, Neb., acting as court provost marshal.

The prisoners showed much interest in the arguments. Some studied papers, and Namoru Shigemitsu, former Foreign Minister, who signed the Japanese surrender document aboard the U.S.S. Missouri, followed the court discussions with a pencil in hand.

As at the arraignment, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, 1941-45 Japanese army commander in Korea, kept his eyes closed—possibly because of the glaring lights.

Because the evidence against ex-Premier Tojo and his 25 co-defendants is so voluminous and covers such a broad stretch of Far Eastern history, attorneys have predicted that the trial might run the rest of this year.

RUMOR OF PLOT IN TOKYO DENIED

TOKYO, Monday, June 3—(AP) Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin, Tokyo provost marshal, today denied a broadcast report that Japanese diehards had plotted to assassinate General MacArthur last week.

"It's news to me," Ferrin declared in commenting on a report broadcast by Larry Tighe, American Broadcasting company correspondent here.

Ferrin, in charge of security forces in the Tokyo area, said he "certainly would know about it" if, as reported, 100 extra Japanese police, a detachment of American soldiers and military police were detailed along the route from MacArthur's residence to headquarters.

Col. H. T. Creswell, headquarters counter-intelligence chief, likewise said there was no basis for the report. He said he had received a "very thin, very nebulous report of talk around somewhere" of an asserted assassination plot, but that it was "almost too indistinct to trace."

An investigation was ordered, Creswell added, and the report "disappeared into a complete cloud—it evaporated."

The counter-intelligence officer said the report was not connected with the alleged May day plot to kill MacArthur.

Starvation Deaths Rising Near Tokyo, Army Says

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Monday, June 3—Intelligence reports indicate "an increasing number" of Japanese are dying in the Tokyo area from starvation and malnutrition, United States Army officers said today. [There had been no previous reports of deaths by starvation.]

They said 267 bodies were found on streets here during April. Japanese police reported 1,291 deaths from malnutrition in the Tokyo area since November.

War Left New Guinea Natives 'Rich'

SYDNEY—(AP) New Guineans, who accumulated more U. S. dollars and Australian pounds during the war than they can spend in years, are not anxious to go back to peacetime work of copra production on plantations in New Guinea and Papua.

Col. J. Keith Murray, civil administrator of the provisional government of Papua-New Guinea, said there was not nearly enough cotton goods, knives, axes, butter, meat and trade goods to meet the natives' demands.

The Australian government's new native labor ordinances give plantation laborers a wage of $2.50 a month. Formerly they received 82 cents, Col. Murray states.

ATOM BOMB FLEET JOINED BY FLAGSHIP

Mt. McKinley Anchors Amid About 160 Ships At Bikini

Aboard the Mt. McKinley, June 2 (AP)—This command ship of the task force for "operation crossroads" anchored today in the midst of the mighty atom bomb fleet in Bikini Lagoon.

Approximately 160 target and support ships saluted the Mt. McKinley as the ship maneuvered slowly into an anchorage position 2 miles off Bikini, in the Marshalls.

All target ships for the atom bomb test, scheduled for July 1 or shortly thereafter, are on hand except the German cruiser Prinz Eugen, the battleship New York and two LST's.

92 Vessels To Be Used

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, task force chief, said a total of 92 target vessels would be used, with 25 vessels in the first array, plus twelve small landing craft. All five battleships, including the Japanese battleship Nagato, will be used in the first array as well as both carriers and all eight submarines.

Even though it previously had been announced that the target ships would be arrayed in closer position than in a routine anchorage, those aboard the McKinley were amazed at the tight concentration of the fleet.

U.S. Ship Called "Scarlet Fever"

At the aiming point is the red battleship Nevada, which sailors have dubbed "scarlet fever." Not far from her is the rusty and battered Nagato, offering sharp contrast with the shipshape American target vessels.

The high command will begin a series of conferences tomorrow with group and ship commanders, then will inspect all island facilities, including instruments, target and laboratory ships.

ROXAS TO REORGANIZE REGIME IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA, Monday, June 3 (AP)—Manuel A. Roxas, new President of the Philippines, demanded broad Executive authority today for a sweeping reorganization and streamlining of all Government offices and bureaus.

The request was made in a 15,000-word "State of the Nation" message to a joint session of Congress in which he proposed a three-pronged offensive against "inflation, lawlessness and economic inaction."

In addition to authority to revamp the whole Government structure, Mr. Roxas called for higher taxes, increased rights and responsibilities for organized labor, wage, price and rent control "with real teeth," and establishment of a national rehabilitation authority with power to direct reconstruction and economic revival.

Mr. Roxas also disclosed that he had asked the United States for a rehabilitation loan of 500,000,000 pesos in addition to a previously announced request for a loan of 800,000,000 pesos to cover expected Government revenue deficits in the next five years.

Immediate establishment of a strong, centralized budget bureau to pass on all public expenditures was advocated. Mr. Roxas asked for a mobile, highly-trained army, plus an expanded State police force for national defense and maintenance of law and order.

Mr. Roxas read nearly all of the lengthy document, excluding only technical tables and data. The message, one of the most comprehensive and drastic ever presented a Philippines Congress, was immediately compared here with reform messages in the opening years of the late President Roosevelt's New Deal.

SENATOR CHARGES DRAFT 'BUNGLING'

George Favors Volunteer System But May Back Bill

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Senator George (D., Ga.) today said the Army and Navy "bungled" by attempting to maintain both the draft and voluntary recruitment.

Nevertheless, the Georgian, one of the Senate's most influential members, asserted he may go along with Administration sentiment for extension of the draft, including teen-agers, until May 15 of next year.

Thus he sided with a bipartisan move toward a program that would combine draft extension with generous pay raises for enlisted men and officers to encourage voluntary recruitment.

George said he was certain "all the men needed by the armed forces could be raised through the traditional American volunteer system."

Senate Approval Forecast

Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) and Senator Hill (D., Ala.) joined with Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) in predicting Senate approval of the draft extension bill together with generous pay increases. Gurney said he would like to see enlisted men boosted 30 per cent.

Through an unsual lineup within the Senate Military Committee, Gurney will act as floor leader for the draft bill in the Senate Monday. Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), who originally opposed peacetime conscription, expected to be away from the Senate.

At present selective service is operating under a stop-gap extension from last May 14 until July 1, by which the House forced the Senate to exempt 18 and 19 years olds from induction, or allow selective service to expire.

Mistake, Says George

There were indications that several senators, including Wherry (R., Neb.), Republican whip, and Revercomb (R., W.Va.), would oppose any extension beyond the end of this month.

Senator George said the armed forces made a mistake in trying to "hold on to the draft after V-J day."

He said conscription and the volunteer system "just don't mix," and as long as military officials have conscription they cannot make "an honest try of the volunteer plan."

Once the voluntary system is reinstated, George said, he is confident that anything reasonable asked by the Army and Navy in the way of pay increase or other allowances would be granted by Congress.

OPA WILL FACE FINAL TESTS IN SENATE GROUP

Extension Plan Comes Up Before Banking Committee Tomorrow

Washington, June 2 (AP)—OPA came up against final tests this week in the Senate Banking Committee which shortly must report its version of price-control extension legislation.

With the power of the pricing agency on a shaky basis in Congress, a union protest was heard against allowing prices to increase on the heels of increased wages.

President Walter P. Reuther, of the CIO-United Auto Workers, in a radio speech from Detroit last night, cited recent automobile price hikes allowed by OPA after pay increases had been negotiated. He said that trend led toward "economic disaster."

Must Stop Price Rises

"Organized labor," Reuther said, "must challenge and must stop this scheme to use every increase in the incomes of workers as an excuse for higher prices to the consumer."

Reuther did not blame OPA too much, he said, for "we know how big industries have pressured OPA both directly and through its political agents in Congress."

The Banking Committee, already having taken heavy cuts at the price-control bill, will have it up again Tuesday. Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) said he hopes to get all controverted points decided at that time. Several other members said they do not believe that will be possible.

For Modified Price Control

The legislation as it stands in the Senate calls for extension of modified price control for a year past June 30, when it will otherwise expire. The House passed a nine months' extension in such form that Administration officials said it weakened the fight on inflation.

The Senate itself is slated to act on the legislation after the draft-extension measure is out of the way. Some members think OPA will find the going even rougher in the Senate than in the committee.

Wagner said an attempt will be made Tuesday to overturn the committee's action in ordering price controls off meat and dairy products June 30. Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said he sees no chance of such a reversal.

Plans To End Subsidies

The Senate committee proposes to end subsidies (except on copper, lead, zinc and rubber) May 1, 1947, allowing $1,100,000,000 for them in the meantime. OPA asked $1,700,000,000 for food subsidies alone, and the right to pay them a full twelve months.

Further changes probably are in store for the measure this week.

HOUSE SPLIT SEEN ON ATOMIC ENERGY

McMahon's Bill Passed by Senate Differs from War Dept. Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — (AP) House members were squaring away today for a fight over whether atomic energy development should be controlled by civilians or the military.

The controversy developed anew as a result of Senate passage Saturday of a bill which rests major control in a civilian commission of five full-time members. The full time service provision is the one that puts most emphasis on civilian control, since army men could hardly meet it and retain their full military status.

Some members of the House Military committee said they will oppose this legislation and seek favorable action instead on a measure backed by the War department.

The latter bill, approved months ago by the military group, would create a commission of nine part-time members, to be advised by representatives of the armed forces.

House Democratic Whip Sparkman of Alabama declared, however, that he will oppose such action.

Sparkman told a reporter he will fight for House acceptance of the Senate legislation.

RANKIN DEFENDS HIS GI AID

He Replies to Veterans' League on Insurance Bill

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Veterans League of America asserted today that Chairman Rankin of the House Veterans Committee had "sold down the river" the men of World War II, and Mr. Rankin retorted that the attack was "part of a political scheme" to beat him for re-election.

The league's statement, issued through its chairman, Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holridge, retired, declared that Mr. Rankin had "emasculated legislation aimed at bringing the life insurance for World War II vets in line with the coverage for men who served in World War I."

Mr. Rankin told a reporter his committee had reported an insurance bill "to correct as many evils as possible" in the present law, and that the bill had the support of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Rankin added he expected it to pass tomorrow without dissent.

Mr. Rankin said that the bill went beyond provisions sought by the Administration and that the Legion, DAV and VFW were highly pleased with it.

PEOPLES' PEACE NEED EMPHASIZED

Vandenberg Warns Against 'Big Powers' Corporation

Detroit, June 2 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), calling for a "peoples' peace," tonight warned against any attitude in world peace efforts which would limit peacemaking to a "closed corporation of big powers."

The Senator said the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers was a success in so far as it established an American foreign policy "which invites all our partners in the war to have a proper voice in making our common peace."

Vandenberg, speaking from Washington in a broadcast interview on a Detroit hookup, addressed an "earnest appeal" to Soviet Russia to exercise "wisdom and tolerance" in the negotiation of peace treaties.

Wants No "Monopoly"

"It is the American position," Vandenberg said, "that the Big Powers are not entitled to monopolize this business of making peace.

"True, we have a major responsibility. But there are 21 nations which participated on our side in the war. . . . We welcomed them to the battle line. We should welcome them to the peace table."

The United States, Vandenberg said, will insist on having the "advice and counsel" of the 21 nations. He expressed concern over what he called Russia's opposition to the proposal of James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, for a general conference of nations until "all fundamental matters" had been agreed on by the Foreign Ministers.

"Of Increasing Concern"

Vandenberg added: "Thus it (Russia) exercised a veto—a veto, by the way, which is becoming of increasing concern in connection with all our peace machinery."

The Michigan Senator, adviser to the American delegation to the Foreign Ministers Conference, said "the best we could do" was to postpone a decision on a general conference until the Ministers reassemble in Paris.

"I would like," he said, "to make an earnest appeal to the Soviets in this connection.

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Rights May Become Wrongs

"In their attitudes they are entirely within their rights, under the rules of the game as previously established by Big Power agreements. But it is the lesson of history that 'rights' may become 'wrongs' unless exercised with wisdom and tolerance rather than with naked power."

Vandenberg said a "mutually equitable answer" must be found "if unity in the making and the keeping of a permanent peace with justice shall continue to prevail.

"If humanly possible," he said, "we must avoid the unhappy and inconclusive alternative of separate treaties of peace."

Will Back Policy

Vandenberg said he would support the present American foreign policy "under any administration." He said the policy guarantees "maximum protection" against future Axis aggression.

Also, he said, the American policy "spurns expansionism as a plague upon tomorrow's peace and security" and seeks to end "inconclusive armistice regimes which are postponing peace beyond all limits of reason and safety."

Vandenberg took to task the critics, at home and abroad, of his proposal for an extension of the Allies' "war partnership" into the days of peace. He said this would both assure earliest possible return home of American troops and prove America's good faith in the effort to stamp out any future Axis aggression.

their own experience they have first-hand knowledge of the terrible alternative."

"They will preach democra be-

cause they have risked their lives to defend it," he said. "They will help sustain their country as a great exponent of the democratic method—a nation powerful but tolerant, firm in the right, but patient, in its dealings with others.

"War is not only destructive, it is sterile of positive result."

"Carping Critics" Of Army

Noting a "recurring tendency to ignore the Army's achievements and to overemphasize alleged faults and weaknesses," Eisenh wer came to the defense of the wartime officers, some of whom were targets of the "GI gripe" board which investigated relations between officers and enlisted men.

"The carping critic would seemingly have us believe that we lost the war," he said. "Particularly does the critic aim his shafts at the officer—he would like to give a feeling of guilt to the 800,000 Americans who led our armies to victory. . . .

"I will go to my grave proud of the fact that I could serve with you, as an officer of the Army, in the most desperate crisis of our national history."

Trained Reserve Urged By Fleet Admiral King

Oxford, Ohio, June 2 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, back at his alma mater today, declared in a speech at the Miami University commencement, the cost of establishing a trained reserve through universal military training "will be negligible when compared with what our unpreparedness has cost us in this war."

"I believe that every man and woman is obligated to assist in the maintenance of our national security," he said. "The primary purpose of a year of universal military training is not to militarize the nation for purposes of making war offensively, but to provide additional defensive security—the better to provide for the common defense."

Asserting that many persons think of peacetime as a "do-nothing state of affairs," the Admiral paraphrased the expression of waging war and said:

"Why should we not wage peace? Why should we not make as much effort to win the peace as we do to win the war? Why should there not be militant peace and not for a few weeks, or a few months, or a few years, but always?"

He expressed belief Americans expect a lasting world peace to be gained through the operations of the United Nations, but added:

"However, in this world of realism, we must keep ourselves prepared to support, by realistic methods, if necessary, our idealistic hopes and efforts looking toward enduring peace throughout the world."

Braden Warns Against 'Deals' With Dictators

Tells Graduating Class at Albright of Threat to U. S. Future Security

READING, Pa., June 2 (AP). — Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, attacked today those who, he said, advocate that the United States make "deals" with foreign dictatorships and asserted such a course would "endanger our future security."

Mr. Braden told the graduating class of Albright College here in a commencement address that "today's appeasement entails a stupendously higher price tomorrow."

He did not identify the advocates of deal-making and appeasement to whom he referred.

Speaking at a moment when General Carlos Von Der Becke, retired Argentine Army chief of staff, is in Miami on his way to Washington on a mystery-shrouded mission, Mr. Braden declared:

"There are those who even yet, after the cruel lessons of the conflict from which our sons are not all returned, advocate that our government make 'deals' with foreign dictatorships, with the enemies of freedom, on the basis of expediency.

"Such a course would strengthen those forces and eventually weaken our own salutary influence by betraying the principles for which our genuine friends, liberty-loving peoples, everywhere look to us.

"Such a course would endanger our future security. It is infinitely wiser for this nation—for every nation—to renounce momentary advantages, alluring though they be, rather than for the sake of them to sacrifice its reputation and its influence."

Mr. Braden asserted that the United States cannot expect the respect of others "if we compromise our principles by making 'deals' with those who threaten the security in which we and the other peace-loving nations enjoy our freedom."

"The only possible foundation for satisfactory international relations," he continued, "is a combination of self-respect and mutual respect and respect for obligation as was so concisely enunciated by President Roosevelt in his original proclamation of the good neighbor policy. This is the golden rule applied to international relations."

Mr. Braden referred to statements by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg, Republican, of Michigan, a delegate to the Paris peace conference, in which they declared themselves against compromising on principle and appeasement, asserting that "This is authoritative, bipartisan United States policy."

Mr. Braden, who has often attacked Argentina on grounds of not fulfilling her international obligations, asserted that if a nation fails to live up to its pledges, it must eventually find "to its sorrow that its credit and its influence in the world have suffered a diminution which makes it far more difficult for it to protect its own interests."

United States influence abroad, he said, depends upon the "common faith among other peoples" that this country actively believes principles of freedoms and that it means what it says."

Predictions Of War 'Vicious,' Eisenhower Tells Officers

Chicago, June 2 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the Reserve Officers' Association today that predictions of a future war are "vicious."

"Veterans will work and sweat and sacrifice to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy," he said.

At the same time the army chief of staff advised that until the United Nations can guarantee international peace this country must stay in a position to guard its own security.

"We need a deeper realization by all our people that the continuing peace of the world depends in large measure on the strength of the United States and its ability to carry out its international commitments," he said.

Support Seen For U.N.

Eisenhower predicted that the wartime army officers who have returned to civil life "will provide sturdy support for the concept of the United Nations, because from

INACTIVE WARSHIPS PLACED BY NAVY IN EAST COAST PORTS

NEW YORK, June 2—(AP)—The 16th fleet, largest in the Navy, is quietly being buttoned up in "Operation Zipper" at eight Atlantic and Gulf ports, but the 1,000 vessels can put to sea in an emergency in a maximum of 30 days, district naval headquarters said today.

Ranging from modern battlewagons to tugs, the ships are being inactivated through use of cleaning materials, paint and preseratives, and nested in eight groups with only skeleton crews or caretakers.

Cost Five Billions

The vessels originally cost $5,557,700,000, the Navy said, and they can be kept in a battle-poised status for an estimated $3,812,600 a year exclusive of salaries of the 1,155 officers and 13,441 men who will look after them.

Together with the ships of the 19th fleet, which includes vessels to be placed on inactive status in west coast ports, the 16th fleet comprises two-thirds of the naval might which thundered against the Axis nations.

The Navy estimates the inactivation process will preserve each vessel at least 20 years with a minimum of upkeep and overhaul. Ships left in commission with skeleton crews can return to active status in 10 days, a spokesman said, while it would require 30 days for those out of commission and tended only by caretakers.

Complete Task in September

So far 219 ships have been completely laid up and 475 are in various stages of inactivation. An additional 330 are scheduled to come under the 16th fleet jurisdiction, with the whole process expected to be completed by next Sept. 1.

The eight ports and the ships to be laid up in each are:

Boston—19 escort carriers and six smaller craft.

New London, Conn.—54 submarines and several smaller vessels.

New York—Three battle cruisers and three large carriers.

Philadelphia—47 ships including three battleships, nine heavy cruisers, 10 light cruisers and five light carriers.

Norfolk, Va.—Two battleships, two large carriers, 10 escort carriers, 22 attack transports and smaller vessels.

Charleston, S. C.—109 destroyers.

Green Cove Springs, Fla.—551 ships including destroyer escorts, destroyer transports, patrol craft and amphibious craft.

Orange, Tex.—138 ships including auxiliaries, tugs and landing craft.

PLANES ON PATROL SPOT HURRICANES POINTED FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 2—(AP) The Army and Navy are ready to tie a warning bell to any hurricane that may roar out of the Caribbean.

Two flights of planes, equipped with the newest apparatus to chart the course of a storm and give long advance warning of its probable path, have just been shifted to operating fields in Florida for the purpose, the services said today.

Beginning this month, hurricanes may be expected at any time until December.

Use Radar

Army planes, operating mostly from Morrison field, West Palm Beach, will use radar for the first time to locate the center of storms without actually undertaking to fly into them. The Navy, which has transferred six long range weather aircraft to Miami, said they are outfitted with improved radar apparatus.

Pooling their efforts, the Army, Navy and Weather Bureau have been able since 1944 to give warnings up to 48 hours before hurricanes struck in full force.

Hitherto they have had to operate behind a veil of wartime secrecy, but the advance notice to lash down anything that might blow away and send ships and aircraft to shelter has minimized damage all the way up the Atlantic coast.

This year as before several daily flights are scheduled over the West Indies and far into the Atlantic, the area where hurricanes are born. Some Army trips extend to Albrook field, in the Panama Canal Zone.

Under instructions to the weather fliers, no hurricane must form without full observation and reports. When winds approach the hurricane intensity of 75 miles an hour as they swirl around the slower moving center, the fliers circumnavigate the storm in counter-clockwise direction and flash back data on air pressures and wind velocities to the weather station at Miami. Last year 13 hurricanes were thus plotted.

Planes Shifted

For the storm season, the Army Air forces shifted flight "A" of the 53rd VLR (very long range) reconnaissance weather squadron to Morrison field from McChord field, Tacoma, Wash., with Capt. William G. Grisham, of Trinidad, Colo., in command. It has four converted B-25 bombers and four B-17 Flying Fortresses. Schedules call for two patrol flights daily, beginning early this month.

Maj. Sidney C. Bruce, Durango, Colo., of the Army Air Forces air weather service, who commanded the squadron last year, said early in the hurricane season the planes fly mostly east of the Antilles, then shift to the middle Caribbean and the gulf, and late in the fall follow the storms back to the Antilles. Cooperating are plans of flight "B" of the same squadron, based in Bermuda.

Fly at 10,000 Feet

Observations are made every 100 miles, at 10,000 feet altitude and at the sea surface. Currently instruments are being perfected to be released by parachute and flash their data automatically to Miami.

"It is practically impossible for a hurricane to strike unexpectedly now as did the storm which hit New York and New England in 1938, Bruce said.

The Army's hurricane operation is part of an effort to keep tab on the weather on a global scale. A squadron of B-24 converted bombers reports on typhoons in the Pacific.

The Navy has six PB-4-Y2 "Privateers," the naval version of the Army's B-24 Liberators, ready to go to Miami. This weather squadron No. 3 moves to Guantanamo, Cuba, or to Norfolk, Va., as storm conditions direct, and the planes, like those of the Army, each carry an aerological officer in addition to the crew.

ARMY SEARCH FOR TREASURE PLANE FUTILE

U.S. Transport Lost Off Africa's Gold Coast Six Months Ago

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The Army wrote "unsolved" today on one of the war's big air force mysteries—what happened to a treasure-laden transport plane and seventeen occupants that disappeared six months ago without a trace off Africa's Gold Coast.

The plane vanished December 4, 1945, as completely as if it had evaporated. It was on a routine 700-mile flight carrying an undisclosed amount of gold and silver from its home field near Monrovia, Liberia, to Accra, British West Africa.

Within twelve hours a search was started by air and by sea and it eventually covered 112,500 square miles without turning up so much as a burned matchstick.

Jungle Can Hide Scars

Experts have decided the pilot, Lieut. Oliver K. Morton, of Wichita, Kan., may have flown about twenty miles to sea to avoid a storm and the plane may have crashed without leaving any floating wreckage.

Or it may have plunged into the jungle of the Gold Coast. Junglewise army men say the dense foliage may have closed over the wreckage so quickly not even a scar showed twelve hours after the crash.

1946

They say there is little possibility of anyone surviving to be the "Dr. Livingston" of the air age because natives of this region are famous for their inability to keep a secret from the weird jungle grapevine.

Those Aboard

The air forces are abandoning the search because they are withdrawing from Liberia.

With Lieutenant Morton were navigators Lieut. Harrison Squires, whose address appeared in the one file available today as Grecenta, Cal., and Second Lieutenant David E. O'Callighan, of Philadelphia, six crewmen and eight passengers.

Germans Develop New False Limbs

Their Techniques Will Aid Wounded Americans

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—German scientists have contributed ideas and techniques which promise to improve the lot of Americans who lost arms or legs in the war, the War Department said today.

A group named by the National Research Council reported to Robert Patterson, Secretary of War, after visiting Europe that information of "significant value" was obtained on improvements in cineplastic surgery to control artificial hands and fingers, and on two developments in the design of artificial legs.

Cineplastic surgery, it was explained, consists of surgical treatment to establish "muscle motors." Eyelet tunnels are made in the muscles of arm stumps and lined with normal skin. Motions of an artificial hand can be controlled by cables connected to ivory pegs passed through the tunnels.

The research group found that Dr. Max Lebsche, in Munich, had made improvements in the operation, substantially increasing both the power which can be exerted, and the amount of motion possible.

With the improvements in artificial arms now in process and expected from a research program of the Army and the Veterans Administration, "the hope is that this new cineplastic surgery can be employed to make a marked increase in the range of things amputees can do with their man-made arms," the War Department said.

Also in Germany the research group, which is headed by Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, found widespread use of artificial legs with "suction sockets" for amputees with legs gone above the knee. The type of socket permits dispensing with cumbersome harness.

Another German development was a device for hydraulic control of the knee joint, enabling the amputee to climb stairs or walk with greater assurance over rough or slippery ground.

DUST FROM BIKINI TO DRIFT OVER U. S.

NEW YORK, June 2—(AP) Evidence of a thin, invisible haze of radioactive particles expected to drift over the United States a day or two after the atomic bomb is exploded at Bikini atoll in July will be sought with scientific detectors at Emory university, Atlanta, 6,000 miles from the Navy test site.

There is no danger in this haze. It will drift eastward from Bikini in the stratosphere, 60,000 feet or more above the earth, and the only question is whether it even will be detectable. In the upper stratosphere, the air travels eastward very rapidly, its direction impelled by the earth's rotation.

Great volcanic eruptions nearly always shoot up a similar invisible haze to circle the world. In case of the Krakatoa eruption, the haze was enough to affect the weather for for two years. The atomic bomb explosion releases less than a millionth of the energy in the Krakatoa blowup.

A few radioactive particles from the stratosphere should drop to earth as the bomb haze sweeps eastward. The rays are expected to be less than those from the luminous dial of a wrist watch, and with even less effect on human beings or animals.

At Emory, Dr. Robert T. Lagemann, who was one of the atomic bomb men at Columbia university, is measuring daily the natural radioactive rays of the earth in the Atlanta region. Stone mountain, near Atlanta, is an especially good source of these rays because of the small amounts of uranium it contains. These ordinary rays are harmless.

Unless the natural earth rays are known precisely in advance, it will not be possible to detect the increase that might come from the Bikini explosion. Dr. Lagemann is using a Geiger counter, an electrical instrument sensitive to radioactive rays.

About 250,000 U.S. War Dead To Be Brought Back Home

Indianapolis, June 2 (AP)—The bodies of nearly a quarter of a million service men and women killed in World War II will be returned to the United States for burial with military honors in their home soil, Mancel Talcott, chairman of the American Legion Grave Registration program, announced today.

This will be 80 per cent of those buried in foreign lands, Talcott said.

National headquarters of the Legion here will become the nerve center for the vast project of "evacuation and return of the honored dead," and the Legion's 14,640 posts will provide honor guards when the bodies arrive at their final destinations.

Plans Begun Early In War

The program has been developed over a period of several years—since shortly after Pearl Harbor—and will reach into every crossroads community.

Talcott, who developed the registration of graves of veterans in this country in 1921, has evolved a system whereby the body of every returned veteran will be received by a guard of honor.

Talcott, former Waukegan (Ill.) mayor, said Legion headquarters would receive information on the time each body will arrive in this country, the route of its journey to its home city and the time of arrival.

This information will be forwarded to the next of kin and to the nearest Legion post. The post will co-operate with the family and will, if the family desires, provide a chaplain, pallbearers, a firing squad and a drum and bugle corps for the burial.

After the bodies arrive in this country they will be sent to home towns in Pullmans—not freight or flat cars—and will have escorts.

National Legion headquarters will serve as a liaison agency between the Government and the next of kin.

In 386 Military Cemeteries

Talcott said 241,000 bodies were buried in 356 established United States military cemeteries overseas and 18,358 in isolated places. Many of them will be returned to this country sometime after the first of the year in "white funeral" fleets.

The Government will return only the bodies requested by the next of kin. Latest reports show there are more than 19,000 Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel still listed as missing.

After World War I the bodies of 46,000 of 78,000 men buried overseas were returned at the request of relatives. Legion officials estimate that the return of 80 per cent of those now buried in foreign lands would be requested. A total of 328,000 men and women died in World War II.

About $200,000,000

Talcott said the Government has estimated the cost of the project at $195,000,000 to $215,000,000, which would make an average cost of more than $700 for the return of a body. The Government is providing 250,000 identical, hermetically sealed caskets for the evacuation.

Talcott will give a report on the Legion's part in the program at a session of the executive committee here Thursday.

He said the Government has nearly completed the removal of all American bodies from German soil to Allied territory. He also said the Government was covering every foot of ground of every battle field in an effort to find other bodies of persons listed as missing, but which may be buried in unmarked graves.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Almost 13,000 returning veterans are scheduled to arrive today at New York, San Francisco and Seattle.

One ship with 725 men is due at New York; four with 10,608 at San Francisco, and three with 1,664 at Seattle.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Mahanoy City Victory from Bremen, 725 troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following: General Mitchell from Guam, 4,506 Navy, 620 Marines; President Hayes, 989 Navy, 69 Marines; Sea Bass from Okinawa, 2,544 Navy, 262 Marines; Winged Arrow from Samar, 1,618 Navy.

At Seattle

Miscellaneous personnel on following: U.S.S. El Paso from Pearl Harbor, 10 Navy; Sebastian Vizcainou from Maennah Pass, 24 Army and Navy; Sea Barb from Yokohama, 1,623 Army, seven Navy.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: General Muir from Leghorn, Italy, 1,411; La Crosse Victory from Bremen, 783.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: General Breckenridge from Shanghai, 1,528 Navy, 512 Marines, 24 Army; Marine Panther, 1,241 Army; LST 949 from Pearl Harbor, 74 Navy, 61 Marines; LST 124 from Pearl Harbor, 46 Navy.

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY QUOTED THE SWISS RADIO TONIGHT AS SAYING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN AND THE SEPARAATISTS OF AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT IN NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE SELF-PROCLAIMED AUTONOMY OF THE PROVINCE. REUTERS, MEANWHILE, IN A DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN, QUOTED AN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AS SAYING GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN KURDISTAN HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY KURDS AND "DEMOCRA

SN432PED

JUN 3 1946

NUERNBERG, JUNE 2-(AP)-TWO MONTHS OF RESEARCH IN GERMANY HAS TURNED UP EVIDENCE OF NAZI PROPAGANDA LINKS WITH AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR, O. JOHN ROGGE, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, SAID TODAY.

ROGGE, PROSECUTOR OF THE 1944 MASS SEDITION TRIAL IN WASHINGTON WHICH ENDED IN A MISTRIAL, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE EVIDENCE WAS OBTAINED BY QUESTIONING GERMANS IN PRISON CAMPS AND COMBING THE FILES OF JOACHIN VON RIBBENTROP AND JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

A DETAILED REPORT OF THE TIEUPS BETWEEN THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND AND SUBVERSIVE GERMAN AGENTS ABROAD WILL BE SUBMITTED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK ABOUT JULY 1, ROGGE SAID.

ROGGE IS HERE TO DISCOVER THE PAWNS ADOLF HITLER USED ABROAD TO FURTHER ANTI-SEMITISM AND TO SPREAD THE NAZI DOCTRINE, AND LATER YEARS, TO ATTEMPT TO SPLIT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS AND KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE WAR.

THE INQUIRY SHOWS SO FAR, ROGGE SAID, THAT ABOUT $750,000 WAS DISTRIBUTED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REICH PROPAGANDA COFFERS FROM 1933 TO 1941.

AMONG THE PRISONERS QUESTIONED BY ROGGE AND HIS STAFF OF INVESTIGATORS WERE HANS THOMSEN, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND MANFRED ZAPP, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN TRANS-OCEAN NEWS AGENCY.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THOMSEN TOLD QUESTIONERS HE LEFT $5,000,000 IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY SAFE IN WASHINGTON WHEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY ENDED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. PRESUMABLY MUCH OF IT WAS INTENDED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.

RW650PED

30.24 — 3107

BUCHAREST, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN EYE-WITNESS TO THE EXECUTION TODAY OF MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, PREMIER OF ROMANIA DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION AND THREE MEMBERS OF HIS PUPPET GOVERNMENT, DESCRIBED IT AS "A BUTCHERY RATHER THAN AN EXECUTION."

THE FOREIGN PRESS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A RUSSIAN PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS EXCLUDED FROM JILAVA PRISON AS THE DEATH SENTENCES WERE CARRIED OUT.

THE WITNESS, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THE FOUR WERE SHOT BY 14 POLICEMEN IN TWO ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS VOLLEYS.

EXECUTED WITH THE FORMER PREMIER WERE MIHAI ANTONESCU, HIS DEPUTY PREMIER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY; GEN.VASILIU, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AND GEORGE ALEXIANI, FORMER GOVERNOR OF TRANSISTRIA.

ONLY MIHAI ANTONESCUE FELL AFTER THE FIRST VOLLEY WAS FIRED, THE WITNESS SAID, AND THE OTHER THREE AFTER THE SECOND.

ION ANTONESCU AND VASILIU BOTH CRAWLED ON THEIR HANDS AND KNEES AFTER THE FIRST VOLLEY, THE WITNESS CONTINUED, AND ANTONESCU SHOUTED: "KILL ME! YOU HAVEN'T HIT ME." THE UNNERVED POLICE, HE SAID, THEN EXPENDED 11 SHOTS AT CLOSE QUARTERS, KILLING THE MEN.

NONE WERE TIED TO POSTS, THE WITNESS SAID, AND ONLY VASILIU ASKED FOR A BLINDFOLD. HIS EYES WERE COVERED WITH A SCARF HE WAS WEARING AROUND HIS NECK.

THE FORMER MARSHAL'S LAST WORDS BEFORE THE FIRST VOLLEY WERE, "SHOOT ME IN THE HEART," THE WITNESS SAID.

RW902PED

JUN 2 1946

ADD U.N. XXX CASE

THE RECOMMENDATION THAT THE QUESTION BE REFERRED TO THE ASSEMBLY BRINGS UP ANEW THE OLD CONTROVERSY OVER WHETHER THE SECURITY COUNCIL OR THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD BECOME THE MAJOR ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE HERBERT V.EVATT, WHO DRAFTED THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT, AND MOST OF THE SMALL POWERS, HAVE CHAMPIONED THE LARGER AND MORE DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY, WHILE RUSSIA HAS BEEN THE LEADING ADVOCATE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

IT IS POSSIBLE, THEREFORE, THAT GROMYKO MIGHT OBJECT TO A MOVE WHICH WOULD ADD TO THE PRESTIGE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

WHETHER THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WOULD OBJECT TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THE ASSEMBLY CALL FOR A BREAK WITH FRANCO STILL WAS NOT KNOWN. EVER SINCE THE CASE WAS INTRODUCED, HOWEVER, THEY HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE SITUATION IN SPAIN DID NOT WARRANT SUCH ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE ONE PROPOSAL WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED WITHOUT OPPOSITION WAS THAT THE COUNCIL ENDORSE THE MARCH 4 DECLARATION OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE CALLING UPON THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO OUST FRANCO BY PEACEFUL MEANS AND SET UP AN INTERIM OR "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT UNTIL FREE ELECTIONS COULD BE HELD.

SN402PED

ITALIAN

ROME, JUNE 2-(AP)-A HEAVY VOTE WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY AS ITALIANS CHOSE BETWEEN A MONARCHY AND A REPUBLIC AND ELECTED DELEGATES TO WRITE THE NATION'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

A LARGE TURNOUT OF WOMEN, PARTICIPATING IN A NATIONAL ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITALIAN HISTORY, WAS NOTED IN ROME.

NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED IN ROME, WHERE POLICE PATROLLED THE STREETS IN HEAVY TANKS AND TRUCKS.

A DISPATCH TO THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER AVANTI SAID THAT IN MILAN, HOWEVER, A POWERFUL BOMB WAS TOSSED AT 2 A.M. AT THE OFFICES OF COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPERS, SERIOUSLY WOUNDING THREE WORKERS AND STARTING A FIRE.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR SAID RESULTS OF THE BALLOTING, WHICH IN SOME PLACES WILL CONTINUE THROUGH TOMORROW FORENOON, WOULD NOT BE KNOWN BEFORE JUNE 7.

PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, LEADER OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, VOTED IN ROME. IT WAS NOT YET KNOWN WHETHER KING UMBERTO II ALSO WOULD VOTE.

THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY PLANNED TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF THE REFERENDUM AT THE VILLA SAVOIA ON ROME'S OUTSKIRTS.

DN731AED

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES COMMENTED ON THE WORLD TOUR OF HERBERT HOOVER TODAY AND DECLARED THAT MEASURES SO FAR TAKEN HAVE NOT RELIEVED WORLD HUNGER.

"MANY-WORDED ASSURANCES WERE MADE, POMPOUS RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED AND AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH HUGE APPARATUS WAS FORMED," THE MAGAZINE SAID, "BUT NEITHER RESOLUTIONS NOR PROMISES NOR THE WORLD TRIP UP TO NOW HAS FED THE HUNGERING."

THE SAME ARTICLE TOUCHED UPON THE WITHHOLDING OF AMERICAN CREDIT TO POLAND AND SAID THIS WAS PART OF A "STRATEGY OF HUNGER."

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT GAVE MANY REASONS FOR HOLDING UP THE CREDIT, BUT, NEW TIMES DECLARED, THE REAL REASON WAS GIVEN BY THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER PM WHICH WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS "USING LOANS FOR EXERTING IMPERIALISTIC PRESSURE."

(THE UNITED STATES SUSPENDED A $90,000,000 CREDIT TO POLAND ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT CENSORED OUTGOING NEWS DISPATCHES AND WITHHELD FROM THE POLISH PEOPLE THE POLITICAL FREEDOM PLEDGES THAT TWERE MADE BY POLAND AS A CONDITION TO OBTAINING THE CREDIT.)

W1208PED

JUN 6

ISTANBUL, JUNE 2-(AP)-ANATOLIA, THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWS AGENCY, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET RADIO HAD "BEATEN ALL RECORDS OF TELLING LIES" IN REPORTING THE RECENT TURKISH MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS.

THE BITTER ATTACK WAS APPENDED TO A TEXT WHICH THE AGENCY SAID WAS THE SOVIET RADIO CRITICISM OF THE ELECTIONS.

"THERE IS NO SOURCE WHICH CAN INFORM THE RUSSIANS OF THE BITTERNESS THAT IS FELT WHEN FALSE OR EXAGGERATED NEWS IS SPREAD REGARDING A FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR," ANATOLIA SAID.

"THE FACT THAT FALSE NEWS REGARDING TURKEY, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, IS PUBLISHED HERE IS THE MOST MANIFEST PROOF THAT NOT VIOLENCE BUT FREEDOM REIGNS IN TURKEY."

MT148PED

A43

ISTANBUL--FIRST ADD SOVIET RADIO X X X IN TURKEY."

ANATOLIA SAID THE SOVIET RADIO REPORTED ONLY 20 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN THE TURKISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WHEREAS "IN REALITY THE PROPORTION WAS 70 PER CENT."

"THE SOVIET RADIO SAYS NO LIBERTY OF PRESS OR OTHER FREEDOMS EXIST IN TURKEY," ANATOLIA ADDED. "TURKEY IS PERHAPS NOT SO FREE ON THIS SUBJECT AS ENGLAND, AMERICA OR SWITZERLAND BUT POSSESSES A FREEDOM FAR SUPERIOR TO THAT EXISTING IN MANY COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY RUSSIA."

SN249PED

CAIRO, MONDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD ASSOCIATIO DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT ASK BRITAIN OFFICIALL EVACUATE BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

IF BRITAIN FAILS TO COMPLY, THE ASSOCIATION SAID, THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONSIDER THE RETENTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT AN "ARMED ATTACK AGAINST EGYPT'S SOVEREIGNTY" AND BRING THE CASE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

BRITAIN HAS PROMISED TO REMOVE HER TROOPS BUT HAS SET NO SPECIFIC DATE.

RW1117PED NM

ADD JERUSALEM xxx CHEERED

HUSSEINI, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM CAIRO WHERE HE REPORTED TO T ARAB RULERS CONFERENCE, OUTLINED TODAY HIS EFFORTS TO UNIFY PALESTIN SIX ARAB PARTIES INTO THE HIGHER COMMITTEE.

HE SAID HE RECENTLY REJECTED TWO COMMUNIST MEMBERS BECAUSE "WE WANT ONLY NATIONALISTS SUBSCRIBING TO THE NATIONAL CAUSE." HUSSEINI CLAIMED THAT 95 PER CENT OF THE PALESTINE ARABS SUPPORTED THE ARAB PARTY.

MT1257PED

TOKYO-FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD WAR TRIALS XXX JOSEPH B.KEENAN.

BEFORE RECESSING UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TUESDAY (7:30 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME), THE COURT LISTENED TO ARGUMENTS ON A PROSECUTION PROPOSAL THAT THE JUSTICES TAKE "JUDICIAL NOTICE" OF CERTAI HISTORICAL EVENTS WITHOUT FURTHER PROOF.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED, SAYING SOME OF THESE MATTERS WOULD BE HIGHLY CONTESTED. ICHIRO KIYOSE, JAPANESE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, INSISTED THAT MANCHUKUO WAS NOT ESTABLISHED MARCH 9, 1931 AS CONTENDED; THAT JAPAN DID NOT INVADE SIAM; AND THAT EVEN JAPANESE STILL DID NOT KNOW CONTENTS OF A SECRET NAZI-JAPANESE TREATY WHICH THE PROSECUTION ASKED THE COURT TO ACCEPT AS A FACT.

THE COURT RESERVED DECISION ON THE MATTER.

WITHOUT EVEN THE X X X SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

ADD NANKING xxx APPEARANCES

THE MILITARY SITUATION AS PICTURED IN PEIPING DISPATCHES FROM CHANGCHUN AND THE MANCHURIAN FRONT:

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARD HARBIN CROSSED THE SUNGARI RIVER AT TAOLAICHAO, 70 MILES FROM HARBIN. THE MILITARY NEWSPAPER HSIN SHENG PAO. REPORTING NATIONAL TROOPS OPERATING ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER, SAID THEIR CROSSING HAD BEEN DELAYED BY A DAMAGED BRIDGE AND THAT THEY EXPECTED TO BE IN HARBIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

HSIN SHENG PAO SAID NATIONAL TROOPS ATTACKING FROM PANSHIH, SOUTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN, CAPTURED THREE TRAINS LOADED WITH COMMUNIST WAR MATERIAL, INCLUDING 70 PLANES AND FOUR JAPANESE ARMORED CARS.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT ANSHAN, IMPORTANT STEEL CENTER SOUTH OF MUKDEN, HAD BEEN RECAPTURED FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND THAT THE OUSTED RED TROOPS WERE RETREATING INTO MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN EAST OF PIENSHAN. THE CENTRAL NEWS ALSO CLAIMED SEIZURE OF TANGKANGTZE, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF ANSHAN, BY NATIONAL TROOPS.

A MUKDEN DISPATCH RECEIVED IN PEIPING REPORTED A SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE IN THAT KEY INDUSTRIAL CITY.

CY1127APS NM

PEIPING, JUNE 2-(AP)-GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE EXPECTED TO REACH HARBIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS, NATIONALIST SOURCES DECLARED TODAY IN REPORTING THEIR FORCES HAD CROSSED THE SUNGARI RIVER AT TAOLAICHAO, 76 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE COMMUNIST-HELD MANCHURIAN CITY.

GENERAL CHENG TUNG-JUO, DEPUTY-COMMANDER OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT CHANGCHUN, REPORTED THE CROSSING, AS DID THE MILITARY NEWSPAPER HSIN SHENG PAO, WHICH SAID THE GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE EXPECTED TO REACH HARBIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS. TAOLAICHAO IS 70 MILES NORTH OF CHANGCHUN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THE COMMUNISTS WERE ROUTED FROM ANSHAN, IMPORTANT MANCHURIAN STEEL CENTER SOUTH OF MUKDEN, WHICH THEY RECAPTURED FROM ADVANCING NATIONALISTS MAY 26. THE REPORT SAID THE RAILROAD FROM ANSHAN TO MUKDEN DESTROYED BY THE COMMUNISTS WAS BEING REPAIRED AND THAT TRAIN SERVICE WAS EXPECTED SOON.

GENERAL CHENG CONFIRMED THE CAPTURE OF YUNGKI (KIRIN) IN THE GOVERNMENT PUSH TOWARD TUNGHWA, FORMER MANCHURIAN HEADQUARTERS OF COMMUNIST GENERAL LIN PIAO.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO RETURNED HERE FRIDAY FOLLOWING A SEVEN-DAY STAY IN MANCHURIA, SPOKE TODAY AT A SPECIAL JOINT WEEKLY MEMORIAL SERVICE ATTENDED BY HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE AND MILITARY OFFICIALS OF THE KUOMINTANG BUT AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND CHINESE REPORTERS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO LISTEN.

BA228APS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,MONDAY,JUNE 3-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO ASKED FOR HIS SECOND CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR, HELD FRIDAY, NORMALLY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY--AND ARRIVED 15 MINUTES LATE IN RESPONSE TO A LAST-MINUTE TELEPHONE CALL FROM MACARTHUR FIXING THE TIME OF THE MEETING.

THE CONFERENCE, THESE SOURCES SAID, HAD BEEN DELAYED FOR A MONTH BY POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS--WHO REPORTEDLY TOOK THE INITIATIVE IN THE POSTPONEMENT, WITH ALLIED AGREEMENT--EVIDENTLY WANTED TO AVOID ANY LINKING OF THE VISIT WITH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE TELEPHONE CALL EARLY FRIDAY MORNING NOTIFIED THE HOUSEHOLD MINISTRY THAT THE PROMISED MEETING COULD BE HELD ABOUT 10 A.M. IF HIROHITO DESIRED. THE EMPEROR LEFT THE PALACE AT 10:05, AND THE CONFERENCE BEGAN AT 10:15.

ITS TIMING INDICATED THAT MACARTHUR FELT THE POLITICAL SITUATION HAD SUFFICIENTLY QUIETED THAT THE TWO COULD MEET WITHOUT GIVING ANY IMPRESSION HIROHITO WAS SEEKING HELP TO QUIET PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION WITH RATIONING AND THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

MACARTHUR ALREADY HAD GIVEN THAT ASSISTANCE BY CONDEMNING MASS DEMONSTRATIONS BY "UNDISCIPLINED ELEMENTS."

THERE IS NO CONFIRMATION OF ANY OF THE RUMORED TOPICS THE TWO DISCUSSED AT THEIR PRIVATE MEETING.

IF THE TALKS WERE LINKED WITH IMPENDING EVENTS, HOWEVER, THEY MIGHT HAVE COVERED INTERNATIONAL WAR-CRIMES TRIALS, THE FORTHCOMING DIET SESSION, AND DIET CONSIDERATION OF JAPAN'S PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION DRASTICALLY REDUCING THE EMPEROR'S POWERS. THE SESSION ALSO FOLLOWED RECENT RENEWAL OF RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF HIROHITO.

SOME OBSERVERS SPECULATED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT THE EMPEROR MIGHT APPEAR AS A WITNESS AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRIALS NOW SET FOR NEXT WEEK, OR THAT HE MIGHT SUBMIT AN AFFIDAVIT.

DS832PPS

30.24 — 3109

TOKYO,MONDAY,JUNE 3-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED THE FREEZING OF 500,000,000 YEN IN PERSONAL ASSETS OF 10 MORE OF JAPAN'S LEADING FINANCIAL FAMILIES. ALL HOLD SOME INTEREST IN FOUR FAMILY MONOPOLY CONCERNS (ZAIBATSU)--ASSETS OF WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN FROZEN.

J.M.HENDERSON, CHIEF OF THE ANTI-TRUST AND CARTELS DIVISION, SAID TODAY'S DIRECTIVE RESULTED FROM EVIDENCE THAT THOSE NAMED WERE TRYING TO MAINTAIN FINANCIAL CONTROL OF JAPAN BY INVESTMENTS FROM PERSONAL ASSETS IN NON-RESTRICTED LINES OF BUSINESS.

HENCEFORTH, THE FAMILIES NAMED TODAY WILL HAVE TO SUBMIT BUDGETS FOR HEADQUARTERS' APPROVAL BEFORE MAKING EXPENDITURES. THIS ALREADY WAS REQUIRED OF THE FOUR MAJOR ZAIBATSU FAMILIES--YATSUDA, SUMITOMO, MITSUI AND IWASAKI (MITSUBISHI). HENDERSON ADDED THAT ALL 14 FAMILIES WOULD BE PERMITTED NO EXPENDITURES BEYOND DIRECT LIVING EXPENSES OR TAXES.

NAMED ON THE NEW LIST, WITH THE PRINCIPAL FIRMS THEY CONTROL, WERE:

ASANO FAMILY, ASANO HONSHA; NAKAJIMA FAMILY, FUGI INDUSTRIAL CO.; FURUKAWA FAMILY, FURUKAWA MINING CO.; KAWASAKI FAMILY, KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRY; MATSUSHITA FAMILY, MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRY CO.; AIKAWA FAMILY, NISSAN AND CO.; NOMURA FAMILY, NOMURA AND CO.; OKURA FAMILY, OKURA MINING CO.; OKICHI FAMILY, RIKEN INDUSTRY CO.; SHIBUSAWA FAMILY, SHIBUSAWA, DOZOKU AND CO.

HENDERSON SAID REPORTS ON NEW INVESTMENTS BY THE FAMILIES NAMED INCLUDED JAPANESE PRESS STORIES TO THE EFFECT THAT SOME WERE TURNING TO THE THEATER AND AMUSEMENT FIELD AS A SOURCE OF NEW YE.

DSV337PPS

BEVIN TO EXPLAIN BRITISH POSITION ON FOREIGN POLICY

R. Wheeler

LONDON, June 3—(AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will go before the House of Commons tomorrow with a full statement on British foreign policy expected to embody a conciliatory tone toward the Soviet Union and an exposition of Britain's stand on the future of Germ

NIGHT

Bevin, opening two days of debate on foreign affairs, will be the last of the four-power foreign ministers to report publicly on the results of the Paris conference. His address has already been submitted in preview form to the cabinet.

Speculation tonight was that his address would embody proposals for mending British-Russian relations, rather than prolong the acidulous international debate which has continued since Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov accused Britain and the United States of waging an offensive against Russia during the Paris conference. However, Bevin was not expected to make any retreat from basic British policy.

The British foreign secretary also was expected to outline a plan for a future federation of Germanic states, designed to bridge the difficulties of administration over which Russia is at loggerheads with the British and Americans. A foreign office spokesman guardedly observed that it was significant that the idea for the first time appeared to be finding favor in the press of the United States.

It is known that the federation plan has been urged upon Bevin by some continental statesmen, notably the Dutch, who are disturbed at the uncertain administration of Germany and pessimistic over the future. Some continental leaders are said to have told Bevin--and possibly the Americans as well—that present Allied policy is betraying democracy in Germany for the second time in a generation.

These leaders are said to maintain that Russian political and economic influence has progressed in eastern Germany to a point where a unification of Germany would be equivalent to sovietization. (ADD)

ATTLEE URGES FULL FREEDOM OF NEWS

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee called today for "the fullest flow of information between peoples of all nations," because "no true interest of the ordinary people of the world has ever been hampered by letting the truth be known."

Nearly 100 newspaper executives, attending the first Empire Press Conference since 1935, heard Attlee re-emphasize the paramount importance of freedom of the press as "A freedom which belongs not to the press but to the public whose agents in this matter the newspapers are." Though the newspapers' appetite for facts may embarrass politicians occasionally, the Prime Minister said, "so long as you stick to facts we have no complaint."

British Warships Evalued By Jane's

London, June 3 (AP)—The new edition of the authoritative annual *Jane's Fighting Ships* said today Britain has only ten serviceable battleships, of which only half are fit for full service in the fleet.

The Admiralty said the five now in full service are the King George V, the Duke of York, Anson, Howe and Vanguard.

Four Called "Too Slow"

The forty-eighth edition of the annual said the Queen Elizabeth, Valiant, Nelson and Rodney "are too slow and the Renown is too lightly armored for modern requirements."

It said also that four new battleships were abandoned in construction, the Warspite is slated for the scrap heap and four others have been relegated to harbor duties.

"A considerable percentage of aircraft carrier building has been canceled," said the annual, "and the need for more carriers cannot be too highly stressed."

New Plans For Ships

Battleships mounted with guns that fire atomic shells and armed with atomic torpedoes were seen by Jane's as possible answers to those who doubt the future usefulness of surface ships with the advent of atomic weapons.

"Moreover, so long as the bulk of the world's essential commerce has to be transported by sea, merchant vessels will require to be protected against every form of sea attack, arguing a corresponding tenure of life for the man-of-war," the annual said.

Yugoslavia Said To Have Ordered New Mobilization

London, *Tuesday*, June 4 (AP). The Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* said today that reports reaching the Italian capital through "reliable sources" state that Belgrade newspapers have published an announcement of a general mobilization in Yugoslavia.

"Meanwhile, it is reported that Zone A in Venezia Giulia, which is occupied by Allied, as distinct from Yugoslav, troops has been declared in a state of emergency," the *Daily Mail's* story said.

The dispatch quoted the newspaper *Giornal d Ella Serra* as saying that the Allies undertook a big arms roundup today in anticipation of a possible coup by Premier Marshal Tito.

[A United Nations information service dispatch received in Rome from Trieste today said the first United States warships to berth in Trieste harbor since the city's liberation from the Germans arrived there Saturday. They were the destroyers Power and Small.]

The *Daily Mail's* dispatch added that it was "not clear" yet what really is happening in Yugoslavia" because very little news is coming out. (ADD)

Soviet Scores U. S. Labor Bills

Says Recent Legislation Shows Tendency to Classify Strikers With Criminals.

London, June 3 (A. P.).—Moscow Radio commentator Philip Baratov said today that recent United States labor legislation showed a "tendency to put strikers on a par with criminals of the last centry."

Baratov, whose English language broadcast was recorded in London, said that President Truman's request for power to conscript striking workmen carried the United States back to the days when "United States criminals were punished by conscription into the Navy."

Present labor legislation—both the Case bill and the Truman bill — "signifies a turning away from Roosevelt's program and methods and the complete abolition of the gains which the working class of the United States has secured in the past ten or fifteen years," Baratov said.

"Under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover," Baratov said, "any conflict in industry always put the the United States on the side of the industrialists." He added that "President Roosevelt endeavored to act more justly."

"It was said about Roosevelt that he transferred the virtual headquarters of the United States Government from Wall Street to the White House. Today it turns out that the Government has as good as returned to Wall Street," he said.

Baratov said these events have international significance because "organized workers represent a barrier against a new world war, which the most reactionary imperialist circles are preparing."

"The encroachment of reaction on the rights of working people is a plot against world peace," he said.

[In Washington, Commodore Dudley W. Knox, deputy director of United States naval history, commented:

["The Navy has always been a volunteer service. We never conscripted anybody until this war—and then certainly not criminals."]

U.S., Britain Get Right To Use Azores Bases

London, June 3 (AP)—The British Foreign Office said tonight Portugal has granted the United States and Britain the right to use Azores air bases eighteen months to maintain lines of communication with occupation armies in Germany and Japan.

The bases, used by the Allies in the Battle of the Atlantic, have been returned to Portugal.

British Against Atom Censorship

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The House of Commons Atomic Energy Committee reported tonight it was agreed on the introduction of an amendment that would eliminate from a proposed Government bill any official censorship of nuclear information. A controversial clause in the Government bill would have prohibited disclosure of data on atomic equipment "without consent" of the Minister of Information.

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Statements by British officers that General Mihailovitch aided all the Allies have been forwarded to the Yugoslav Government with the request they be considered at the Chetnik leader's State trial, Hector McNeil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

Decision Likely Soon On Cotton Exchange

London, June 3 (AP)—H. A. Marquand, secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, told the House of Commons today that the Government's decision whether to reopen the war-closed Liverpool Cotton Exchange could be "expected before very long."

Opposition members of the House of Commons urged the Government to act to prevent the loss of British Cotton Exchange trade, citing the

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reopening of the Bremen Cotton Market and increased activity on other exchanges.

Marquand said the Government had the subject "under consideration" and was discussing it with members of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

for a United Nations break with Franco Spain loomed today as a factor in council action on the Spanish case n Thursday.

Two of the powers having veto rights, France and China, have si ned the sub-committee's proposal as members of the investigating group.

Yes She Is---No She Isn't---Yes She Is

G. I. Bride Has Trouble Making Up Her Mind to Take That Airliner to United States.

LDN.

Southampton, June 3 (A. P.). — Margaret Garrett, bride of former Sgt. John Garrett of Orlando, Fla., climbed hesitantly up the steps into an airliner bound for America yesterday, dabbed a tear from her cheek and announced "I'm coming back as soon as possible."

Mrs. Garrett had a hard time makin gup her mind. Last February she got as far as the Tideworth Camp for G. I. brides, then ran home a day before she was due to sail.

Yesterday she changed her mind three times. First she decided to go. A few minutes before the takeoff she balked and announced she was staying behind. Finally she decided to embark when air lines officials told her she would have to pay the fare even if she canceled the flight.

Another G. I. bride, Nora Barr, planned to fly to America, even if she has to make the trip strapped to a bed.

Nora's husband, Sgt. Edgar W. Barr of Peoria, Ill., cashed his savings to fly from the United States to her bedside in Norwich Hospital where she's suffering from a spinal disease. She plans to accompany him on his return to Chanute Field, Ill., if his commanding officer, Col. W. Scott, can find accommodation for them at the Army air base.

VETO MAY UPSET U. N. SUGGESTION TO ATTACK FRANCO

F. Carpenter

NEW YORK, June 3 — (AP) The possibility that one of the big powers might veto the Security council sub-committee's recommendation

No Hint of Stand

The other three of the five v..to : tions—Britain, United States and Russia — have not tipped their hands.

However, an examination of the past declarations of their delegates indicates that the proposal might be too strong to suit Britain and the United States but not strong enough for Soviet Russia.

Britain and the United States have made known their distaste for the Madrid government but have advocated a peaceful overthrow of Franco.

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Russia took the position that Spain has been proved a menace to world peace, that the United Nations should take positive action now against Franco.

Month of Study

The sub-committee spent a month digging through thousands of words on Franco Spain. It decided unanimously to recommend to the Security council that it ask the General Assembly to call for a diplomatic break by the United Nations with Franco if he still is in power in September, when the General Assembly meets in New York.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, brought up the case against Spain in the council by charging Franco is a threat to world peace.

At that time Lange demanded the council call upon all nations maintaining diplomatic relations with Franco to sever such relations immediately.

Lange said today he was content to go along with the report of the sub-committee, of which he was a member, and put the case up to the General Assembly on the basis that action by the assembly now may carry more weight than council action.

Lange said he did not know the opinions of the six members of the council not on the sub-committee but he said a veto by Russia, Britain or the United States could kill the committee's proposal. (ADD)

Attempt To Modify Spain Report Seen

D. Hutchison

New York, June 3 (AP)—Evidence increased today that efforts would be made in the United Nations Security Council to modify some of the conclusions of a subcommittee report recommending steps for an eventual world-wide diplomatic break with Franco Spain.

The spokesman for one delegation went so far as to predict that the subcommittee report would not be approved without some modifications. He declined to say, however, what changes he expected.

DAY

The report, which was circulated Saturday after the subcommittee had completed a month's investigation of Poland's charges that the Franco regime threatens world peace, will come before the Council Thursday for action.

Refer To Assembly

The main recommendation was that the Spanish case be referred to the 51-nation General Assembly with a request that the Assembly call for a universal break with Generalissimo Francisco Franco if he is still in power in September.

This proposal has the support of five members of the Council—France, China, Australia, Poland and Brazil—and possibly others. In view of the previous positions taken by the United States, Great Britain and Russia, however, it would not be surprising if one or more of the Big Three suggested modifications.

Although none of the Big Three has commented for publication on the subcommittee's report, all of them are expected to support the exception which Poland took to the committee's finding that the Security Council itself had no authority to direct a break with Franco, because the Franco Government was only "a potential threat" to peace and not an actual threat.

Question Of Veto

Informed quarters said neither the United States nor Britain were likely to resort to the veto, even though they did not approve all the points in the report, but there was no indication what Russia's attitude would be.

Under terms of the Charter, seven votes—including the unanimous support of the five permanent members of the Council—are necessary for approval of questions of "substance" such as the committee's report. (ADD)

Communists Still Retain Strong Position in France

R. Wilson

PARIS, June 3—(AP) The Socialist party, despite its losses in yesterday's election, appeared today to have retained its strong position in the direction of France's provisional government.

While the moderate Popular Republican Movement (MRP) ousted the Communists as France's largest single party, the basic factor dominating French postwar politics remained: That no single party is large enough in itself to command a majority in the assembly, and thus a coalition government is the only formula.

NIGHT

There seemed little likelihood that the Communists would enter any government headed by the MRP.

Need Red Support

At the same time political observers said the MRP would be courting disaster if it attempted to form a government without the Communists, who, with their heavy popular vote, could create a serious disturbance throughout the nation, as they indicated in their recent support of trade union demands for 25 per cent wage increases.

In former crises under Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Socialist President Felix Gouin, the Socialists had refused to consider a two-party government which would have excluded either the Communists or the MRP.

Thus, while the moderate MRP replaced the Communists as France's strongest single party, any impasse between the Communists and the MRP can, observers believe, only be settled in the future, as in the past, through the balancing vote of the Socialists in the assembly.

The results in contests for 29 of the 586 seats at stake in the election still are to be decided—some in runoff elections next Sunday—but these could not afect the overall picture. On the basis of 522 continental seats and some colonial contests, this was the standing of the three major French parties:

MRP: 162 seats; Communists: 149 seats; Socialists: 125 seats.

The rightist Republican Rally (radical Socialists) won 40 seats at this counting, and the rightist Republican Liberty party (PRL), 63. Independents won 18.

The Communists, while losing seats in the assembly will make a new attempt to frame the Fourth Republic's constitution, raised their popular vote by a total of 300,000 since last October's election. The Communist total was 5,145,325. The total vote for the MRP was 5,589,213, a gain of about 650,000. The Socialists had a popular vote of 4,187,767, a loss of about 300,000.

Bidault is Candidate

The MRP was expected to use its newly won position to advance Foreign Minister Georges Bidault as a candidate for the provisional presidency, replacing Socialist Felix Gouin.

The Chamber of Deputies is expected to elect a new provisional president on June 14.

There were reports that the MRP might invite Gen. deGaulle to return as head of a new provisional government, but there was no confirmation whatsoever for these reports, and most observers felt that Bidault would be the man the MRP would advance.

FRENCH VOTERS HAND SETBACK TO COMMUNISTS

Assembly Election Shows M. R. P. as Strongest Party in Nation.

J. Long

Paris, June 3 (AP.)—French Communists received their second setback within a month today as returns from yesterday's election for a new Constituent Assembly showed that the middle-of-the-road Popular Republican Movement (MRP) had become the nation's strongest political party.

Paris, June 3 (AP)—French Communists received their second setback within a month today as returns from yesterday's election for a new constituent assembly showed that the middle-of-the-road Popular Republican Movement (MRP) had become the nation's strongest political party.

DAY

Socialists took an even sharper defeat than the Communists, as the political pendulum swung away from the Left, continuing the trend of May 5, when a Communist-Socialist constitution was rejected.

Although returns still had not been received from the colonies, which hold 60-odd seats, the MRP was assured of at least ten more seats than it held in the last Assembly and at least one more seat than the Communists previously held, the Ministry of the Interior said.

Latest Standings

Complete but unofficial returns from France and Corsica, as announced by the ministry, showed:

MRP 160 seats, compared with 150 in the last Assembly.

Communists, 145, compared with 159.

Socialists, 115, compared with 146.

Republican Liberals, 59, compared with 64.

Republican Rally (Radical-Socialist), 43, compared with 60.

Judging from returns in the last two elections, the general trend will not be affected by returns from the colonies.

Popular-Vote Totals

The MRP victory also was shown in the popular vote from France and Corsica, which gave it a lead of approximately 360,000 over the Communists.

The popular vote in yesterday's elections and last October was:

MRP—5,491,180; October, 4,842,371.

Communists—5,136,334; October, 4,817,603.

Socialists—4,165,813; October, 4,495,402.

The popular vote showed that the Communists, although they gained in total vote, were not able to match the gain of the MRP. Of the three parties, the Socialists alone lost in popular strength.

Maurice Schumann, one of the MRP leaders, said in *L'Aube* that his party might demand the presidency of the Government.

Georges Bidault, present Foreign Minister, is the leader of MRP.

De Gaulle Rumors Heard

Even before the final tabulation, rumors said the MRP might invite Gen. Charles de Gaulle to return as head of the new provisional government. These reports were without any confirmation, however.

Many observers expected the MRP to offer its regular leader, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, as the new provisional president.

Since no party emerged with a clear-cut majority, France will be governed again by a coalition—which may prove more difficult than ever to form. The present coalition includes Communists, Socialists and the MRP.

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Eleventh-Hour Factors

Political observers said that factors with an eleventh-hour influence in France, sitll a battleground between the ideologies of Communism and western democracy, were:

1. The fact that the recent Foreign Ministers Conference here ended in sharp disagreement between Russia and the west.

2. The United States loan to France, negotiated by Socialist party leader Leon Blum.

3. An open break between Communist and Socialist parties within the last month.

4. A radio address by Pope Pius XII Saturday declaring the election, like the one in Italy yesterday, offered a choice between the "Christian way of life" and the "materialistic state."

Among successful candidates were Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist party; Edouard Daladier, prewar Premier; former Premier Edouard Herriot, Radical-Socialist leader; Pierre Mendes-France, financial expert; former Premier Paul Reynaud, "and" Michael Clemenceau, son of the World War I leader.

HITLER DOUBT ON ARMY TOLD

Jodl Cites Like Stand On Navy With Belief In Air Forces

T. Berry

Nuernberg, June 3 (AP) — Adolf Hitler to the end of the war doubted the loyality of his Army and Navy and considered the air force the only genuinely Nazi branch of his armed forces, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl told the international military tribunal today.

"Hitler always said 'I have a reactionary Army, a Christian and sometimes puerile navy and a

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National Socialist Air Force,'" the former chief of the German general staff and military adviser to the Führer testified at the opening of his defense.

5,000 Meetings With Hitler

Jodl admitted he held more than 5,000 conferences or meetings with Hitler over a twelve-year period, but said that, despite this close association, Hitler never fully trusted him nor any other professional soldiers. He said Hitler forbade their discussing any political reactions to military moves.

The Führer kept his general operating in a sort of vacuum, Jodl testified, because of a personal tendency toward secrecy "to an extent I have only begun to realize since this trial started."

Jodl testified that many times he attempted to dissuade Hitler in certain actions, but at times "it was impossible" even to talk to the Führer. Jodl's own personal objections, the former army chief said, prevented Hitler from repudiating the Geneva conventions in 1944 as Germany's answer to Allied bombings.

"No Anti-Semitic Feelings"

Jodl said he reported to Hitler the shootings of American prisoners at Malmedy during the German winter counteroffensive into Belgium in 1944-45 and similar atrocities by German soldiers in Croatia, but he said Hitler refused to punish the perpetrators.

Jodl, who signed the German surrender document, said that he feared for Germany's future ever since the day Hitler became Reichschancellor. The 56-year-old general contended that at all times he simply performed his duty as a soldier in the German Army. He said he never had anti-Semitic feelings and that he had no connections with Hitler before the Führer came to power.

Making Biggest Tank.

This informant declared that Russia was preparing to reduce her standing army to a long-range level of 3,000,000, but he pointed out that the Red Army is so constituted that it can expand rapidly in an emergency. It has offered special inducement to veteran non-commissioned officers to re-enlist and has thereby assured the basic co-ordination of the army despite large scale demobilization.

Russian factories, this authority said, now are producing the biggest tank in the world—the Super-Stalin mounting a 131-millimeter gun. They also are producing jet-propelled planes and a Soviet version of the jeep.

The highest priority in Russia at the moment, however, he declared, is being given not to armament production but to atomic development.

Allied emissaries in Moscow do not doubt, he said, that Russian scientists know the essentials of atom bomb manufacture, but they doubt that Soviet plants will be making a finished product before 1948 or later.

Only Did Duty, Jodl Defense

Nuernberg, Germany, June 3 (AP). Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, who signed the German surrender as chief of the army staff, told the war crimes tribunal today he was fearful of the future of the Reich on the day Adolf Hitler became Chancellor. He said he never quite got over his apprehension.

As a southern German, he said, he was interested in a democratic regime for Germany. He said he never had anti-semitic feelings and had no dealings with Hitler before he assumed power.

U. S. THIRD ARMY TO BE BROKEN UP LATE THIS SUMMER

FRANKFURT, June 3—(AP) The spectacular U. S. Third Army, last of the six American armies in Europe on V-E day, will be deactivated this summer, and American occupation duties will be left to a constabulary now numbering 38,000 men, high staff officers revealed unofficially today.

These officers said the exact date has not yet been set for the deactivation of the Army which smashed its way under the Late Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., from Normandy's beaches to the heart of Germany.

Official spokesmen for Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's European theater headquarters refused to talk about deactivation plans, stating they were "confidential." They admitted that "several plans" were being discussed, but said they would not take place before July 1.

American forces in Europe now number 319,000 men, compared with about 250,000 British troops in the British occupation zone and an unknown number of Soviet soldiers in the Russian zone.

The deactivation of the Third Army will leave the American sector controlled by the constabulary, which will be expanded; several reserve units, military government authorities and a number of tactical units attached to theater headquarters.

Plans for the American occupation police force call for swift-striking armored units in the constabulary and an on-call occupation air force of fighters and bombers.

The constabulary at present is equipped with light armored vehicles and jeeps. When the troops are deactivated this occupation police force will be expanded beyond its present size, but its ultimate strength still is being studied, officers said.

The Third Army now is commanded by Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.

U. S. TO BREAK UP THIRD ARMY SOON

Frankfurt, June 3 (A. P.).—High staff officers said unofficially today that the United States Third Army, the only remaining major tactical force in the American zone of Germany, would be deactivated this summer. Occupation duties would be left to the United State Constabulary which now numbers 38,000 men.

The Third Army, formerly led by the late Gen. George Patton, is the last of five United States armies which were in Europe the day Germany surrendered. Officers said the exact date of its deactivation had not been set, but that it would be after July 1. Lieut.-Gen. Geoffrey Keyes now is commander. They said, however, that deactivation of the Third Army likely would come more rapidly than otherwise should Congress fail to prolong the draft bill within the next twenty-seven days.

The present strength of American forces in the European Theater is approximately 319,000 men.

FRAULEIN'S DEATH IS RULED SUICIDE

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 3—(AP) The U. S. Army today pronounced a suicide the death of a 19-year-old German girl in a young American lieutenant's quarters at Kitzingen last week.

Criminal investigation agents said Ingebord Porter-Reuter of Munich left a farewell note addressed to Lt. Robert W. Howk, Carnegie, Pa., before shooting herself in despondency over Howk's scheduled redeployment home. The report said: "The girl was fully clothed when found, had not been drinking and had not slept with Lt. Howk the previous night."

The provost marshal's office announced yesterday that the dead girl was Jagerug Portenreuther, that the lieutenant in question was Robert Howk, and that the girl had spent the night with the lieutenant. All the names and the incident were at variance with the official criminal investigation report of today.

Four G[illegible] have died in soldiers' quarters during the past month. One death was accidental. Three others killed themselves because their friends were about to return to the United States.

Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, U. S. Army public relations chief, today answered press criticism of fraternization between American soldiers and German girls. With criticism centered on Nuernberg officer clubs, Eyster inspected recreation facilities of the city and said:

"Insofar as the tone or the atmosphere of the American club in particular is concerned, I would not hesitate to be present with my wife and daughter at any time."

The Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, published a letter yesterday by an "American soldier's wife" criticizing the American club for permitting Americans to bring their German girl friends there.

Kilian, Former Lichfield Head, Refuses To Talk

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 3 (AP)—Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the United States Army's Lichfield (England) detention camp, refused to testify in the cruelty trials today on the grounds that he was awaiting trial and that his appearance might "jeopardize" his defense.

"I heard the prisoner holler, so I stuck my head out of my bunk and looked on," Expello asserted. "I saw Ennis hit the prisoner three times."

Three witnesses in Cubage's trial told of beatings and other punishment given Lichfield prisoners. None identified Cubage as having a personal part. The prosecutor said he would show that Cubage supervised and enforced disciplinary measures.

2 More German Girls' Deaths Involve American Soldiers

Frankfurt, June 3 (AP)—The deaths of two German girls in circumstances involving American soldiers was disclosed over the week end by United States Army authorities.

The United States Army Provost Marshal's office here announced that one of the girls had been found shot to death in the quarters of an American lieutenant at Litzingen on May 30.

Second Incident

Fellow officers of the lieutenant, identified by the provost as Robert Hawk (no home address given), said the girl had shot herself during Hawk's absence because she was in love with him and he was about to be redeployed to the United States.

In Nuernberg, the Provost Marshal's office said an American Negro soldier had admitted accidentally shooting to death a 19-year-old German girl as they lay in bed in her apartment.

The Provost Marshal identified the soldier as Pfc. Arthur Lee Cannell, 21, of Ponyville, Miss.

The soldier was quoted as saying that a pistol in his jacket, which was hanging near the bed, had been discharged accidentally when he reached for the jacket.

Fourth Case In A Month

The provost said Cannell was being held for further investigation.

The two incidents brought to four the number of German girls who have met death within a month in circumstances in which American soldiers have been involved.

The Highland Park (Ill.) man is the ranking officer among the fourteen defendants accused of mistreating American soldier prisoners at the Lichfield guardhouse. The court-martial deferred until tomorrow a decision on Kilian's right to silence.

Earlier, six witnesses in three different trials told stories of soldier prisoners at Lichfield being beaten with clubs, rifle butts and fists. One asserted his jaw was broken.

They testified in the trials of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y.; Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, and Pfc. William B. Norris, of Mulga, Ala. All are on trial befort courts-martial on charges of abuse to prisoners at Lichfield.

Private Fred Moore, a Negro of New Haven, Conn., asserted that Norris helped beat eight prisoners.

They Knew What To Answer

"We were called into the latrine one by one," Moore said. "As I walked in, I was surprised by a blown on the face, followed by several more. Norris seemed intoxicated by the way he was swinging wild. I suffered a jaw fracture."

He said he and another prisoner had to mop up the blood after the beating and that Norris asked him a "test" question: "What happened to your faces?"

"We had been in Lichfield quite a while, so we said we'd fallen," Moore testified.

Lieutenant Is Accused

Thomas Ryan, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a prisoner serving a court-martial sentence, testified he was beaten several times, once by Norris.

Tech. 4/g Thomas Capello, of Chicago, testified he saw Ennis strike a prisoner with a club.

One of the thirteen witnesses who refused last week to testify in another trial was called today in Norris's case and again remained uncommunicative. The witness was Otto C. Holt of Gilman, Ill., who is serving a court-martial sentence.

"I was identified as a defendant instead of a witness in a newspaper picture and I think that's reason enough," he said.

When the court threatened him with military punishment for refusing to answer questions, Holt said:

"I've got ten to twenty years so I don't think six months would hurt me much."

6 Million Under Arms in Russia

Long-range Plan Calls for Further Cut—Atomic Development Given Top Priority.

Nuernberg, June 3 (A. P.).—Although Russia has released more than 10,000,000 men from military service in the last ten months, it still has approximately 6,000,000 under arms at the present time, according to the best information available to Allied military authorities.

One high Allied military informant estimated that the Red Army—which he described as the most powerful ground force in the world—now has a strength of about 4,500,000 men, while the air force, navy and NKVD (internal police) total 1,500,000.

The 56-year-old Bavarian, dressed in the traditional red-striped general staff trousers and a green tunic, opened his fight for his life with the contention that he was a professional soldier and at all times simply did his duty.

Elections For Berlin Planned In October

Berlin, June 3 (AP)—The Allied control authority's co-ordination committee announced tonight that the first postwar elections in Berlin would be held next October.

It instructed the Berlin *Kommandantur* to proceed with election preparations and work out a provisional constitution.

The citezenry then will elect a new administration to replace the one which is still largely composed of appointees named by the Russians before the other three occupying powers moved in.

18 Ill on Arrival in Germany

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, June 3 (AP).—Eighteen American children from seventen months to six years of age were ill when they arrived yesterday on the S. S. E. B. Alexander from the United States, it was announced today.

All were removed to an Army general hospital here, where their condition today was officially reported "not serious."

Nine had measles, seven colds and two tonsilitis.

It was the largest amount of illness yet reported from five shiploads of American Army dependents that have reached Germany.

MILAN VOTE BACKS REPUBLIC IN ITALY

Early Returns from Other Cities Favor End of Monarchy

Rome, June 3 (AP)—First returns from Milan, Italy's largest industrial city, showed tonight that 76,364 persons had voted for an Italian republic and 33,709 chose retention of the monarchy in yesterday's national plebiscite.

The unofficial returns were from 137 voting districts. Early returns from 578 Milan districts in the national elections for membership in the Constituent Assembly put the Socialist party in the lead with 156,125 popular votes.

The Christian Democrats received 120,789 votes in Milan and the Communists 111,453.

Partial returns from Turin showed 32 per cent of the counted vote was for the Christian Democrats and 22 per cent for the Socialists.

Reggio Reports

In Reggio Emilia, nineteen districts favored the republic over the monarchy by a vote of 6,911 to 2,283. Sixty-three districts in the same city gave the Communists a substantial lead in the Assembly voting with a total of 15,618, compared with 7,986 for the Christian Democrats and 7,911 for the Socialists.

In Como, 40 districts gave the republic 9,318 votes and the monarchy 7,300.

The important port of Livorno (Leghorn), in early returns gave 70 per cent of its votes to the republic. In 38 of Livorno's 97 districts, the Communists received 11,049 votes, the Christian Democrats, 4,331 and the Socialists, 4,034.

Umberto Casts Ballot

No other returns were announced from the nation-wide count of votes which started this noon. It was expected that no official announcement of results would be made before June 7.

Among those who cast ballots today prior to the noon poll-closing was a reigning monarch whose throne was at stake in the plebiscite.

In an action believed without historical precedent, 42-year-old King Umberto II provided an epitaph to the concept of the divine rights of kings by participating in the nation-wide plebiscite on whether the exiled House of Savoy or a republican government should rule Italy.

Umberto appeared at the polling place in the fashionable Parioli section of Rome 45 minutes before the polls closed and cast two ballots—one in the plebiscite and one in the election of a constituent assembly which will draw up Italy's new constitution. A royal household spokesman said the King may not have marked his ballots.

No Major Disorders

Fully as significant as the monarch's appearance, however, was the fact that up to an hour or two before the polls closed today, this nation of 45,000,000 people had yet to report its first election disorder of any consequence.

Remarking on this, Premier Alcide de Gasperi, head of the powerful Christian Democratic party, pointed out that there were 28,000,000 voters registered in the 31 regions to choose among 52 different parties, 11 of which presented nation-wide tickets, then added:

"It is proof that if we leaders energetically demand order, the people will follow us. The Italian people have voted with more order than in 1919, giving magnificent proof that Italy is ready to govern itself."

Both Sides Predict Victory

Official sources estimated that some 70 per cent of the country's voters cast their ballots, and there still were lines before most polling places in Rome as the noon closing hour approached.

Both Republicans and Royalists predicted victory. Republican leader Randolfo Pacciardi claimed the Republicans polled 60 to 65 per cent of the vote, although conceding that the last-minute Royalist campaign had cut down Republican strength somewhat.

At the same time a highly placed monarchist estimated that Umberto would be upheld by at least 60 per cent of the voters, "if the balloting was regular." He said several instances of irregularity at the polls had been reported.

National Unity Seen

The Italian press, which took part violently in the campaign, joined in expressions of exultation over the lack of disorders in this first free nation-wide election since the rise of fascism. A headline in the afternoon newspaper *Independent* summed up the comment of several newspapers of varying political affiliations by stating that "whatever the outcome, there is national concord and unity."

The last-minute arrival of the monarch, who ascended the throne only a month ago upon the abdication of his father, Vittorio Emanuele, was the chief development in the second day of voting.

Tall, smiling Umberto arrived with a minimum of police precautions, cast his ballots and then retired to his Villa Savoy in suburban Rome to await the outcome.

Established Big Plebiscite

The House of Savoy's action in yielding to postwar clamor for a plebiscite recalled the plebiscites of 1860 and 1870 in the Italian states by virtue of which the Savoys came from Piedmont and Sardinia to govern a united Italy.

Umberto's Minister to the Royal Household, Falcone Lucifero, said there was "reason to believe" the King left his own ballots blank, but the King's appearance at the polls was a logical result of his own decree which called for a full popular vote on the referendum.

Regarding the new Constituent Assembly, the possibility was widely discussed here that the constitution it will write will be submitted to the people in another referendum before it becomes effective.

Meanwhile, the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, replying to the Moscow radio's criticism of Pope Pius XII's address Saturday as "propagandistic activity against the Left," asserted that the church's fight for "the liberty of human beings, justice protected in law, and the struggle against materialism in thought and life, was of yesterday, today and tomorrow."

Lines Still Long Near Close Of Italy's Polls

Rome, June 3 (AP)—Both Republicans and Royalists predicted victory by comfortable margins today as Italy completed a plebiscite to determine whether it is to be a monarchy or republic.

The official result will not be announced until after June 7, but some unofficial returns on the referendum and the concurrent Constituent Assembly elections are expected soon after the polls close at noon today.

"We polled 60 to 65 per cent of the vote," said Randolfo Pacciardi, Republican leader, concerning the referendum. However, he conceded that the House of Savoy's home-stretch campaign had cut down Republican chances for a more sweeping victory.

Monarchist's View

A highly placed monarchist estimated that King Umberto would be retained by at least 60 per cent of the vote "if the balloting was regular." He declared that several irregularities at the polls had already been reported.

While the issue of monarchy versus republic overshadowed voting for the Assembly, observers regarded the latter as equally important, since the outcome would indicate the extent of Italy's political swing to right or left.

King's Ballots Blank?

King Umberto voted about 45 minutes before the polls closed. A small crowd cheered him as he entered and left the polling place. He was accompanied by Falcone Lucifero, Minister of the Royal Household and his campaign manager.

Lucifero said he had "reason to believe" the King turned in blank ballots on both the referendum and the assembly election. The King, he said, was "above every passion and absolutely objective."

65 P.C. Believed Voting

There still were long lines of voters at many Rome polling places in midmorning today, and election officials were instructed to keep the booths open until all those in line had voted.

Italian news agency dispatches estimated late last night that 65 to 70 per cent of the country's 28,000,000 voters turned out yesterday.

Only one election death was reported and that was accidental. A voter waiting in line near Viterbo was killed when the firearm of a policeman with whom he was talking went off. Eight persons were hurt when a platform collapsed under a group of voters at Venasca.

Some Tyroleans Abstain

A dispatch from Trento in the lower Tyrol said that members of the South Tyrol People's party, which seeks the return of the region to Austria, abstained from voting on orders of party leaders.

Umberto's chances were believed by observers to have been strengthened by an eleventh-hour promise of a new plebiscite immediately after the constituent assembly has drafted a constitution.

U. S. Destroyer at Trieste

ROME, June 3 (AP).—A United States Information Service dispatch from Trieste today said the first American warships to berth in Trieste harbor since the city's liberation from the Germans arrived there Saturday. They were the destroyers Power and Small.

Arms Reported Seized By Allies Near Trieste

Rome, June 3 (AP)—Press dispatches reported that large stores of hidden arms were seized yesterday and today by Allied police throughout the American and British zone of the disputed Venezia Giulia region around Trieste.

Il Giornale d'Italia said police raided Communist and labor union seats in Trieste and set up road blocks on an unprecedented scale.

Stars And Stripes Closes Rome Edition

Rome, June 3 (AP)—After three and a half years of operation the Rome edition of *Stars and Stripes*, last of thirteen in the Mediterranean theater, has ceased publication.

The paper, which first went to press December 9, 1942, in Algiers, printed a special 24-page final edition yesterday.

Russia Said To Ask Punishment Of MP

Rome, June 4 (AP)—A Moscow report that the Russian Ambassador to Italy had demanded punishment of an American military policeman who struck a Russian diplomatic courier at Ciampino airport last week was without confirmation in Allied quarters today.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William D. Morgan, Allied supreme commander with whom the Ambassador was reported to have lodged the protest, said, "I have not heard of it." The American deputy commander, Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, was not available for comment.

Red May Form Czech Government

Prague, June 3 (A. P.)—President Eduard Benes was reported reliably today to have asked Klement Gottwald, chairman of the Communist party, to form a new Czechoslovak united front government. Gottwald is leader of the party which received the largest vote in last week's election.

Czechs Kill Fleeing German.

Prague, June 3 (A. P.).—Czecho-Slovakian guards killed one of two Germans who tried to escape from prison today in the Sudeten town of Aussig. The second was captured.

Part for Newspaper Men In U. N. Agenda Is Urged

Federation of Journalists Opens Copenhagen Sessions

COPENHAGEN, June 3 (AP).—Archibald Kenyon, president of the International Federation of Journalists, said today that newspaper men should be asked to participate in embodying freedom of the press in the United Nations agenda.

Speaking at the opening session of the federation's first postwar meeting, Kenyon told news men from twenty nations that for the United Nations to discuss freedom of the press "without men of the press participating would be playing 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark."

"We demand freedom—we accept responsibility," said Kenyon, an assistant editor of "The Yorkshire (England) Post."

CrownPrince Frederick of Denmark officially opened the congress. Thorkil Kristensen, Danish Minister of Finance, expressed the hope that "all obstacles to free exercise of the responsible tasks of journalists may be removed."

Yugoslavia to Open Trial Of Mihailovitch June 10

To Try 23 Others, Including Fotitch, Ex-Envoy to U. S.

BELGRADE, June 3 (AP).—General Mihailovitch, Yugoslav Chetnik leader charged with treason, and twenty-three associates will go on trail June 10, it was announced officially today.

The defendants listed with Mihailovitch include Constantin Fotitch, former Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States.

It is understood here that Fotitch, who resigned his ambassador's post in July, 1944, and refused to recognize Marshal Tito (Premier Josip Broz) as the head of the Yugoslav government, is still in the United States, where he has been active in efforts to bring about international intervention in the trial of Mihailovitch.

Of the twenty-four defendants, ten are known to be outside Yugoslavia, several in America, and they will be tried in absentia.

Polish Books Destroyed.

Warsaw (A. P.).—Officials of the Ministry of Education estimated the Germans destroyed school textbooks valued at 15,000,000,000 zlotys during occupation of Poland.

Portugal Gets Airfield.

Lisbon, June 3 (A. P.).—The American-built Santa Maria airfield, in the Azores, was turned over to the Portuguese Government yesterday at a ceremony attended by Brig.-Gen. Alfredo Sintra, commander in chief of the Portuguese Military Air Force.

Mufti Backs Arab Policy

Exiled Palestine Leader Urges Stand Against Zionism

JERUSALEM, June 3 (AP).—The exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El-Husseini, appealed today in a message from Paris for the people of the Arab world to "stand firm" in opposition to Zionism. Jamal El-Husseini, his nephew and head of the Arab Higher Committee, made public the message, in which Haj Amin said Palestine is the "first line of defense of the Arab world, and if we give way, then danger faces other Arab countries directly."

Jamal said the message did not mention any possible intention of the Mufti to return to the Eastern Mediterranean. The British still do not permit the return of Haj Amin, who escaped to Lebanon in 1937 at the height of Arab-Jewish disorders.

Will Retreat No Farther, Say China Reds

Nanking, June 3 (AP)—Communist spokesman Lu Ting-yi announced tonight the capture of four Government-held Manchurian cities and intimated that his party's forces would retreat no farther in the increasingly critical Manchurian civil war.

Tu said that the cities were captured when the Government 184th Division collapsed in Eastern Manchuria and surrendered en masse.

Simultaneously, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking, where in an effort to bolster the fading hopes for peace General Marshall was reported to have advanced a new peace proposal.

Anchan Situation Confused

The four cities which Lu said the Communists had occupied were listed as Anshan, Haicheng, Tashihkiao and Yingkow, Chingchow).

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Anshan, a steel center on the Changchun railway between Mukden and Port Arthur, had been reported recaptured by the Communists on May 26. The Government's Central News Agency reported yesterday that the Reds had been routed from the town. Lu's report left the exact situation at Anshan confused.

The spokesman's intimation that Yenan forces would retreat no farther in the face of the advancing Nationalist armies was given in reply to a question as to whether his party would defend Harbin.

Little Hope For Peace

Marshall's new plan, a reliable Chinese source said, called for abandonment of the Government army advance on Communist-held Harbin and Tsitsihar, Communist evacuation of the two cities and maintenance of the status quo of all Government and Communist forces.

Temporary administrative officials for the two evacuated Manchurian cities would be named pending the setting up of permanent Government-Communist administrations.

Marshall was reported to have warned both sides that the fighting must be stopped quickly or the entire nation will be engulfed.

A Communist spokesman, Lu Ting-yi, claimed the capture of four cities and a 40-mile stretch of the Changchun railway by Red forces in southern Manchuria and the surrender en masse of a whole Government division.

Cities Named

He identified the cities as Anshan, Haicheng, Tashihkiao and Yingkow (Chingchow) and said they fell into Communist hands when the Government's 184th Division collapsed and laid down its arms.

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Anshan, important steel center south of Mukden, previously had been reported captured by the Communists May 26. The Government Central news agency said Sunday that Red forces had been routed from the town. Lu's new claim left the exact situation confused.

Asked if the Communists intended to defend Harbin, Lu replied that Government forces had not yet reached that north Manchurian city, and added:

"Retreat has its limits."

Retreat Has Been Policy

He explained that the Communists heretofore had been following the policy, laid down by their headquarters in Yenan, of never attacking and of retreating in the face of attack. Those days, he intimated, were over.

A Communist New China news agency broadcast from Yenan, meanwhile, accused the United States of transporting more Central Government divisions from south China to Manchuria. It added that "the United States has also decided to transport the Kuomintang (Government) 53d Army" from Indo China to Manchuria, "which dovetails with Chiang Kai-shek's plan for a nation-wide civil war."

[The Communist agency said that in Chinese eyes this "American policy of transporting Kuomintang troops to civil-war fronts constitutes not only active co-operation with, but even fanning the fire of Chiang Kai-shek's civil-war hostilities."]

Marshall, Chou Confer

General Marshall, whose peace-promoting efforts in Nanking were not relaxed during the Generalissimo's absence, conferred for six hours yesterday with Chou En-lai. No statement was issued, and a close-mouthed secretary divulged only that the two men had "discussed the situation."

The special American envoy was reported Sunday to have proposed a new compromise in Manchuria, involving abandonment of the Government's drive to capture Harbin and Tsitsihar on condition that the Communists turn them over to administrative officials. Marshall's headquarters refused to comment on this report.

Nanking Puppet President Executed

Shanghai, June 3 (AP)—Chen Kung-po, former premier and second president of the Nanking puppet government under the Japanese, was executed at Soochow today as a traitor to his country.

Chen, who succeeded Wang Ching-wei as puppet president in 1944, fled to Japan near the end of the war and persuaded the Japanese Government to announce his death.

He was captured after the surrender, however, and convicted last March in the Kiangsu provincial court at Soochow.

NEW RIOT IN BOMBAY

Bombay, June 3 (A. P.).—Fresh rioting developed today between caste Hindus and "untouchables" in the dock area here. A policeman fired one round from his revolver into the crowd when rioters threw bottles at each other.

A state of emergency was declared in one of Bombay's mill areas Saturday after three days of rioting resulted in six deaths and injuries to sixty-three others.

Australia Expanding World-Trade Efforts

Melbourne, June 3 (AP)—Australia's trade commissioner service abroad will be greatly expanded as the Government prepares to bid in world markets for more customers for the country's farm and factory products.

Plans include the appointment of six trade commissioners for India and a third trade representative in the United States.

More than 100 Australian industrial executives and technicians were included in the party which left Sydney recently to visit the United States and Canada, sponsored by the Department of Post-war Reconstruction.

The party will be joined in America by two members of the Victorian State Rviers and Water Supply Commission, who will make inquiries in connection with Victoria's £8,000,000 ($26,000,000) water conservation scheme.

she received cablegrams two days ago from Dr. W. Cole, professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Minnesota Medical School, and from Dr. A. Deacon, of Children's Hospital, stating that her methods were many times better than any other.

Cripps Resumes Cabinet Duties

New Delhi, June 3 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, reported completely recovered from a physical collapse which necessitated his removal to a nursing home two weeks ago, resumed his activities with the British Cabinet Mission to India today.

Sister Kenny Coming Back to Minneapolis

Sydney, June 3 (A. P.).—Sister Elizabeth Kenny, here awaiting transportation back to her clinic in Minneapolis, said today that she was satisfied with the co-operation she received in the United States in the use of her method of treating infantile paralysis.

She told reporters the only criticism she had received in the United States was "from people who knew nothing about infantile paralysis." She added that

Chiang, Back From Manchuria, Plans Parley With Marshall

Nanking, *Tuesday*, June 4 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who must choose between peace and civil war for his strife-torn nation, scheduled an important conference today with General Marshall, special United States envoy to China.

Chiang and Marshall were expected to spend most of the day going over the Manchurian situation, which has changed materially since the Generalissimo left May 23 to visit Mukden and Changchun, Manchurian capital retaken from Chinese Communist forces. Chiang returned here last night.

Expected Two Days

Informed sources said conferences of Chiang, Marshall and Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, were expected to occupy at least two days. Only when the conferences have ended will the committee of three, which formally drafts agreements connected with the civil conflict, resume its meetings.

The prospects of a peaceful settlement were clouded, however, by new Communist claims of military successes and a renewal of Communist charges that the United States was backing Chiang's plans for "enlarging civil-war operations in Manchuria."

JAPAN'S WAR TRIAL OPENS

U.S. Prosecutor Calls It Part Of Battle To Save World

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, June (AP). Prosecution of Japan's top militarists as war criminals "will be no ordinary trial," but part of a battle "[illegible] entire world from de[illegible]," the Allied chief prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan, told the international tribunal today.

The 52-year-old former chief of the United States Department's criminal division began his 55-page opening statement as the 26 defendants, heavily guarded, followed a concurrent translation.

The court ordered hospital confinement but refused to dismiss charges against two others, Yosuke Matsuoka and Shumei Okawa, both too ill to be present.

Purpose To Prevent War

"This may well be one of the important trials of history," Keenan told the ten Allied justices. "Our broad aim is orderly administration of justice; our specific purpose, prevention of . . . aggressive war."

The threat of destruction of the civilized world, he asserted, comes from "the deliberate, planned efforts of individuals . . . and members of groups who seem willing to bring the world to a premature end in their mad ambition for domination."

Such were the men in the prisoners' dock, sitting quietly in the glare of photographers' floodlights, he suggested—each with a share of responsibility for pillage and murder charged as part of Japan's eighteen-year program of aggression and war.

"They declared war upon civilization," he declared, by murdering or subjugating millions of persons, by annihilating children and aged, by obliterating whole communities, by treating signed agreements among nations as "mere words—bits of paper."

Prosecution of such men—"murderers, pirates, plunderers"—he asserted, has "nothing whatsoever to do with . . . vengeance or retaliation . . . if there is no justification for the punishment of individuals who have already brought civilization to the brink of disaster, then justice itself is a mockery."

The accused have contended, he added, that "there is no power on earth duly authorized to try them."

Has Been A Crime, He Says

Keenan also argued that a war of aggression "is and has been" a crime under established international law.

"To reach this conclusion," he explained, "we must establish two things: First, that there is international law covering the subject, and second, that it is a crime under that law. Establishment of these two things is, we believe, among the important questions before this tribunal.

"For the first time in history a military tribunal sitting in Nuernberg and this military tribunal for the Far East are being asked by civilized nations of the world to recognize and state by judicial decision these two principles as an integral part of international law."

Defense Resignation Hinted

There was a possibility that the court might be faced with the resignation of the chief of the war crimes defense section, Navy Captain Beverly M. Coleman, and his six associates. Informed sources reported Monday that they had decided to resign because they were dissatisfied with the rules for procedure and other phases of the trial.

Coleman and his associates, said an anonymous court attaché, felt that the trial to date had not been conducted with "fairness."

A ten-day recess, granted the defense yesterday on its plea for additional time in which to prepare its case, will start Wednesday. During the interval Keenan plans to return to the United States to attend to personal business. He has been in Japan for six months.

Tojo's Defense May Resign

Tokyo, June 3 (AP)—Informed sources reported today that the chief of the War Crimes Defense Section, Naval Capt. Beverly M. Coleman, and six associates have decided to resign because of their dissatisfaction with the conduct of the trial of ex-Premier Tojo and 25 other Japanese they were appointed to defend.

Another source also disclosed that Coleman was scratched by glass splinters Saturday when an unidentified Japanese threw a rock at the windshield of his sedan near the guarded gates of the War Ministry Building, site of the war-crimes trial. No explanation for the attack was given.

Comment Aired

A court attache, who asked that his name not be disclosed, said the American defense staff—mostly civilians—felt the trial to date had not been conducted with "fairness." In today's opening of the trial the defense protested that it had insufficient time to prepare its case and needed from two weeks to three months to prepare adequately the defense of the various defendants; the court granted a ten-day extension.

Several defense attorneys in private conversations have expressed disagreement with what they called loose rules of evidence, which they said disregard the Anglo-Saxon tradition to provide legal safeguards to a defendant.

Slow Translations Cited

The defense also has objected repeatedly to the tribunal's order preventing immediate translation into Japanese of all phases of the proceedings. A newly arrived American defense counsel said he was astounded to learn that one document presented to the court ten days before had not yet been translated into Japanese.

The court dismissed, quickly and bluntly, the defense motion to dismiss charges against the defendants. Chief Justice Sir William Webb brushed aside a prosecution reply with the comment, "We do not care to hear from you, Mr. Chief Prosecutor," and immediately announced the rejection of the motion.

dictatorial power of Japanese men over their wives and giving women legal equality in marital matters will be presented to the next Diet session, Social-Democratic party leaders disclosed today.

The published details of the measure which would wipe away inequalities which General MacArthur long ago declared must end.

Under the proposal, Japanese women would have the right to enter marriage on an equal legal footing with men.

Would Change Divorce Setup

The bill would eliminate the present divorce system whereby the man can shed his wife by the mere formality of removing her name from his family register. Women now canont sue for alimony and seldom seek divorce on their own initiative.

The old family system in which the man's word is absolute law, a holdover from feudal days, would be affected by the proposal.

The present system of the oldest son succeeding to the family wealth would be eliminated and younger children and the widow would be permitted to join in inheritances.

The measure would eliminate the differences between illegitimate children and those born legitimately or of a man's concubines. The Social-Democrats did not explain whether this meant legalizing illegitimate children.

The legislation would establish a family court to handle domestic problems and advise. Japanese women still know little about such things as suits for nonsupport.

Jap Output Rises 20 Per Cent

Tokyo, June 3 (AP)—Production of important Japanese goods rose approximately 20 per cent during April as compared wtih the previous month, the Commerce and Industry Ministry reported today.

Silk fabrics, which quadrupled in output, nails, wire, superphosphates, generators, cement, sulphate, lime, nitrogen, bicycles, radios and vacuum tubes led the increases.

Equal Rights For Japanese Women To Be Issue In Diet

Tokyo, June 3 (AP)—Revolutionary legislation sweeping away the

Some Imported Food Distributed In Japan

Tokyo, June 3 (AP)—With intelligence reports indicating an increasing number of Japanese dying in the Tokyo area from starvation, Supreme Headquarters today took steps to prevent waste of imported foods.

The Japanese Government was directed to release as part of the staple food ration a "very small precentage" of imported food which is in danger of spoiling.

A bumper crop of sweet potatoes was forecast by an official of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry who predicted that the new harvest would yield 1,600,000,000 kan (one kan equals about eight pounds.)

Emergency Edict Planned

Kyodo news agency also reported that the Government plans to issue an emergency food declaration in an effort to tide over the crisis.

In another step to ease the food situation, Supreme Headquarters authorized the Japanese Government to issue 3,900,000,000 yen ($260,000,000) worth of food certificates to be sold to banks to finance the purchase of rice and other staple items.

In turn the Government is buying crops from farmers at higher than ceiling prices but selling to consumers at ceiling value, with the difference made up in the annual budget.

267 Die In Streets

United States Army officers said 267 starvation victims were found dead in Tokyo's streets during April. Japanese police reported 1,291 deaths from malnutrition in the Tokyo area since November.

In a new attempt to break up the ancient family financial monopolies of Japan, Allied headquarters ordered the freezing of 500,000,000 yen ($33,333,334) of ten more of the nation's leading financial families.

All hold some interest in the four-family monopoly concerns (Zaibatsu), whose assets had already been frozen.

Must Submit Budgets

Henceforth, the families named will have to submit budgets for headquarter's approval before making expenditures; they will not be permitted expenditures beyond direct living requirements or taxes.

J. M. Henderson, chief of the anti-trust and cartels division, said evidence showed that the families were trying to maintain financial control of Japan by investments from personal assets in nonrestricted lines of business.

One of Japan's two vacancies in the House of Representatives was filled yesterday in a byelection in near-by Fukui province.

Newspapers unofficially reported the election of Dr. Yoshio Domori, Social Democrat. The only remaining vacancy in Tokyo's second district, will also be filled in a by-election.

The current division of the 465 House seats is:

Liberals, 103 seats; Progressives, 97; Social Democrats, 96; Co-Operative Democrats, 36; Communists, 5, and the other 88 independents.

1-Year Stay In Japan

Yokohama, June 3 (AP)—All military occupational personnel who bring their dependents to Japan must agree to remain in their overseas station at least a year after their dependents arrive, 8th Army headquarters announced today.

Previous regulations allowed soldiers to bring their families to Japan for one to two years from the date of application. The new ruling includes those who have previously submitted travel applications.

Roxas Asks Power To End Disorder

Manila, June 3 (AP)—President Manuel Roxas asked the Philippines Congress today for authority to recognize and streamline all Government offices and bureaus and proposed an offensive against "inflation, lawlessness and economic inaction," financed largely by American loans.

The new President, reading a 15,000-word state-of-the-nation message to a joint session of Congress, disclosed he had asked the United States for a rehabilitation loan of 500,000,000 pesos ($250,000,000). The United States already had been asked for a loan of 800,000,000 pesos to cover expected Government deficits of the next five years.

Offers Drastic Program

Roxas's message, one of the most comprehensive and drastic ever presented a Philippines Congress, also called for higher taxes, new rights and responsibilities for organized labor, strong wage, price and rent control, and an army of 12,000 plus an expanded state police force. In addition, Roxas asked establishment of a budget bureau.

Vice President Elpidio Quirino announced, meanwhile, that the budget for the fiscal year 1946-47 totals 250,000,000 pesos. A loan now being negotiated with the United States was expected to provide 193,000,000 pesos of the total.

Wave Of Kidnappings

New outbreaks of fighting in central Luzon between Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) and military police were reported, despite efforts of the Roxas Government to halt the clashes. Pampanga province authorities reported that the "confessions" of six peasant extremists had solved the kidnap slayings of eighteen wealthy landlords of the area. (ADD)

Argentina 'A True Democracy': Farrell

Buenos Aires, June 3 (AP)—President Edelmiro Farrell told the Argentine people last night that although his military government had been accused of maintaining a dictatorship he believed that "no other country exists with greater liberties."

Declaring that his government had been misunderstood abroad because it operated "without propaganda and publicity," Farrell asserted that Argentina is "a true democracy." He appealed to the people for whole-hearted support of President-elect Juan Perón, who succeeds him tomorrow.

British Stamp Criticized

Buenos Aires, June 3 (AP)—Foreign Office circles said today Argentina has made a formal protest to Britain over a a British stamp, issued recently, which they said tended to show as British territory not only the Falkland Islands—which Argentina always has insisted should be restored to her by Britain—but the South Orkneys and New Georgia as well. Both of the latter island groups form part of Argentine territory.

Cut Food Consumption, Hoover Urges Peru

Lima, Peru, June 3 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, speaking at a luncheon tendered in his honor here yesterday by President Jose Luis Bustamente Rivero, urged Peru to reduce her food consumption 30 to 40 per cent to help alleviate world food shortage.

"That can only be done if the Government takes possession of all supplies," said Hoover, who is on a food fact-finding tour of the Latin-American nations.

1942 Auto Sells For $3,500 In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, June 3 (AP)—Federal authorities Have dispatched new instructions to all state governments, insisting on strict enforcement of measures established to prevent speculation in the sale and resale of new automobiles.

Used cars are being transferred at prices such as $3,500 for a 1942 Oldsmobile (with 12,000 miles as advertised in newspapers) and new cars therefore are attracting premiums well above ceiling prices determined by the Government.

Four Japanese Youths Admit Brazilian Killing

Rio de Janeiro, June 3 (AP)—Four Japanese youths surrendered to police in Sao Paulo state last night, asserting they had killed a Japanese army colonel "because he offended the honor of the empire."

It was a fresh outbreak of Japanese terrorists against their countrymen who acknowledge that Japan has been defeated in the war.

COMMUNIST CHIEF IS HELD IN CANADA

TORONTO, June 3—(AP) A. D. Adamson of the Canadian Immigration Service said today that William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party in the United States, had been arrested for illegal entry into Canada and had been ordered to leave the dominion by tonight.

Foster, Adamson said, was arrested early Sunday, but was released later in the day under $500 bond on his promise to leave. He appeared before a one-man immigration board at Don jail.

After his release from jail, Foster addressed the national convention of the Labor-Progressive party. Police said he entered Canada at Fort Erie, Ont., traveling there from New York.

Immigration officers and Royal Canadian Mounted Police detained Foster on a stop order issued against him several years ago when he was barred from entry to Canada.

SAYS REDS CALLED FOR URANIUM TIP

Montreal, June 3 (A. P.).—Igor Gouzenko, former cipher clerk at the Russian embassy at Ottawa, testified today at the conspiracy trial of Fred Rose, Communist Member of the Canadian Parliament, that Russia sought detailed information on the "progress on uranium" in July, 1945.

Gouzenko, on the witness stand for the fourth day, said the request was made in a message to "Grant," identified as Col. Nikolai Zabotin, former Soviet military attache in Canada, from "the director," the cover name for the "Chief of First Intelligence Headquarters, Moscow." Gouzenko said the message, allegedly taken by him from the Russian embassy, asked "Grant" to work out and wire meeting and password for Alex and our man in London." "Alex" was identified by the witness as Dr. Alan Nunn May, the British physicist who was last month sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for revealing atomic secrets.

May was one of the scientists sent to Canada by Britain to assist in atomic research. Gouzenko said the message asked that an effort be made to obtain information on uranium research before "Alex's" departure for London.

Atomless A-Bomb To Drop In One Test

Aboard Flagship Mount McKinley, Bikini Atoll, June 3 (AP)—An "atom bomb" minus the nuclear explosive will be dropped on the atom-test target ship Nevada in a dress rehearsal June 25, joint task force officers announced today.

It was assumed that the facsimile bomb would contain some kind of explosive to mark the point of detonation. Previous practice drops have been made at painted targets on islands of the atoll with concrete "pumpkins" having ballistic features similar to those of the true bomb.

Even if cloud conditions June 25 prevent actual release of the bomb from a high-flying B-29, all other phases of the rehearsal will be carried out.

Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy, commander of the joint task force, told his staff that all phases of scientific preparations for the test itself were on schedule. He went ashore at Bikini Island today to inspect installations.

Bikini authorities, meanwhile, confined to the brig two enlisted men—charged with lighting fires in the atoll brush.

STETTINIUS QUITS AS U. N. DELEGATE

Winant Mentioned as Successor to High-Ranking Diplomatic Post.

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., quit definitely today as United States representative to the United Nations, a job which some said he had come to regard as an "errand boy's."

President Truman said last week, when Stettinius' intention was reported, that he hoped to induce the latter to stay. But Stettinius pressed his resignation at the White House today and the President announced its acceptance, at Stettinius' "earnest insistence."

Effective Immediately

No date was fixed, but it apparently takes effect immediately. The State department said that Herschel Johnson, a career diplomat who is deputy U. S. representative, would fill the U.N. seat until a successor was named.

John G. Winant, wartime ambassador to Britain and now U. S. representative on the U.N. Economic and Social council, was among those mentioned for the place in unofficial speculation. The post carries the rank of ambassador and a salary of $20,000 a year plus expense allowances.

Returns to Private Life

Stettinius gave no reason for his resignation except to say that when he entered government service he expected to remain only as long as he was needed during the war. Now that the U.N. is "a going concern," he added, he felt he could rightfully ask Mr. Truman to accept his resignation.

Stettinius Meets Truman and Byrnes

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Edward R. Stettinius Jr., who has submitted his resignation as United States delegate on the United Nations Security Council, conferred for fifteen minutes today with President Truman and Secretary of States Byrnes. Upon leaving the White House, he told reporters that anything about his plans would have to come from Truman who has said he wants Stettinius to stay on the job.

Asked about reports that he might seek the Senate vacancy left by the death of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Stettinius replied: "I am not a candidate for any political office."

SOVIET ENVOY SEES TRUMAN

And Pledges for Improved Relations Are Given.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—President Truman and Soviet Ambassador Novikov exchanged pledges today to work toward improvement of relations between the United States and Russia.

Novikov visited the White House to present his credentials as Soviet Ambassador, succeeding Andrei A. Gromyko, who has been named permanent Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Truman and Novikov used almost identical language to express their hopes for continued improvement of relations between the two nations. The statements were released by the State Department.

"Conscious of the responsibilities placed upon me, I shall make every effort to promote the development and strengthening of political, economic and cultural relations between our countries," said Novikov, in presenting his letters of credence.

"I am happy to assure you that this Government will continue to strive to improve and strengthen political, economic and cultural relations between our countries," replied the President.

Truman Promises Aid.

Mr. Truman added that this country would give prompt and sympathetic consideration to any

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Soviet proposals for achieving this goal, and he asked similar consideration for American suggestions to that end.

The President said that the success of the Allied war effort proved "the value and effectiveness of co-operation between our nations in a common cause."

While emphasizing that post-war problems will require great patience and forebearance, Mr. Truman said that he was convinced that "with mutual goodwill, perserverance and a common purpose, a satisfactory solution to all our problems can be reached." He added that Americans are particularly conscious of the special importance that Soviet-American relations have for the cause of peace and security and the furtherance of the United Nations Charter principles.

Novikov was accompanied on his White House visit by Secretary of State Byrnes.

BRITISH LOAN HELD AS FOIL TO COMMUNISM

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Head Presents Viewpoint of Group to House.

WORLD TRADE TRANSCENDENT

Jackson Says It Is Our Interest to Check, Not Aid Trend Toward Socialism.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—The United States Chamber of Commerce told Congress today that the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan sets up "a bulwark against the spread of Communism."

In a statement filed by its president, William K. Jackson, before the House Banking Committee, the chamber said:

"Our dollars cannot be used to finance domestic socialistic experiments within the United Kingdom. They are needed and usable only for external obligations. . . .

"If the credit serves to strengthen the British Government, by the same token it provides a bulwark against the spread of Communism from the European continent. Balancing the British form of Socialism against Communism, there is no question as to where our sympathies should lie."

Summing up "the American business viewpoint," the Chamber said:

"We believe that an expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis is of such transcendent importance as to outweigh these particular objections having to do with fiscal and monetary policy, terms of the agreement, increased imports, and benefits to a government which favors socialism in preference to free enterprise."

Part of World Program.

Further on the subject of socialism, the statement declared:

"The terms of the agreement with respect to a removal of restrictions which retard a multilateral expansion of international trade are in fact a reversal of trends under a controlled economy. The commitment for multilateral trade and freely convertible currencies should check rather than aid some of the world tendencies toward socialism."

"Approval of the financial agreement," the Chamber concluded, "is an essential part of the world program in which our Government with the support of business, labor, farm and other groups, should participate.

"We believe that it will be in our interest to strengthen the United Kingdom, our ally of long standing. The advantages accruing from the financial agreement and related trade understandings should give us greater prosperity, enhance the economic welfare of the world, and make the nations less fertile ground for the seeds of war."

Calls for Loan's Defeat.

Representative Buffett (R.-Neb.) called on Congress today to defeat the proposed loan, declaring that approval might "blast the last dikes" that protected "our solvency."

"Passage of this scheme now would have two immeasurably dangerous consequences," he told the House.

"First, it would constitute a foolhardy strain on the confidence of the American people in the management of the United States Treasury. Secondly, and most important, it would destroy all effective restraint on spending schemes at home."

Buffett asserted that the loan "could easily bring on another general war, because of the shot-in-the-arm which it would give to an out of date but still pugnacious British imperialism."

the argument about repayment is "superficial." The real issue, he said, is the effect of the loan on the spread of communism.

"This issue is perhaps the greatest to come before this country in a generation," he told the committee.

C. Of C. Backs Loan To Britain

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The $3,750,000,000 British loan was opposed by Hamilton Fish today as financing for "Laski's social revolution in England" and supported by the United States Chamber of Commerce as "a bulwark" against communism.

The former Republican congressman from New York and the business organization laid their views before the House Banking Committee.

The chamber, appealing for ratification of the credit, declared a strong Britain would mean "a bulwark against the spread of communism from the European Continent."

"Balancing the British form of socialism against communism," William K. Jackson, Chamber of Commerce president, declared, "there is no question as to where our sympathies should lie." Taking the position that the choice is not actually presented, he said the loan should "check rather than aid some of the world tendencies toward socialism."

Opening the loan opposition's case, Fish took this view:

"We rush in to become an international Santa Claus and distribute billions of our people's money without their consent, to Britain and Soviet Russia, to promote socialism and communism, and to increase cut-throat competition for our own export trade in South America, Europe and the Far East.

"Are we to finance Laski's social revolution in England?" he asked.

"Superficial," Wolcott Says

Fish described the proposed loan as "a fraud on the American people," declaring it never would be repaid and amounted to "taxation without representation." He said 80 to 90 per cent of the people are against the loan.

Thereupon, Representative Wolcott, of Michigan, senior Banking Committee Republican, declared

House Leaders Back Civilian Atom Rule

Washington, June 3 (AP)—House leaders today threw their support behind a Senate bill setting up a five-man civilian commission to control atomic energy.

Speaker Rayburn (Texas) indicated that an attempt might be made later in the week to have the House accept the Senate's measure as a substitute for a separate bill written by the House Military Committee.

That move would keep the Senate bill from going to the House committee, despite the announced intention of Chariman May (D., Ky.) to hold committee hearings.

Truman Backs Senate Bill

Rayburn said after a visit to the White House that President Truman favors the Senate proposal over the House measure.

The House Military Committee is on record in favor of giving the Army a controlling voice.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said earlier today that he expects the bill passed Saturday by the Senate to be referred to his committee.

Predicts Army Men On Board

"The committee may decide to substitute some of the Senate provisions for our own bill," May said, "but I believe it will insist on giving the military representation on the commission instead of leaving it entirely to the professors.

"It is a matter of whether we want to let the War Department, which has always been our defense agency, handle this new power or turn it over to the professors. Personally, I'm for the War Department."

Sparkman's Stand

Representative Sparkman (Alabama), Democratic whip and a military committee member, said he favors House acceptance of the Senate bill as quickly as possible. Sparkman, who led the fight against the committee measure, indicated that he would take the initiative in the House itself to substitute the Senate measure for his own committee's proposal.

As for details other than the makeup of the control commission, there is little substantial difference between the two bills. Both provide for strict controls over ownership of and experiments with the materials used in the release of atomic energy.

Although civilians would control atomic energy under the Senate bill, provision is made for a military liaison committee to consult with the civilian commission, with the President having the final word in any military matters on which the two groups fail to agree.

VANDENBERG URGES STRONG U. S. ARMY

Opens Draft Debate with Warning on Future Military Needs.

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) cautioned today against reducing the Army's potential strength to a "very dangerous minimum" upon the hope of concluding peace pacts in some European countries this summer.

Against the background of his experiences at the recent Paris council of foreign ministers, he voiced his comment as the Senate opened debate on extension of the wartime draft for another year.

Vandenberg, soon to return to Paris as an advisor in an effort to work out preliminary peace terms, observed that the Army's plan to fix its strength at 1,072,000 men by July 1, 1947, seemed to be based on the possibility some troops could be relieved of occupation assignments in Europe.

He inquired whether failure to work out agreements on Austria and Italy would require an upward revision of Army manpower figures, drawing from Senator Gurney (R-SD) the terse reply:

"It certainly would."

"Then," said Vandenberg, "I say that these figures represent not only a minimum but a very dangerous minimum."

MID-PACIFIC POST GOES TO GEN. HULL

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Lt. Gen. John E. Hull was assigned today as commanding general of the U. S. Army forces in the middle Pacific with headquarters in Hawaii. He will assume his new command July 1.

General Hull, who has been assistant chief of staff here, succeeds Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., who relinquished his command last March.

Replacing Hull on the general staff will be Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstead, at present assistant chief of staff of the Army Air Forces, and chief of staff of the 20th Air Force.

Hull, a native of Greenfield, Ohio, also will be commanding general of the Hawaiian department.

SENATE BODY FAVORS WAR POWER RENEWAL

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved, 8 to 3, a nine months' extension of the second War Powers Act, which gives the Government authority to ration scarce materials.

Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, said John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director, and John D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, had asked for a year's extension beyond the expiration date of June 30, but the committee decided to stick by the March 31, 1947, deadline the House previously had approved.

The House bill, adopted without change by the Senate group, ends on June 30 the Government's wartime authority to seize private property.

The bill also eliminates from the existing act a section granting free postage for members of the armed forces.

ARRIVES IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 3 — (AP) Gen. Carlos von Der Becke, retired chief of staff of the Argentine army, arrived here by air today from Miami, the last leg of a flight from Buenos Aires. It was learned unofficially that he is scheduled to confer Wednesday afternoon with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, U. S. chief of staff.

Bill Voted to Aid War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Retroactive promotions and subsistence pay for all Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel held prisoners during the war would be permitted under a bill passed today by the House and sent to the President.

Chinese Pirates Raid Stranded Liberty Ship

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The stranded American Liberty ship Chief Joseph was attacked recently by 60 Chinese pirates on the north China coast, the Navy said tonight.

An American destroyer from Tsingtao went to the rescue after the pirates had been beaten off in a first attack, the Navy added.

The ship, which has since been refloated, had gone aground at Shitau Bay, and a navy tug was attempting to pull her off when the attack occurred.

SENATE FIRES PUNS AT NAVY HEN HOUSE

Investigates Case Concerning San Juan Air Station

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Senators heard today that the Navy had spent $800 to keep 100 chickens at the San Juan air station to provide free eggs for senior officers.

"That's not chicken feed," remarked Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.).

"Nor a poultry amount," punned Senator Mead (D., N.Y.).

The story of what the Navy called the "Sabana Seca Project" but which Mead termed the fowl project" was given to the Senate War Investigating Committee by Rear Admiral Paul E. Foster, assistant naval inspector general.

Their Feathers Ruffled

Foster testified that Vice Admiral Robert C. Giffen, "without proper authority," had built himself a house with the help of navy labor, had had his men whip together $1,540 worth of furniture, and spent $800 to equip a chicken farm and stock it with hens and roosters from Florida. The chicken money was charged to "Aviation, Navy," Foster said.

Giffen and other officers have been reprimanded.

But what got the committee's feathers up is the fact that an indictment for embezzlement of gov-

ernment property has been lodged against John M. Curley, a former civilian employé at the naval station, who furnished the committee with the tip which led to the inquiry. He is charged with using approximately $150 worth of government wood and labor for furniture for his home.

Dog House Included

Mead and Ferguson served notice that they intend to find out why he is being prosecuted when officers at the station drew only reprimands.

Foster's report to the committee said that one officer had approximately $2,500 worth of furniture built, including two pine and cypress bars worth $70, a Hollywood-style day bedstead, and a dog-house worth $9.60.

ROTH 'ALLEGED TO BE FELLOW TRAVELER'

Ex-Navy Officer's Commission Topic Before House Committee

Washington, June 3 (AP)—A navy officer testified today that Andrew Roth, a former naval intelligence officer charged last spring with possessing secret Government papers, had been "alleged to be a fellow traveler" when he received his commission.

The officer, Capt. J. W. Whitfield, assistant chief of naval intelligence, told a House Judiciary subcommittee that as a result the Navy "accepted Lieutenant Roth's commission with some reluctance."

The commission went through, Whitfield added, because the United States and Russia were allies in the war and because Roth had special skills, such as a knowledge of Japanese.

Charges Dropped

Roth was among six persons accused in the Spring of 1945 of removing or having in their possession certain secret Government documents. Charges against Roth, now a reserve officer, were dropped early this year.

Among the other defendants, Philip J. Jaffe, editor of Amerasia magazine, and Emmanuel Sigurd Larsen, a State Department employé, were fined $2,500 and $500, respectively. No indictments were returned against the other three.

Whitfield, who said records showed "several thousand" naval officers serving during the war "were fellow travelers or Communists," made his statement as the committee began an investigation of the case and the disposition of charges against the defendants.

Calls For Stricter Laws

He also told the committee there is urgent need for a stiffening of America's espionage laws.

He said the interdepartmental intelligence committee, composed of representatives of various Government departments, including the FBI, has agreed that the death penalty for certain espionage violations should apply in peacetime as well as in war.

Another witness, Henry E. Thomas, assistant security officer for the State Department, told the committee that the State Department has no record of the number of confidential papers which were removed during the war.

His description of security regulations in effect in the State Department during the war—regulations which he said have now been corrected—brought from Representative Chelf (D., Ky.) the remark:

"You practically had no security system up to March, 1945. It was possible for someone to take out a wagonload of documents."

Attends 1-Hour Parley With President

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Senate Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, predicted today quick Senate passage of legislation providing for a year's extension of selective service and drafting of 'teen-agers.

Barkley talked to reporters at the White House after he and Senator McKellar, House Speaker Rayburn and House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, conferred for an hour with President Truman on the draft bill, OPA extension and other legislative matters.

The Senate began consideration of the draft bill today and Barkley expressed confidence that it would be brought to a vote within two or three days.

No "Holiday" Provision

In reply to a question, Barkley said he did not think that the Senate would approve any holiday for the draft such as the House extension measure proposes. The Senate Military Committee's bill, which Barkley described as a "very good" one, makes no provision for a holiday.

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) told the Senate that failure to conclude European peace treaties this summer would increase the manpower demands of the armed forces.

Uuring a year's extension of selective service, he said the best way to get an all-volunteer army is to continue the draft and increase soldier pay.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) noted that the potential army strength of 1,072,000 men fixed for July 1, 1947, seemed to be based in part on the possibility that American troops can be withdrawn from some European countries with the signing of peace treaties.

"Very Dangerous Minimum"

Vandenberg, who returns to Paris this month as an adviser at the Foreign Ministers Conference to discuss preliminary treaty terms, asked if the failure to work out agreements on Austria and Italy would require an upward revision of army manpower figures.

"It certainly would," Guney replied.

"Then I say that these figures represent not only a minimum but a very dangerous minimum," Vandenberg declared.

Gurney lashed out at House action on the draft.

He said a year's extension of the full draft authority with a pay raise might bring in enough volunteers to make it possible to let selective service die next May 15.

"Like A Life Preserver"

"At this stage of our history the Selective Service Act is like a life preserver on a ship sailing uncharted seas," Gurney asserted. "We may not need it. But if we do, we shall need it desperately. We can't afford to take the chance of throwing it overboard because some think the sea looks smooth today.

"To restrict the age limits as was done in the House is to punch holes in the life preserver, to tip its cover and then hope it will keep us afloat."

George Charges "Bungling"

While Gurney predicted speedy approval of the Military Committee's bill, opponents prepared amendments to whittle down the draft powers.

They were spurred by an assertion by Senator George (D., Ga.) that the Army and Navy "have bungled the whole program" by their insistence on retaining the draft.

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said he and others would join with Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) in an effort to halt all inductions July 1, when the temporary extension of selective service expires. The House forced abandonment of teen-age inductions in the temporary extender.

SENATE BEGINS DRAFT DEBATE

Gurney Says Delayed Peace Will Increase Army Needs.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.) told the Senate today that failure to conclude European peace treaties this summer will increase the man power demands of the armed forces. Urging a year's extension of Selective Service, the South Dakota Senator told his colleagues that the best way to get an all-volunteer army is to continue the draft and increase soldier pay.

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Dangerously Low Minimum.

"It certainly would," Gurney replied. "Then I say that these figures represent not only a minimum, but a very dangerous minimum," the Michigan Senator declared.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, predicted today quick Senate pasage of legislation providing for a year's extension of Selective Servic and the drafting of 'teen-agers. Barkley talked to reporters at the White House after he and Senator McKellar, Speaker Rayburn of the House and House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, had conferred for an hour with President Truman on the draft bill, OPA extension and other legislative matters.

The Senate began consideration of the draft bill today and Barkley expressed confidence that it would be brought to a vote within two or three days. In reply to a question, Barkley said that he did not think the Senate would approve any holiday for the draft such as the House extension measure proposes. The Senate Military Committee's bill, which Barkley described as a very good one, makes no provision for a holiday.

HOUSE VOTES REVISION OF SERVICE INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A measure revising the service men's life insurance laws to correct existing inequities and provide more uniformity in administration was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

Major provisions of the measure as explained by members of the House World War Veterans Committee:

1. Permission for lump-sum payments to beneficiaries.
2. Permission for the insured to designate anyone as a beneficiary.
3. Payments at the rate of $5 monthly for each $1,000 of insurance after six months of permanent disability, without impairing the face value of the policy.
4. Retroactive coverage for service men who applied for insurance and were rejected and who subsequently were retained in active service and were disabled or killed.
5. An increase of $5,000 (from $5,000 to $10,000) in the amount of free insurance given a man totally disabled or held prisoner at any time during his service.
6. A similar increase in free insurance for those who died in active service between Oct. 8, 1940, and April 20, 1942.

Service Bill Goes To Truman

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Retroactive promotions and subsistence pay for all Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel held prisoners during the war would be permitted under a bill passed today by the House and sent to the President.

Army P-80 Speeds 462 M.P.H., Setting 1,000-Kilometer Record

By The Associated Press

DAYTON, Ohio, June 3.—The Army Air Forces, which have been cracking speed records like peanuts, sent a jet-propelled P-80 fighter zooming to a new 1,000-kilometer speed mark of 462 miles an hour today.

Lieutenant Henry Johnson, of the Army's Wright Field here, piloted the plane over a 621.369-mile round-trip course between Dayton and St. Louis in 1 hour 20 minutes 31 seconds.

The new mark supersedes by twenty-two miles an hour a mark set May 19 by Lieutenant J. J. Hancock, of Wichita, Kan.

The pre-war international record was 325.713 miles an hour, set Dec. 9, 1937, in Italy. The national top speed for the distance was 305.926 miles an hour, set Sept. 15, 1939, by Jacqueline Cochran.

Even as Lieutenant Johnson relaxed from his record-breaking ride, a B-29 four-engine bomber was circling over Wright Field, gaining altitude for a try at the 2,000-kilometer record set by a B-29 less than one month ago.

When the B-29 hit 35,000 feet, it straightened out for the two round-trip flights between Dayton and St. Louis. Its pilot was Captain James M. Little, of Wright Field.

A third record attempt was in the making by a North American A-26 attack bomber, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas P. Gerrity, of Wright Field, awaited better weather before taking off to run the same course of 1,000 kilometers with a 1,000-kilogram payload.

The mark now is held by Lieutenant Edward Grabowski, of New York, who chalked up a 369-mile-an-hour record May 17 in another B-29. The pre-war record is 325.713 miles an hour, set by Furio Nilot, of Italy, Dec. 9, 1937.

Lieutenant Colonel Keith S. Wilson, of Wright Field, earlier today set a new world speed record for helicopters over a twenty-kilometer (twelve and one-half mile) course. He averaged 110 miles an hour in an R-5A Sikorsky. The former record was 76.151 miles an hour, set June 26, 1937, by Ewald Rholfs, of Germany.

The A. A. F. has set a score of world records in the last six weeks, General Carl Spaatz, A. A. F. commander, disclosed at the opening of a three-day national press tour at Air Materiel Command headquarters at Wright Field.

Twelve records were made within a three-day period from May 17 to 19.

SENATE GROUP GIVEN NOTICE BY MILLERS

Agriculture Department Reported Ready To Lend Wheat To Plants

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Ninety-eight per cent of flour mills in the United States will be closed by tomorrow, the Millers National Federation has notified the Senate Small Business Committee.

T. J. McBreen, chief economist to the committee, told of the notification today at a hearing on difficulties developing for small businesses as a result of diversion of wheat to relief purposes.

Prepared To Lend Wheat

Earlier, Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, testified his department was prepared to lend wheat to mills "to assure flour supplies in areas where there is a definite bread shortage."

The department said a mill qualifying for such a loan of wheat could get only enough to bring its supply up to half of its June allotment for domestic sale.

Under department orders designed to make more grain available for famine areas abroad, domestic mills are allowed in June to distribute only 75 per cent as much flour as the monthly average of 1945.

For Export Only

Buffalo, June 3 (AP)—Grinding of flour for domestic consumption virtually has come to an end in Buffalo, the largest milling center in the world, executives of milling firms said tonight.

Production of flour for export is the only thing that keeps the mills operating, they said, adding that most mills have used up practically all of the wheat they have that can be made into flour for domestic consumption.

A complete shutdown of some mills in Buffalo in the next 101 days appeared certain unless wheat is obtained from the Commodity Credit Corporation, said milling executives.

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Local grain men said they did not know how much grain they could obtain under the Agriculture Department's program to lend wheat to mills.

Running At Reasonable Rate

Harry C. Lautensack, president of the eastern division of General Mills, Inc., which operates in Buffalo the Washburn Crosby Mill, the nation's largest flour mill, said in a statement:

"The Washburn-Crosby Mill still is operating at a reasonable rate on domestic and export commitments. We hope to continue to do so as long as supplies of wheat are available."

Lautensack said the Washburn-Crosby Mill was a "little better situated" than other mills, because it closed for repairs from May 19 to May 27 which "permitted us to extend our inventories."

"Scraping Bottom Of Bin"

A spokesman for Pillsbury's Buffalo mill, the city's second largest, said "We are scraping the bottom of the bin" on wheat that can be made into domestic flour.

An executive of International Milling Company's Buffalo mill, third largest in the city, said that with in two weeks mills in Buffalo would be in a "desperate situation" because of lack of wh

Says He'd Be Ruined

Late Friday, May 31, at a special meeting, directors decided to raise the ceilings on these old contracts and to permit trading for purposes other than liquidation.

Buckley, suing as an individual member of the exchange, alleged this action would cause him and other members of the board "irreparable damage" and he personally would be "ruined."

Market observers estimated between $5,500,000 and $7,000,000 were involved in the advance in ceilings.

Judge Suggests Redress

Judge Shaw, in refusing to enjoin the exchange from operating, said "apparently this man is short," meaning in market parlance that he is under contract to deliver grain which as yet he has not purchased. Under the new ceiling he would lose heavily in buying grain to fulfill his contracts.

"Just because one man is short," the Court said, "is no reason for suspending operation of the world's largest grain market.

"His redress for damages, if any are suffered, is in a lawsuit."

Buckley summoned Federal Judge William H Holly from his home to the United States Courthouse this morning two hours before the usual court opening hour of 10 A.M. The Board of Trade normally opens at 9.30 A.M.

Opening Changed To 11.30

The trader asked that the board be halted from trading temporarily because under the new regulations he would lose heavily while an injunction suit was in the normal process of passing through legal channels.

Judge Holly issued the temporary restraining order from his chambers and the case was assigned to Judge Shaw for hearing at 10 A.M. The order stilled the big bell in the La Salle street pit room at the opening hour. When Judge Shaw's ruling was made known the board set 11.30 A.M. for today's opening of trading.

Grain Futures Trading Blocked For 2 Hours

Chicago, June 3 (AP)—A broker's unsuccessful attempt to upset certain Chicago Board of Trade regulations held up grain futures trading in the world's biggest grain exchange for two hours today.

Robert Buckley, of the Charles W. Buckley Company, a Chicago commission house, was denied an injunction by Federal Judge Elwyn R. Shaw. However, he had obtained a temporary restraining order which delayed the start of trading.

The regulations, which Buckley asked the court to enjoin the board from enforcing, concerned ceilings on old grain contracts.

Damage Suit Suggested

Judge Shaw ruled that Buckley could seek relief through a damage suit rather than by tying up grain operations.

The suit was based on board actions following an increase in ceiling prices of grain by the Government.

On May 11 all ceiling ... raised. The Board of Trade directors decided that trading in futures then outstanding would be permitted for liquidation purposes only, and that the old ceilings would prevail on these contracts.

Decline Reported In Exports Of Meat

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The Census Bureau today reported the value of meat products exported under the UNRRA program dropped to $6,000,000 in March from $52,000,000 in January and $18,000,000 in February.

Total UNRRA exports rose to $107,000,000 in March from $91,000,000 in February, however, as increased exports of other commodities offset the decline in meat shipments.

Biggest increases in UNRRA exports went to Italy and Poland, which registered gains of $11,000,000 and $10,000,000, respectively. China and Russia also received $4,000,000 and $3,000,000 more, respectively, in March.

COURT BACKS RENT REFUNDS

Rules Landlords Liable For Excess Over OPA Ceiling

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court today ruled a landlord may be required to refund to tenants amounts collected in excess of OPA rent ceilings.

Justice Murphy delivered the court's 4-3 decision. Justice Rutledge wrote a dissent in which Justices Reed and Frankfurter joined.

Lower Federal courts refused to rule on OPA contentions that refunds were due from the Warner Holding Company, owner of eight apartment buildings in Minneapolis. They contended they lacked authority to order restitution of amounts already paid so the point was appealed.

The majority opinion directed the United States District Court to reconsider its refusal to rule. It told the District Court to consider conflicting claims and counter claims between tenants and landlord as to the amounts due.

Justice Rutledge in his dissent said that OPA regulations give an overcharged tenant a remedy in court to collect damages and a penalty for a limited time only. Thereafter, Justice Rutledge said, the exclusive right to settle belongs to the administrator of OPA and what he recovers goes into the Federal Treasury, not to the overcharged tenant.

The dissent did not define the time limit.

LAND, INFLATION MAY BE BIGGEST HOUSING BARRIER

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt says inflated prices of home sites threaten to become the biggest barrier to low-cost housing for veterans and other prospective home buyers.

Prices of lots and residential acreage have increased even faster than the prices of houses. This is not limited to a few big, overcrowded cities. Some small cities report a greater increase than the large cities.

A survey of more than 400 cities by the National Housing Agency (NHA) indicates that from September, 1945, to February, 1946, the prices of lots went up an average of 23.3 per cent. In the six years from 1940 to 1946, the average price advance was 61.8 per cent. A lot which sold for $800 in 1940 brought about $1,288 last winter.

In some small cities prices for lots and acreage soared more than 200 per cent during the war—for example, from $800 to $2,400. About one-half of the cities reporting in the NHA survey indicated lot and raw land prices had advanced 50 per cent and more.

Prices of existing houses which sold for less than $6,000 in 1940 increased an average of 65 per cent by 1946. The prices of $6,000 to $12,000 houses rose 57 per cent. Most communities reported that the rate of increase was turning sharply upward early this year. But that's not the whole story.

The Veterans Emergency Housing law recently enacted by Congress aims particularly at reasonably low construction costs for the 2,700,000 houses to be started by private industry in 1946 and 1947.

The law authorizes $400,000,000 in government subsidies to spur the production of building materials. Subsidies also will be paid to encourage production of new types of materials which may bring ordinary costs down.

The law also provides price ceilings on new houses and a guarantee by the government of a market for low-cost prefabricated houses.

Wyatt asked Congress for ceilings on lots and on existing houses but the new law doesn't provide them.

Wyatt contends that while inflation in existing house prices might be tempered when the veterans program gets going in volume, the resulting demand for a place to build new houses could force land prices to "extraordinary levels."

Wyatt says the Federal government will have to get a lot of help from local communities on the housing site problem. He suggests that one way is for local committees to see that a good portion of the new housing goes into cities themselves instead of their suburbs. He points out that in 22 cities ranging in population from 50,000 to Chicago's 4,000,000 the average per cent of total city area vacant is 44.7.

Air Corps Tests Given Motormen

San Francisco, June 3 (AP)—Tests developed by the Air Corps for selecting pilots may save lives on city streets.

The Public Utilities Commission of San Francisco has selected 143 regular municipal railway motormen as "guinea pigs" to ascertain if the tests of such standards as vision, space judgment and reaction speed show a ratio to their accident records.

If so, all new applicants for jobs will undergo the tests, and all present motormen will be tested eventually. Those with glaring defects will be given training to overcome them.

The system already has shown good results on bus drivers, said John E. Curley, director of the Accident Prevention Bureau.

A Taft Impression: 'To Err Is Truman'

Philadelphia, June 3 (AP)—"To err is Truman," Mrs. Robert A. Taft, wife of the Republican senator from Ohio, declared today as she described the Democratic party as "a freak of nature . . . with a Communist front, a reactionary rear . . . and a 'know nothing' middle."

"But I'm not blue about the whole situation," Mrs. Taft told the annual meeting of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania. "When a government makes a mess of things in this country, we still have recourse to throw it out.

"You've all heard that to err is Truman, I'm sure," Mrs. Taft said after describing the President as "pitiful, really pitiful."

"I suppose," she added, in referring to President Truman's associates, "there are some able men in Missouri; but, if there are, they are still out there.

"We need a new broom in Washington and a Republican Congress to wield it."

EISENHOWER CALLS WAR TALK VICIOUS

Chicago, June 3 (A. P.).—Talk of "how, where and why the next war will be fought" is branded as vicious by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Addressing the national convention of the Reserve Officers' Association yesterday, he asserted:

"Such talk is more than foolish; it is vicious. Men acquainted with the battlefield will not be found among the number that glibly talk of another war. Veterans will work and sweat and sacrifice to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy."

The Army Chief of Staff advised that until the United Nations can guarantee international peace this country must stay in a position to guard its own security.

University To Operate Willow Run Airbase

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 3 (AP)—The University of Michigan today received from the War Assets Administration a license to operate Willow Run, one of the world's largest airports, as a base for aeronautical research and education and a public airway terminal.

Capital Airlines-P.C.A., formerly the Pennsylvania Central Air Lines, at the same time signed a contract with the university to use Willow Run's facilities as an airport and overhaul base. University officials indicated other airlines may sign later.

Operating expenses of the port will be borne by Capital Airlines-P.C.A. and other air transport companies that may use it.

Edison Official Argues For Atom Secret Release

New York, June 3 (AP)—A plea that the Government entrust the development of "the beneficent processes of atomic energy" to business organizations was placed today before the annual meeting of the Edison Electric Institute.

Dr. J. C. Parker, vice president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, declared:

"There is a serious question as to the desirability of a government by its own act, restricting to a small group of individuals knowledge which might benefit all the people and which for its fullest application requires the collaboration of all who can effectively contribute their experience and their resources.

"It is conceivable that energy safely may be derived from nonfissionable materials . . . and that the degree of automatic safeguard of such a process can be supplemented by simple and effective controls."

9 Ships Of 8th Fleet Weigh Anchor In N.Y.

New York, June 3 (AP)—Nine ships of Admiral Marc Mitscher's 8th Fleet, which has been here since May 27, left today.

The group included the attack transports Noble and Oskaloosa, cargo ship Merrick and six destroyer transports, the Odum, J. C. Robinson, Schmitt, Tollberg, Burdo and Carpellotti.

The Merrick and Noble were headed for Norfolk, Va., the Oskaloosa for Hampton Roads, Va., and the others for Moorhead City, N.C.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Five vessels carrying 740 returning veterans are scheduled to arrive at three U. S. ports today. Two west coast points await docking of four ships with 15 personnel while New York expects one vessel carrying 725 returnees.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Mahonoy City Victory from Bremen (due originally yesterday), 725 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Two patrol craft and repair ship U.S.S. Indra, nine Navy, four Marines, two civilians.

At Seattle

S. S. Lawrence Gianella from San Fernando, two Army.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Bardstown Victory from Bremen, 733 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Gen. Mitchell from Guam, 4,506 Navy, 620 Marines; President Hayes, 989 Navy, 69 Marines; Sea Bass from Okinawa, 2,544 Navy, 262 Marines; Winged Arrow from Samar, 1,618 Navy.

At Seattle

Miscellaneous on following: U.S.S. El Paso from Pearl Harbor, 10 Navy; Sebastian Vizcainou from Maennan Pass, 24 Army and Navy; Sea Barb from Yokohama, 1,623 Army, seven Navy.

1945

2 HT LEAD RUSSIAN (ROUNDUP) (270)

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY AS SAYING UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN KOREA WERE "DRAGGING" INTO THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT "REACTIONARY LEADERS WHO ARE OPENLY AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND ARE HAMPERING KOREA'S DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT.

"THESE THINGS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON EITHER WITH DEMOCRACY, THE MOSCOW DECISION OR KOREA'S NATIONAL INTERESTS," THE ARTICLE SAID. "THE SOVIET UNION IS DEEPLY CONCERNED THAT KOREA SHOULD BECOME AN INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC STATE; THAT IMPERIALIST FORCES ARE UNABLE TO UTILIZE KOREA AGAIN AS A BASE AND A BRIDGEHEAD FOR AN ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION."

OTHER MOSCOW BROADCASTS TODAY ASSAILED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DOMESTIC LABOR POLICIES AND CRITICIZED THE AMERICAN DECISION HALTING INDUSTRIAL REPARATIONS SHIPMENTS FROM THE U.S.OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY UNTIL A FOUR-POWER DECISION IS REACHED UPON ADMINISTERING GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT, AS PROVIDED IN THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

COMMENTATOR PHILIP BARATOV ATTACHED INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LABOR POLICIES ON GROUNDS THAT "THE ENCROACHMENT OF REACTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IS A PLOT AGAINST WORLD PEACE."

BARATOV SAID RECENT EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE "ORGANIZED WORKERS REPRESENT A BARRIER AGAINST A NEW WORLD WAR WHICH THE MOST REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES ARE PREPARING."

BARATOV ASSAILED RECENT AMERICAN LABOR LEGISLATION AS EXHIBITING A "TENDENCY TO PUT STRIKERS ON A PAR WITH CRIMINALS OF THE LAST CENTURY

ANOTHER COMMENTATOR CRITICIZED THE DECISION ANNOUNCED BY LT.GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY, DEPUTY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, THE REPARATIONS SHIMENTS AS "A CRUDE AND FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE ALLIES PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED WITH RESPECT TO GERMANY."

DY755PED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-LORD STANSGATE ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY TO DISCUSS WITH THE BRITISH CABINET THE TWO MAIN POINTS OF DIFFERENCE ON REVISION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY--THE TIME LIMIT FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH BRITISH FORCES COULD RETURN TO EGYPT.

LORD STANSGATE IS HEAD OF THE BRITISH TREATY DELEGATION IN CAIRO. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN MAY GO TO CAIRO FOR FORMAL SIGNATURE OF THE REVISED TREATY, BUT WOULD NOT TAKE PART IN THE TALKS.

OFFICIALS SAID BRITAIN WOULD CONTINUE TO INSIST ON A "WATERTIGHT ALLIANCE" WITH EGYPT FOR MIDDLE EAST DEFENSE.

FW106PED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THE WERE CONVICED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD AVOID THE RATIONING OF BREAD, DESPITE RECENT BROAD HINTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY THAT A POINT SYSTEM MIGHT BE INAUGURATED TO INSURE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

ONE PARLIAMENTARY SOURCE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE ODDS AGAINST RATIONING WERE TWO TO ONE. ONE OF THE MAJOR OBJECTIONS WAS SAID TO BE THAT RATIONING MIGHT LEAD TO HEAVIER CONSUMPTION AND WASTE OF BREAD RATHER THAN TO CONSERVATION.

HOWEVER, DETAILED PLANS FOR A RATIONING SYSTEM ARE BEING WORKED OUT AND A FINAL DECISION IS EXPECTED LATE THIS MONTH.

IN THE EVENT THE SYSTEM IS ADOPTED, THE BASIC RATION IS EXPECTED TO BE EIGHT OUNCES DAILY--PROBABLY MORE THAN THE AVERAGE PERSON NORMALLY CONSUMES, AND HEAVY MANUAL WORKERS COULD BE EXPECTED TO BE ALLOTTED 12 OUNCES DAILY.

MT118PED

JUN 4 1946

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN PREVIEWED FOR THE CABINET TODAY WHAT THE BRITISH PRESS CALLED HIS "MOST IMPORTANT" FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT--A REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE PARIS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AND PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE STRAINED RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

BEVIN WILL OPEN A TWO-DAY FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT TOMORROW WITH HIS NEW SUGGESTIONS FOR PEACE-MAKING. HE PREPARED HIS SPEECH DURING A WEEK'S SECLUSION IN A SEASIDE COTTAGE.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID HE WOULD DEAL WITH MATTERS RAISED BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV LAST WEEK IN A STATEMENT ACCUSING BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF FORMING A BLOC AGAINST RUSSIA. THE PAPER SPECULATED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD NOT MAKE A DIRECT REPLY TO MOLOTOV.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID BEVIN WOULD "TRY TO ADVANCE CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT IMPASSE IN EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY" IN ADVANCE OF THE RENEWAL OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON JUNE 15.

BEVIN, THE MAIL SAID, "IS EXPECTED TO GO AS FAR AS--OR EVEN FARTHER THAN--HE HAS BEFORE IN SEEKING A FRESH UNDERSTANDING WITH MARSHAL STALIN AND MR. MOLOTOV."

HE WILL BE THE LAST OF THE FOUR MINISTERS TO GIVE HIS VERSION OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE, BIDAULT OF FRANCE, BYRNES AND MOLOTOV ALREADY HAVING EXPRESSED THEMSELVES.

JR732AED

JUN 4 1946

London, June 3--(ap)--The Rev. Hargrave Thomas, vicar of Needham Market, announced in his parish magazine tonight that he was ready to help British soldiers marry German girls or British girls marry German and Italian war prisoners.

"Love knows no barriers," he wrote. "I can see no objection whatever to these marriages taking place."

He said he would disclose a procedure which would enable British soldiers to bring German girls to Britain for marriage.

apl/00045/Levys/tho/752p

30.24 — 31.19

THE MOSCOW RADIO, MEANWHILE, PEPPERED WHAT IT CALLED THE "BRITISH-AMERICAN BLOC" IN NEW ATTACKS. WHILE SOME BRITISH QUARTERS EXPECTED SUGGESTIONS IN BEVIN'S SPEECH LOOKING TOWARD INCREASED COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET-UNION, A COMMENTATOR OF THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, SPEAKING ON THE MOSCOW RADIO, HAD THIS TO SAY:

"NONE OF THE CRITICS OF SOVIET POLICY CAN SUGGEST ANY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE METHOD OF COOPERATION BY THE GREAT POWERS, SUPPORTED AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE BY THE SOVIET DELEGATION, EXCEPT A COURSE LEADING TOWARD THE LIQUIDATION OF SUCH COOPERATION."

THIS BROADCASTER ASSERTED THAT THE NEW SESSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, SET FOR JUNE 15, WOULD BE A TEST "WHETHER THE COLLABORATION OF THE GREAT POWERS TESTED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WORLD WAR WILL STAY, OR THE TENDENCIES LEADING TOWARD THE SPLITTING OF THE WORLD INTO HOSTILE BLOCS TOWARD A NEW ARMAMENT RACE WILL COME OUT ON TOP." ADD LDN (NL British) XXX SOVIETIZATION (Lee(er)

DISPATCH ADDED: ADD LDN (YUGOS) XXX OUT

"IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT JUNE 1 WAS THE DATE SET BY YUGOSLAVIA AS THE DEADLINE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND GROUND STAFF FROM THE BELGRADE AIRPORT.

"THESE NEW MOVES BY TITO, WHO EARLY LAST WEEK FLEW TO MOSCOW FOR TALKS WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN, FOLLOW SWIFTLY UPON PARALLEL NOTES OF PROTEST BY BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO YUGOSLAVIA.

"THE NOTES PROTESTED THE OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF YUGOSLAV AGENTS IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONE OF VENEZIA GIULIA, THE PROVINCE OF WHICH TRIESTE IS THE CAPITAL."

THE DISPATCH SAID IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO CONFIRM THE YUGOSLAV MOBILIZATION "FROM ALLIED MILITARY SOURCES," ADDING THAT "NON-MILITARY ALLIED OFFICIALS CONSIDER THIS MIGHT BE A VERY LIKELY STEP."

WM1149PED

THE POLISH DELEGATE SAID THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION WAS A QUESTION OF SUBSTANCE NOW AND THEREFORE SUBJECT TO THE VETO OF ANY OF THE FIVE BIG POWERS.

A18 ADD NEW YORK (NL UN) XXX PROPOSAL (CARPENTER)

A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN SAID THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA THURSDAY WOULD CONTAIN TWO ITEMS--THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT AND THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PROCEDURE. THE EXPERTS HAVE UNANIMOUSLY UPHELD THE RIGHT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT ORAL WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO THE COUNCIL ON MATTERS WHICH THAT BODY IS DISCUSSING.

THE ISSUE WAS RAISED WHEN TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL, HANDED IN A WRITTEN OPINION DURING COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF THE IRANIAN CASE.

THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WILL MEET TOMORROW AT 2:30 P.M E.D.T.

DA456PED

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE HERBERT V. EVATT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT BRAZILIAN DELEGATE PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO HAD WITHDRAWN THE EXCEPTION HE HAD TAKEN TO THE COMMITTEE'S MAIN RECOMMENDATION. VELLOSO HAD BEEN THE ONLY ONE OF THE FIVE MEMBERS WHO HAD NOT APPROVED THE PROPOSED PROCEDURE.

VELLOSO WAS OPTIMISTIC THAT THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT WOULD BE APPROVED WITHOUT MAJOR AMENDMENT.

"I AM CONVINCED," HE SAID, "THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL ACCEPT THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS."

JR305AED ADD NEW YORK (DAY/UN) XXX REPORT (HANLEGON)

JUN 4 1948

paris, june 3-(ap)- the four-power "big four" deputy foreign ministers today tabled three unresolved treaty issues---war criminals commissions, prewar bilateral treaties and treaty enforcement commissions---for further discussions by the foreign ministers council opening here june 17.

american officials said the deputies, in what was probably their final examination of the issues, were unable to agree on recommendations.

russia has so far opposed establishment of treaty and war criminals commissions in the italian treaty, presumably because this would establish a precedent for similar commissions in the balkans. prewar treaties granti the united states, britain and france commercial access to balkan nations likewise are a source of russian opposition on the bilateral treaties issue.

wh/610p dynans 02315

FOLO PARIS

ALGIERS, JUNE 3-(AP)-A SETBACK FOR LEFTISTS WAS REGISTERED IN THE ELECTION YESTERDAY OF 26 DEPUTIES TO THE FRENCH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. THIRTEEN SEATS WERE APPORTIONED TO THE FRENCH AND 13 TO MOSLEMS.

THE 13 FRENCH DEPUTIES ELECTED INCLUDED TWO COMMUNISTS, THREE SOCIALISTS, FOUR MODERATES AND FOUR RIGHTISTS WON SEATS. ELEVEN MOSLEM DEPUTIES OF THE MANIFESTE PARTY, WHICH IS OF ARAB NATIONALIST TENDENCY, AND TWO OF THE MOSLEM SOCIAL PROGRESS PARTY, OF A SOCIALIST TENDENCY, WERE ELECTED.

MT853AED

THIRD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY JOHN D. MORRIGHT

ROME, (TUESDAY) JUNE 4-(AP)-FIRST UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM SUNDAY'S PLEBISCITE SHOWED MIXED TRENDS TODAY WITH SOUTHERN ITALY APPARENTLY FAVORING RETENTION OF THE MONARCHY AND NORTHERN ITALY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC.

THE UNOFFICIAL FIGURES, WHICH WERE TOO MEAGER TO FORM THE BASIS OF A DEFINITE FORECAST, ALSO GAVE AN EARLY LEAD TO THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONCURRENT VOTING FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. COMMUNISTS WERE SHOWING CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH, HOWEVER, IN CITIES WHICH WERE DAMAGED MOST BY THE WAR, AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY PILED UP A PLURALITY IN INDUSTRIAL MILAN.

NAPLES WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE CAST 80 PER CENT OF ITS VOTE FOR THE MONARCHY.

THE FIRST RETURNS FROM MILAN SHOWED THAT 76,364 PERSONS VOTED FOR THE REPUBLIC AND 33,709 FOR THE MONARCHY.

ELEVEN PARTIES HAD NATIONWIDE TICKETS IN THE FIELD FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. OF THESE THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES WERE THOSE REPRESENTED IN THE SIX-PARTY COALITION GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, HEAD OF THE POWERFUL CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY. HIS GOVERNMENT ALSO INCLUDES THE SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS, LIBERALS, LABOR DEMOCRATS AND THE ACTION PARTY.

JR314AED

ADD BONDE (DAY ITALIAN) x x x CONSTITUTION (BRIT)

NAPLES, JUNE 3-(AP)-DEEP SEA DIVERS JOINED A SEARCH TODAY FOR THE BODIES OF 22 MISSING PERSONS ABOARD A U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH PLUNGED INTO THE SEA NEAR HERE SATURDAY WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM INDIA WITH 38 RETURNING U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

ONLY EIGHT PERSONS WERE RESCUED FROM THE FOUR-ENGINED SHIP, WHICH A SURVIVOR SAID CAUGHT FIRE IN THE AIR. THE BODIES OF EIGHT OTHERS WERE RECOVERED FROM THE SEA AFTER THE CRASH.

ARMY OFFICIALS SAID THE CRASH OCCURRED AFTER PASSENGERS, TRYING TO ESCAPE THE FIRE, RAN TO THE TAIL OF THE SHIP, THROWING IT INTO A TAIL SPIN.

ATC OFFICIALS DENIED REPORTS FROM NEW YORK THAT HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS FROM THE CHINA-BURMA THEATER WERE ABOARD THE ILL-FATED SHIP.

DN536AED

RUSSIAN (360)

MOSCOW, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PRESS CRITICIZED U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES AND FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER OVER THE WEEKEND IN A NEW BARRAGE OF COMMENT DIRECTED AT THE UNITED STATES.

PROF. E. KOROVIN, WRITING IN THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER TRUD, ASSERTED THAT BYRNES WAS ATTEMPTING TO WIDEN THE POWERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERALY ASSEMBLY BEYOND THE LIMITS OF ITS CHARTER.

BYRNES' PROPOSAL TO PLACE DISPUTED PEACE TREATIES BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE NOTHING MORE THAN "A VEILED RETURN" TO A PROPOSAL BY HOOVER, KOROVIN SAID. HE DESCRIBED HOOVER AS "ONE OF THE REACTIONARY FIGURES IN THE UNITED STATES."

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, COMMENTING ON A PRESS CONFERENCE HELD BY BYRNES LAST WEEK IN WHICH HE REPLIED TO CHARGES MADE BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV, SAID:

"IT IS CHARACTERISTIC THAT ALL THAT WAS SAID BY BYRNES ADDED NO NEW FACTS TO WHAT ALREADY WAS KNOWN. X X X HOW DOES BYRNES EXPLAIN THE FACT OF THE UNEXPECTED CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN POSITION REGARDING THE ITALIAN COLONIES, AS WELL AS A SERIES OF OTHER STEPS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH DIPLOMATS, IF SUCH A (BRITISH-AMERICAN) BLOC IS TO BE DENIED?"

THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES SAID THE U.S. WITHHELD CREDIT TO POLAND AS PART OF A "STRATEGY-OF HUNGER," AND THAT HOOVER'S RECENT WORLD TOUR RESULTED IN NO CONCRETE MEASURES TO RELIEVE FAMINE.

"MANY-WORDED ASSURANCES WERE MADE, POMPOUS RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED AND AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH HUGE APPARATUS WAS FORMED, BUT NEITHER RESOLUTIONS NOR PROMISES NOR THE WORLD TRIP UP TO NOW HAS FED THE HUNGERING," THE MAGAZINE SAID.

THE MOSCOW RADIO, AS HEARD IN LONDON, QUOTED A TASS DISPATCH TO IZVESTIA AS SAYING THAT AN EMBARGO BY THE U.S. ON THE SHIPMENT TO RUSSIA OF INDUSTRIAL REPARATIONS FROM THE U.S. OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY WAS "OPEN VIOLATION AND UNILATERAL RENUNCIATION" OF DECISIONS BY THE ALLIES TO DESTROY THE REICH'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC POWER.)

PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, SAID RUSSIA HAD REPLIED FAVORABLY TO A REQUEST FROM ARGENTINA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND ADDED:

"IT IS QUITE CHARACTERISTIC THAT SOME AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, EXPRESSING THE VIEWS OF REACTIONARY CIRCLES, ACCEPTED WITH DISSATISFACTION THE CAMPAIGN IN THE ARGENTINE PRESS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.S.R., SEEING IN THIS MOVEMENT CHARACTERISTIC ARGENTINE EFFORTS TO OPPOSE PRESSURE FROM THE SIDE OF THE U.S. AND TO PROTECT ITS NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE."

--(EDS--THIRD GRAF FROM END PLS READ "THE MOSCOW RADIO, ETC "INSERTING BRACKET)

JR525AED

FOLO MOSCOW

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE SOVIET RADIO COMMENTATOR BORIS ISAKOV ASSERTED TODAY THAT BRITISH-AMERICAN PLANS FOR ORGANIZING THE POSTWAR WORLD RESEMBLE "A WRITING LESSON FOR OBEDIENT SCHOOLCHILDREN, AT WHICH ONE PARTY DICTATES AND THE OTHER TAKES DOWN THE DICTATION IN BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING."

"UNDER THE SLOGAN OF THE 'DRIVE FOR PEACE,' THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOC, WHICH IS FORMING, IS TRYING TO FORCE ITS WILL ON THE SOVIET LAND," ISAKOV DECLARED ON THE MOSCOW RADIO. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

THE NEW "FIRM, IRON POLICY TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION," ISAKOV SAID, "IS NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN EXERTING PRESSURE ON THE U.S.S.R. IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE THROUGH A POLICY WHICH HAS NOTHING AT ALL TO DO WITH PEACE AND SECURITY."

JR8AED

bucharest, june 3 - (ap) - the news concerning announcements by the british and united states governments last week that they had sent notes to the romanian government criticising its failure to hold national elections has been censored here and has not appeared in romanian newspapers.

(the american and british governments announced on may 31 that the notes had been sent four days previously.)

30.24 — 3121

opposition liberal party leaders reported today that 22 liberals on an a tour in the craiova region were wounded when fired upon from ambush.

jerusalem, june 3 - (ap) - an organization of 21 palestine arab politicians declared today it was the job of palestine arabs alone, not the arab league, to take the jewish immigration question before the united nations.

the group, terming itself the "arab higher front" and claiming to represent seven minority parties of palestine arabs, set itself up as a faction dissident to jamal husseini's majority arab party in palestine.

it contended, however, it disagreed with husseini's party only on one point--the united nations protest.

husseini said in reply to the "higher front's" demand: "that's impossible and impracticable. it is the job of the arab league to put the case before the united nations."

both groups, however, are opposed to the recommendation of the anglo-american committee report that 100,000 european jews be permitted to enter palestine.

JUN 4 1946

NANKING, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT TWO CHINESE WERE SLAIN IN HANOI, INDOCHINA, DURING CLASHES BETWEEN FRENCH ANNAMESE. IT GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

EARLIER DISPATCHES FROM SAIGON HAD REPORTED A SERIES OF CLASHES BETWEEN ARMED CIVILIANS AND FRENCH TROOPS, AND ONE ATTACK BY CIVILIAN BANDS UPON A CHINESE DETACHMENT WHICH HAD OCCUPIED HANOI UNTIL THE FRENCH TOOK IT OVER LAST MARCH.

UM147APS

CANTON, CHINA, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE CANTON NEWS SAID TODAY THAT APPROXIMATELY 90 PASSENGERS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN 60 INJURED WHEN FOUR COACHES OF THE NORTHBOUND CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY TRAIN WERE DERAILED WHILE CROSSING A BRIDGE 100 MILES SOUTH OF HENGYANG LAST THURSDAY.

JR802AED

JUN 4 1946

PEIPING, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEACE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY ARE PREREQUISITE TO THE REESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CHINA, PHYSICIANS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION COMMISSION, SAID TODAY.

THE COMMISSION ARRIVED IN PEIPING AFTER STUDYING CONDITIONS IN NANKING AND SHANGHAI.

THE COMMISSIONERS ARE: DR.ALAN GREGG, FOUNATION MEDICAL SCIENCE DIRECTOR; DR.SIDNEY BURWELL, DEAN OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, AND DR.HAROLD LOUCKS, FORMER PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT THE PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FJ440ACS NM

BY ROY ROBERTS

SEOUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-U.S. REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER EDWIN W.PAULEY RETURNED TODAY FROM A TIGHTLY-RESTRICTED TOUR OF RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTH KOREA AND REPORTED THE RUSSIANS DENIED REMOVING ANY INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

HE ADDED THAT A LACK OF SKILLED HELP WAS HINDERING SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE KOREAN INDUSTRY, ONCE MANAGED BY THE JAPANESE.

PAULEY TOLD AMERICAN NEWSMEN THAT HE INSPECTED APPROXIMATELY 60 PER CENT OF THE LARGEST HEAVY-INDUSTRY CENTERS OF NORTH KOREA DURING HIS SIX-DAY VISIT. THE RUSSIANS DID NOT ALLOW HIS MISSION TO VISIT THE CHONGJIN OR HUNGNAM AREAS OF THE NORTHEAST COAST, PAULEY SAID.

PAULEY SAID THAT IN ANSWER TO A DIRECT QUESTION, COL.GEN.I.M. CHISTIAKOV, COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES IN NORTH KOREA, TOLD HIM INDIGNANTLY THAT NO INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN REMOVED TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT HIGH SOVIET POLICY DECREED THAT NONE WOULD BE.

"ONLY ON TWO OR THREE OCCASIONS DID WE VIEW ANYTHING THAT WOULD INDICATE SUCH REMOVALS HAD TAKEN PLACE," PAULEY ADDED, "AND THOSE TO A MINOR EXTENT.

1948

"ONE WAS A RAILROAD MARSHALLING YARD WERE WE PASSED A TRAIN LOADED WITH MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND TWO CARS OF HEAVY COPPER WIRE. THIS MAY HAVE BEEN GOING BETWEEN POINTS IN KOREA.

"THE OTHERS WERE POWER SUBSTATIONS WHERE WE NOTICED THAT ELECTRICAL AND TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT, OR WAS PACKAGED, READY FOR SHIPMENT. THIS COULD VERY WELL HAVE BEEN FOR INTRA-KOREAN MOVEMENT."

THE REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER DECLARED THAT THE MISSION'S GENERAL IMPRESSION WAS THAT HEAVY INDUSTRY WAS BEING PREPARED FOR PERMANENT USE, BUT HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE BELIEVED RUSSIANS OR KOREANS WOULD USE IT.

ASIDE FROM THE RUSSIAN'S DENYING HIS PARTY PERMISSION TO VISIT TWO AREAS, PAULEY SAID, THEY "DID ALMOST EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BE COOPERATIVE." PAULEY SAID HE WANTED TO SPEND 15 DAYS IN NORTH KOREA, BUT THAT THE RUSSIANS LIMITED IT TO SIX.

ON THE MATTER OF REPARATIONS, THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID:

"I DON'T THINK THE UNITED STATES SHOULD WAIVE CLAIM TO REPARATIONS UNTIL WE KNOW DEFINITELY THE OPERATIVE CONDITION AND OWNERSHIP OF ALL INDUSTRY IN NORTH KOREA."

GM1125PCS NM

PMS BUDGET (500)

DAY

WAR TRIALS

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL TRIALS OF JAPAN'S ACCUSED WAR-MAKERS OPENED TODAY WITH THE TRIBUNAL BLOCKING THEIR LAST-MINUTE EFFORTS TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION--BUT THE 26 PRISONERS WERE ALLOWED 10 DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO PREPARE THEIR DEFENSE.

THE COURT, MEETING IN A GLARE OF FLOODLIGHTS IN THE GRIM WAR MINISTRY BUILDING WHERE MANY OF THE DEFENDANTS ARE ACCUSED OF PLOTTING JAPAN'S DISASTROUS PLUNGE INTO AGGRESSIVE WAR, WILL BE RECONVENED AT 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW (7:30 P.M. TODAY, EST) TO HEAR THE PROSECUTION'S OPENING STATEMENT. √(INSERT)

THE 10 BLACK-ROBED ALLIED JUSTICES MAY ALSO ANNOUNCE AT THAT TIME THEIR DECISION ON TWO OTHER DEFENSE MOTIONS HEARD IN TODAY'S LONG SESSION: WHETHER TO DISMISS THE CASES AGAINST TWO ADDITIONAL DEFENDANTS ABSENT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS; AND WHETHER TO ACCEPT AS FACTS CERTAIN HISTORIC EVENTS AROUND WHICH PART OF THE PROSECUTION'S CASE IS TO BE BUILT.

NAVY CAPT.BEVERLY M.COLEMAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SECTION, TOLD THE TRIBUNAL THAT JAPANESE AND NEWLY-ARRIVED AMERICAN COUNSEL NEEDED TWO WEEKS TO THREE MONTHS TO PREPARE ADEQUATELY FOR THE TRIAL. THE PROSECUTION, THE DEFENSE NOTED, HAS HAD SIX MONTHS "AND HUNDREDS OF ASSISTANTS, INVESTIGA AND EXPERTS."

THE COURT STUDIED THE PLEA

DEFENSE NOTED, HAS HAD SIX MONTHS "AND HUNDREDS OF ASSISTANTS, INVESTIGATORS AND EXPERTS."

THE COURT STUDIED THE PLEA FOR SOME TIME BEFORE ALLOWING 10 DAYS.

IT DISMISSED QUICKLY AND BLUNTLY, HOWEVER, THE DEFENSE MOTION TO DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB BRUSHED ASIDE A PROSECUTION REPLY WITH THE COMMENT "WE DO NOT CARE TO HEAR FROM YOU, MR. CHIEF PROSECUTOR," AND IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED THE REJECTION OF THE MOTION.

IT EVIDENTLY WAS THE LAST CHANCE OF THE PRISONERS TO ESCAPE TRIAL, COURT OFFICIALS OBSERVED; THE COURT EARLIER HAD REJECTED DEFENSE CHALLENGES OF THE TRIBUNAL'S JURISDICTION AND OF THE LEGAL SCOPE OF THE INDICTMENTS.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY MAJ.BEN BLAKENEY, OKLAHOMA CITY, ALSO WAS CUT SHORT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE WHEN HE URGED THE COURT TO GIVE REASONS IN ITS FINDINGS OF FACTS THROUGHOUT THE CASES. SNAPPED WEBB: "WE MUST BE TRUSTED" TO BE FAIR; AND HE ADDED, "THIS MOTION IS ALMOST CONTEMPTUOUS."

A DECISION WILL BE ANNOUNCED "LATER," THE CHIEF JUSTICE SAID, ON A PLEA TO DROP CHARGES AGAINST FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA AND PROPAGANDA LEADER SHUMEI OKAWA, ABSENT TODAY BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ILLNESS, RESPECTIVELY.

A14FX

THE COURT ALSO RESERVED DECISION ON THE PROSECUTION PROPOSAL THAT CERTAIN HISTORIC EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS BE ACCEPTED AS FACTS WITHOUT DETAILED PROOF. ICHIRO KIYOSE, NO. 1 JAPANESE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, ATTACKED THE PROPOSAL VIGOROUSLY AND SAID MANY SUCH "FACTS" SET UP BY THE PROSECUTION WERE ERRONEOUS. KIYOSE DENIED, FOR INSTANCE, THAT MANCHUKUO WAS ESTABLISHED MARCH 9, 1931, AS THE PROSECUTION STATED.

MOST OF THE PRISONERS, GUARDED BY FOUR WHITE-HELMETED MILITARY POLICE, FOLLOWED THE ARGUMENTS WITH INTEREST.

ONE SEAT ON THE BENCH REMAINED VACANT; A PHILIPPINES JUSTICE HAS NOT YET BEEN APPOINTED.

UM1125PPS

TOKYO--IN WAR TRIALS (BJT) TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SECOND GRAF "THE COURT X X X OPENING STATEMENT."

CHIEF PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN WILL DELIVER A 15,000 WORD CONDEMNATION OF EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND THE OTHER JAPANESE LEADERS ACCUSED OF STARTING THE PACIFIC WAR. THE PRESENTATION PROBABLY WILL LAST AT LEAST FIVE HOURS.

KEENAN, WHO HAS BEEN IN JAPAN SIX MONTHS, WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE TEN-DAY RECESS BY REQUESTING PERMISSION TO MAKE A HURRIED TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE CARE OF PERSONAL AFFAIRS. HIS AIDES, MEANWHILE, WOULD BEGIN THE PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE. HE HAS NOT INFORMED GENERAL MACARTHUR OF HIS DESIRE BUT THE ALLIED COMMANDER WAS EXPECTED TO APPROVE KEENAN'S TRIP.

TOMORROW, THE TEN, PICKING UP IN THIRD GRAF PVS.

BA153APS NM

(140)

INSERT

TOKYO--~~FIRST ADD SECOND~~ NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIALS X X X INTERNATIONAL LAW."

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE LONG HAS BEEN CONDEMNED AS ILLEGAL, THE ALLIED PROSECUTOR INSISTED, CITING THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1907 AND THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT OF 1923 DENOUNCING WAR. JAPANAN, HE SAID, SHOWED TREACHERY IN A SNEAK ATTACK OPENING THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, AND THAT WAS WHY OTHER NATIONS PROPOSED THE 1907 CONVENTION BANNING WAR WITHOUT PREVIOUS WARNING.

"UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, WHICH REMAINED IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, WERE ATTACKS WITHOUT WARNING ON MUKDEN, CHANGCHUN AND KIRIN ON SEPT. 18, 1931, AND SUBSEQUENT SIMILAR ATTACKS ON NANKING, PEARL HARBOR, MANILA, DAVAO AND HONGKONG LAWFUL ACTS? WE CONTEND THEY WERE NOT!"

THE PRISONERS, SITTING IN A DOUBLE ROW IN THEIR BOX, LISTENED INTENTLY BY EARPHONES TO THE JAPANESE TRANSLATION.

THE COURT TOOK A LUNCHEON RECESS WHEN KEENAN WAS HALF FINISHED WITH HIS READING.

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY X X X SIXTH GRAF AS BEFORE.

GM1016PCS NM

30.24 — 3123

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, WHICH HAD PRE-WAR BRANCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD, WAS FORECAST TODAY BY KYODO NEWS AGENCY. IT NAMED THE PROSPECTIVE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FIRM AS OHIKO HAMAGUCHI, NOW MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SANWA BANK AND HEIR OF THE LATE EX-PREMIER OHIKO HAMAGUCHI.

KYODO SAID THE BANK WOULD BE CAPITALIZED AT 50,000,000 YEN ($3,333,334) WITH STOCK OFFERED FOR SALE BY A SYNDICATE FORMED BY JAPAN'S MAJOR BANKS.

HF531APS

JUN 4 1946

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DIET, ITS SESSIONS ALREADY POSTPONED ONCE, PROBABLY WILL NOT MEET AGAIN UNTIL JUNE 20 INSTEAD OF JUNE 15, AS SCHEDULED, KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY. IT ATTRIBUTED THE LATEST CHANGE TO WORK ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUDGET.

HF533APS NM

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE PLANES, WHICH IN RECENT WEEKS HAVE ESTABLISHED SIX NEW AERONAUTICAL RECORDS IN THE HEAVY BOMBER FIELD, SOON WILL HOLD A SERIES OF CLOSED COURSE SPEED RECORD ATTEMPTS AT DAYTON, OHIO, CHARLES LOGSDON, AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE SAID TODAY.

LOGSDON, WHO HAS SUPERVISED THE SETTING OF THE NEW RECORDS BY ARMY B-29'S HERE, DID NOT SPECIFY UNDER WHAT CLASSES THE SPEED RECORD ATTEMPTS WOULD BE MADE. HE LEFT TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEW RECORDS, PREVIOUS MARKS AND NATION HOLDING THE FORMER RECORDS WERE:

ALTITUDE WITH 1,000-KILOGRAM PAY-LOAD -- 45,800 FEET; FORMER 36,105 FEET, RUSSIA;

ALTITUDE WITH 2,000-KILOGRAM PAY-LOAD -- 44,200 FEET; 36,105, RUSSIA;

ALTITUDE WITH 5,000-KILOGRAM PAY-LOAD -- 42,780 M

V

RUSSIA;

ALTITUDE WITH 5,000-KILOGRAM PAY-LOAD -- 42,780 FEET; 34,[illegible]26, U.S.;

ALTITUDE WITH 10,000-KILOGRAM PAY-LOAD -- 39,620 FEET; 23,759 GERMANY.

ALTITUDE WITH 15,000-KILOGRAM PAY-LOAD -- 37,400 FEET; NO PREVIOUS RECORD.

HEAVIEST PAY-LOAD RAISED TO 2,000 METERS -- 34,000 POUNDS; PREVIOUS 31,162, U.S.

FJ540ACS NM

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-NINE MORE EX-JAPANESE PRISON CAMP GUARDS WERE NAMED TODAY AS DEFENDANTS IN WAR CRIMES TRIALS TO BE HELD BY EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY COMMISSIONS IN YOKOHAMA.

SPECIFICATIONS RANGED FROM CONTRIBUTING TO DEATHS OF PRISONERS TO BEATINGS AND OTHER BRUTALITIES AT TOKYO, SENDAI, FUKUOKA AND OSAKA CAMPS.

AMERICANS, WHOSE DEATHS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO THE NEW DEFENDANTS AND LISTED BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION, INCLUDED PFC. THEODORE LARSEN, NAVAL ARMORY, TOLEDO, OHIO; CHIEF PETTY OFFICER BERNARD P. FLOURNIER, 46 SECOND ST., SWANTON, VT.; PFC. EVERETT R. BELL, 2822 SOUTH 35TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.; SGT. J. J. DRESSLER, 625 LORAIN, ARDMORE, PA.

FJ438ACS

JUN 4 1946

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-GENJI (WATER SNAKE) MINENO, FORMER CIVILIAN GUARD AT FUKUOKA PRISON OF WAR CAMP, WAS FORMALLY CHARGED AS A WAR CRIMINAL BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY. COUNTS INCLUDED BURNING PRISONERS WITH CIGARETS, FORCING WATER INTO THEIR MOUTHS AND NOSES, AND BEATINGS WITH CLUBS AND RIFLES.

AMONG THOSE LISTED AS MISTREATED BY MINENO:

CPL. JOHN S. PAINTER, CANTON, ILL.; QUARTERMASTER JOSEPH A. MINTON, PALATKA, FLA.; STAFF SGT. LUTHER MACKENZIE, CANTON, O.

PROSECUTORS WILL BE HOWARD D. PORTER, NORWOOD, O., AND JESSIE BRITCH, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

ET339ACS

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-L.R.FLEMING OF ZION, ILL., HAS BEEN NAMED CHIEF OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT DIVISION OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION. HE SUCCEEDS RICHARD A.MAY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO AFTER A BRIEF PERIOD AS FOREIGN TRADE ADVISOR TO MAJ. GEN.W.F.MARQUAT, CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

FJA36ACS

JUN 4 1946

MANILA, JUNE 3-(AP)-PHILIPPINE ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT EIGHT PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SIX SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE CRASH OF ONE OF ITS C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES ONE MILE NORTH OF LEGASPI, SOUTHERN LUZON.

SEVEN PASSENGERS, MOST OF THEM PHILIPPINE ARMY PERSONNEL, ESCAPED UNINJURED. THE PILOT, MAJ. VICTOR AYA-AY, AND THE CO-PILOT, CAPT. NAPOLEAN DE LEON, WERE AMONG THOSE KILLED.

SURVIVORS SAID THE LEFT ENGINE FAILED WHILE THE PLANE WAS ENROUTE TO TACLORAN, LEYTE, AND THAT THE CRAFT CRASHED A MILE SHORT OF THE LEGASPI AIRSTRIP. OFFICERS SAID IT WAS THE WORST CRASH IN THE HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE.

XA923ACS NM

KIDNAPINGS FOR RANSOM IN MANILA BECAME SO WIDESPREAD THAT DIRECTORS OF THE PHILIPPINES SWEEPSTAKES SAID WINNERS IN THE JUNE 30 DRAWING WOULD NOT BE ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEM FROM RANSOM DEMANDS. LATEST MAJOR KIDNAPING VICTIM WAS GO FAY, HEAD OF A POWERFUL CLAN OF CHINESE MERCHA

ADD MANILA (BOYAS) YYY AYEA

POWERFUL CLAN OF CHINESE MERCHANTS, WHO POLICE SAID WAS BEING HELD FOR $100,000 RANSOM.

ROXAS, WHO ESTIMATED 300,000 ILLEGAL ARMS ARE HIDDEN IN THE PHILIPPINES, ASKED HEAVIER PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION OF MACHINE GUNS, MORTARS AND GRENADES, WHICH ARE THE FAVORITE WEAPONS OF THE WARRING PEASANTRY. HE WOULD MAKE ASSEMBLAGE OF MORE THAN FIVE ARMED PERSONS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE ADJUDGED PRIMA-FACIE EVIDENCE OF INTENTION TO COMMIT BANDITRY.

THE PRESIDENT PROPOSED TO SET UP AN AGRARIAN BOARD TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE STRIFE AND RECOMMEND REMEDIES.

ROXAS SAID HE PLANNED TO CREATE A CIVILIAN, NON-POLITICAN STATE POLICE AND TO EXPAND AND MODERNIZE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION ALONG THE LINES OF THE U.S. F.F.I.

AT LEAST ONE-YEAR'S UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING FOR ALL MALES OVER 18 WAS PROPOSED BY ROXAS, WHO ASKED THAT THE UNIVERSITIES BE AUTHORIZED TO TRAIN 5,000 R.O.T.C. OFFICERS ANNUALLY.

HE RECOMMENDED CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT TO HANDLE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES.

ROXAS SAID THE BODY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON WOULD ARRIVE IN THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE AUG. 1 AND HE REQUESTED AN APPROPRIATION FOR A STATE FUNERAL AND A TEMPORARY TOMB PENDING CONSTRUCTION OF A NATIONAL QUEZON SHRINE BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

BA345APS

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 3-(AP)-JUAN D.PERON, WHO WILL BE INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA TOMORROW, SAID TODAY HIS FOREIGN POLICY WOULD BE "JEALOUS AND FIRM SUPPORT OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY" AS WELL AS "COOPERATION ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY WITH ALL THE SISTER NATIONS OF THE (SOUTH AMERICAN) CONTINENT."

IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER LA EPOCA, PERON SAID HE WOULD STRIVE TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS FOR ARGENTINE WORKERS, ADDING THAT HIS FIRST ACTS IN OFFICE WOULD BE TO CONSOLIDATE "THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND INTERNATIONAL" ASPECTS OF THE MILITARY REVOLUTION WHICH BROUGHT HIM TO POWER.

PERON SAID THE REVOLUTION, WHICH OCCURRED ON JUNE 4, 1943, AND WHICH ESTABLISHED HIM IN OFFICE AS VICE-PRESIDENT, "NOW MUST INCORPORATE ITSELF INTO NORMALITY, MAKING THAT WHICH YESTERDAY WAS ADVENTURous AND DRASTIC INTO NORMAL AND FRUITFUL PERMANENCE."

THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL ECONOMY, HE ADDED, MUST SUBMIT ITSELF TO ORDERS ELIMINATING "THE PARADOX OF SOME ENRICHING THEMSELVES AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GENERAL WELFARE."

DY1106PED

JUN 4 1946

SECOND NIGHT LEAD TRIAL (CORRECT)

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, JUNE 3-(AP)-DOCUMENTS PURPORTING TO SHOW THAT A SOVIET OFFICIAL IN OTTAWA WAS INFORMED LAST YEAR AS TO THE QUANTITY OF URANIUM PRODUCED IN FACTORIES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT WAS INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION TODAY AT THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE DOCUMENTS WERE INTRODUCED BY F.PHILIPPE BRAIS, SPECIAL FEDERAL PROSECUTOR, AND IDENTIFIED BY IGOR GOUZENKO, FORMER CIPHER CLERK IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN OTTAWA. GOUZENKO, A KEY PROSECUTION WITNESS, SAID HE TOOK THESE PAPERS FROM THE EMBASSY LAST SEPTEMBER.

THE DOCUMENTS STATED THAT:

THE INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCTION OF URANIUM -- KEY ELEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB -- WAS RECEIVED BY COL. NIKOLAI ZABOTIN, FORMER SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE IN CANADA, IN JULY, 1945--- THE MONTH OF THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS IN NEW MEXICO; AND

AN AGENT KNOWN AS "ALEX" GAVE THE INFORMATION TO ZABOTIN. GOUZENKO IDENTIFIED "ALEX" AS DR.ALAN NUNN MAY, BRITISH PHYSICIST WHO RECEIVED A 10-YEAR SENTENCE IN LONDON LAST MONTH FOR REVEALING ATOMIC SECRETS. MAY WAS ONE OF THE SCIENTISTS SENT TO CANADA BY BRITAIN TO ASSIST IN ATOMIC RESEARCH.

GOUZENKO, ON THE WITNESS STAND FOR THE FOURTH DAY, SAID RUSSIA SOUGHT DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE "PROGRESS OF URANIUM" LAST JULY. THE REQUEST, GOUZENKO ADDED, WAS MADE IN A MESSAGE TO "GRANT," IDENTIFIED AS ZABOTIN, FROM "THE DIRECTOR," THE COVER NAME FOR THE "CHIEF OF THE FIRST INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS IN MOSCOW.

IN INTRODUCING THE DOCUMENTS THE PROSECUTION ATTEMPTED TO SHOW RUSSIA'S HUNGER IN 1945 FOR DETAILS OF ATOMIC RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ROSE, FROM HIS SEAT IN THE CENTER OF THE LARGE PRISONER'S BOX, FOLLOWED THE PROCEEDINGS CLOSELY AND CHUCKLED FREQUENTLY DURING THE VERBAL CLASHES OF THE ATTORNEYS. THE DEFENSE OBJECTED T THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PAPERS ON THE GROUNDS OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PROSECUTION, JUDGE WILFRID LAZURE ORDERED A SECRECY BAN ON CERTA

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY

SECRECYBAN ON CERTAIN EVIENCE SUBMITTED BY THE PROSECUTION TODAY. NEWSMEN WERE ORDERED NOT TO REPORT THE CONTENTS OF TELEGRAMS FROM THE DOMINIONS SECRETARY IN LONDON TO THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFNAIRS DEPARTMENT IN OTTAWA, THE TEXTS OF WHICH WERE TURNED OVER TO SOVIET AGENTS BY MRS.EMMA WOIKIN, FORMER CODE CLERK OF THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30.24—3125

DEPARTMENT NOW SERVING A TWO-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR HER PART IN THE SOVIET NETWORK.

THE JUDGE RULED THAT THE DETAILS OF THE TELEGRAMS BE KEPT SECRET AS "MATTERS UNDER DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS." HE ADDED THAT THE DETAILS WERE NOT PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT TRIAL, ALTHOUGH THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DELIVERY OF THE TELEGRAMS TO THE RUSSIANS COULD BE.

THE INTERCEPTED TELEGRAMS WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS LAST SUMMER.

DY910PED

JUN 4 1946

OTTAWA, JUNE 3-(AP)-C.D.HOWE, MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND RECONSTRUCTION, TOLD THE CANADIAN COMMONS TODAY THAT APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO PEACE-TIME USES WOULD OCCUR WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

FOLLOWING HOWE'S ADDRESS, 5£3 £97'3 &-;3 !84'5 43-$8,& 59 - ?8)) 59 3'5-?)8'£ - !8;3-MAN

FOLLOWING HOWE'S ADDRESS, THE HOUSE GAVE FIRST READING TO A BILL TO ESTABLISH A FIVE-MAN ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD IN CANADA. THE BOARD'S FUNCTIONS WOULD BE TO STUDY THE ATOMIC FIELD, REGULATE RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND OVERSEE CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY FIELD.

"I WOULD SAY," HOWE TOLD THE HOUSE, "THAT IN FIVE YEARS IT (ATOMIC ENERGY) WOULD CERTAINLY SHOW PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. THE FIRST WILL PROBABLY BE THE DIRECT TRANSFERENCE OF HEAT, AND ONCE THAT HAS BEEN WORKED OUT, THE APPLICATION WILL FOLLOW LOGICALLY BECAUSE WE ARE WELL ADVANCED IN USING HEAT UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND TRANSFERRING IT TO EXACT FORMS."

DY912PED

ABOARD CROSSROADS FLAGSHIP MT.MCKINLEY, JUNE 3-(AP)-INDICATIVE OF INCREASING WORRY ABOUT RADIOACTIVITY DANGERS FROM AN ATOMIC BOMB BLAST, THE GOVERNMENT REMOVED ALL NATIVES TODAY FROM ANOTHER ISLAND IN THE MARSHALLS GROUP.

THE LATEST EVACUATION INVOLVED 100 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM RONGELAP, 85 MILES EAST OF THE JULY 1 BOMB TEST SITE.

THE ACTION IS A PRECAUTIONARY MOVE, IN CASE THE PREVAILING NORTH-EAST TRADE WINDS SHOULD BECOME ERRATIC AT HIGH LEVELS AND CARRY THE POISONOUS A-BOMB CLOUD EASTWARD OVER RONGELAP.

COMMODORE BEN WYATT OF DANVILLE, ILL., COMMANDER OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, NEGOTIATED THE MOVE WITH THE NATIVES.

THE NATIVES ARE BEING TAKEN ABOARD AN LST TO NEW HOMES ON LAE, 136 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

ON HAND TO AID THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE THREE RED CROSS GIRLS AND A NAVY NURSE--LOUISE BRUMBAUGH OF NEW ENTERPRISE, PA.; REVA HURWITZ OF LARAMIE, WYO.; GERALDINE WELSH OF DE WITT, IA.; AND LT. (JG) MARY HELEN SCHENZ OF NORTH BELLMORE, L.I., N.Y.

GM935PCS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS NO OUT OF TOWN TRAVEL PLANS FOR JUNE.

ASKED IF THIS RULED OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A TRIP TO MANILA FOR THE INAUGURATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 4, PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS SAID THAT THE MANILA VISIT WAS "EXTREMELY TENTATIVE."

THE PRESIDENT TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE FRIDAY HE STILL HOPES TO MAKE THE TRIP, BUT IT DEPENDS ON THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION.

MAJORITY LEADER BARKLEY OF THE SENATE TOLD REPORTERS TODAY HE SAW LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT BEFORE JULY 15 OR 20.

RZ1209PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS SEEKING TO FORM AN ORGANIZATION THAT WILL PROMOTE RESEARCH ON THE SCIENTIFIC PROGLEMS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN WILL BEGIN HERE ON THURSDAY.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ANNOUNCED THIS TODAY, SAYING THE SESSIONS WILL BE ATTENDED BY 75 AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WITH EXPERIENCE IN PACIFIC RESEARCH AND BY 50 REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS IN OCEANIA.

IN ITS ANNOUNCEMENT THE COUNCIL SAID THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE "TO FORM AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS INTERESTED IN THE PACIFIC, TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST SCIENTIF RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC AREA, AND TO FURTHER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ALONG THESE LINES."

THE CONFERENCE WILL BRING TOGETHER LEADING SCIENTISTS FROM THE FOLLOWING FIELDS: THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES, THE EARTH SCIENCES, OCEANOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGY, THE PLANT SCIENCES, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE, AND THE ZOOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

FR950AES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ TOLD SENATORS TODAY THERE IS SERIOUS "DANGER" IN A PROPOSED TEMPORARY STUDY OF THIS NATION'S AVIATION INDUSTRY TO DETERMINE LONG RANGE POLICY.

THE ARMY AIR FORCES COMMANDER AND W.STUART SYMINGTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR FOR AIR, BOTH CRITICIZED A PROPOSAL BY SENATOR MITCHELL (D-WASH) FOR SUCH A STUDY.

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INSTEAD, THEY URGED A SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE TO SET UP A PERMANENT NATIONAL AVIATION COUNCIL, COMPOSED OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, WITH A SUBSIDIARY AERONAUTICAL ADVISORY BOARD AIDING IT.

"WE CANNOT BE BOUND BY YESTERDAY'S PATTERN," SPAATZ TOLD THE SUB-COMMITTEE, ADDING THAT THE TEMPORARY NATURE OF THE MITCHELL PROPOSAL WAS "ITS GREATEST DANGER."

THE GENERAL SAID THAT IF SUCH A STUDY IS MADE IT SOON WOULD BE OBSOLETE AND YET THERE WOULD BE A TENDENCY TO "ACCEPT ITS WORD AS LAW FOR YEARS TO COME."

1946

,SENATOR MITCHELL SUGGESTED THAT A NINE-MAN BOARD, PRESUMABLY CIVILIANS, MAKE AN OVERALL STUDY OF AVIATION AND REPORT BACK TO CONGRESS WITHIN THREE MONTHS. HE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THIS STUDY CONSIDER COORDINATION OF ALL FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION.

SPAATZ ALSO OPPOSED REPRESENTATION OF RAILROADS AND SHIPPING INTERESTS IN SUCH A STUDY SAYING THEY "MAY RESIST UNDULY THE GROWTH OF A HEALTHY RIVAL"--COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION.

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THE GENERAL SAID HE FEARED THAT SUCH A STUDY ALSO MIGHT BE USED BY OPPONENTS OF THE PROPOSED UNIFICATION OF ALL ARMED FORCES UNDER A SINGLE COMMANDER. HE SAID IT WOULD PROVIDE A METHOD FOR "FURTHER DELAY."

SYMINGTON TESTIFIED THAT ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES DEALING WITH AVIATION SHOULD BE REPRESENTED ON THE PERMANENT AVIATION COUNCIL. HE LISTED THE WAR, NAVY, STATE AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS AND THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

FR105PES

DES MOINES, JUNE 3-(AP)-A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN WORLD WAR II ATTEMPTED TO UNSEAT A VETERAN OF ALMOST 22 YEARS IN PUBLIC LIFE IN THE ONLY HIGHLIGHT OF TODAY'S IOWA PRIMARY ELECTION.

THE CONTEST WAS FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. THE CONTENDERS WERE:

GEORGE OLMSTED, 45, WHO ENDED THE WAR AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF TO LIEUT.GEN.A.C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN CHINA, AND ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. HE NEVER SOUGHT PUBLIC OFFICE BEFORE.

ROBERT D.BLUE, 47, WHO ASKED RENOMINATION FOR A SECOND TERM. HE BEGAN HIS CLIMB UP THE POLITICAL LADDER SOON AFTER GRADUATION FROM LAW SCHOOL. HE WAS COUNTY ATTORNEY, SPEAKER OF THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BEFORE BECOMING GOVERNOR.

OTHERWISE THERE WERE FEW RACES AND LITTLE CAMPAIGNING. BUT THE BLUE-OLMSTED RACE WAS ONE OF THE HOTTEST IN RECENT YEARS.

OLMSTED, AN INSURANCE COMPANY EXECUTIVE, HAMMERED HARD AT WHAT HE TERMED A HUGE STATE TREASURY SURPLUS, MAINTAINING IT SHOULD RESULT IN REDUCED TAXES AND NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS. HE ASKED THE GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION TO SOLVE THE HOUSING SHORTAGE AND TO COORRECT "DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS."

BLUE CAMPAIGNED ON THE "RECORD" OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AND LARGELY IGNORED OLMSTED'S CHALLENGES.

FRANK MILES, 56, FOR 25 YEARS EDITOR OF THE IOWA LEGIONAIRE (CORRECT), HAD NO OPPOSITION FOR THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION. ONLY TWO OF THE EIGHT INCUMBENT REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES HAD OPPOSITION AND THEY DID LITTLE CAMPAIGNING. MOST DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS WERE UNCONTESTED. IOWA DOES NOT ELECT A SENATOR THIS YEAR.

MS553ACD NM

VANDENBERG (350)

DETROIT, JUNE 3-(AP)-SENATOR ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH) WAS ON RECORD TODAY WITH A DECLARATION THAT THE RECENT PARIS CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS "WAS A COMPLETE SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING, AT LEAST, A POSITIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE-SEEKING, BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES."

MICHIGAN'S SENIOR SENATOR SAID THE CONFERENCE "WAS NOT A SUCCESS IN GAINING MAJOR AGREEMENTS" ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES BUT WAS "A PARTIAL SUCCESS IN GAINING AGREEMENT ON MAY LESSER MATTERS."

ANSWERING A QUESTION BY GEORGE CUSHING, NEWS EDITOR OF STATION WJR WHICH BROADCAST THE SENATOR'S SPEECH ON A DIRECT RELAY FROM WASHINGTON, VANDENBERG SAID OF AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS:

"I DO (FEEL WE CAN GET ALONG WITH RUSSIA) IF WE CAN CONVINCE RUSSIAOF OUR GOOD FAITH AND IF WE ALWAYS FRANKLY SAY WHAT WE MEAN AND MEAN WHAT WE SAY. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT GREATER PROGRESS CANNOT BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED. BUT DELAY IS PREFERABLE TO ERROR IN SUCH VITAL MATTERS."

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VANDENBERG SAID RUSSIA EXERCISED ITS VETO RIGHT IN THE PARIS CONFERENCE TO PREVENT A GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE, ADDING, "X X X VETO WHICH BY THE WAY IS BECOMING OF INCREASING CONCERN IN CONNECTION WITH ALL OUR PEACE MACHINERY. X X X

"I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE SOVIETS IN THIS CONNECTION. IN THEIR ATTITUDES THEY ARE ENTITLED WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS X X X BUT IT IS THE LESSON OF HISTORY THAT 'RIGHTS' MAY BECOME 'WRONGS' UNLESS EXERCISED WITH WISDOM AND TOLERANCE RATHER THAN WITH NAKED POWER. X X X

REFERRING TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAIRS CONFERENCE, TO WHICH HE WAS A DELEGATE, SEN.VANDENBERG SAID:

"THE AMERICAN DELEGATION INSISTED THAT THE HEART AND CORE OF THE WHOLE EUROPEAN PEACE PROBLEM IS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

"FROM START TO FINISH, WE SOUGHT TO ADD AUSTRIA AND GEMANY TO THE AGENDA SO THAT WE COULD GET TO GRIPS WITH THE MAJOR ISSUES. FROM START TO FINISH, THIS WAS OPPOSED BY THE SOVIET DELEGATION. THIS WAS OUR GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENT."

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RUSSIA HOLDS KEY TO PEACE:

JUN 5 1946

BEVIN

BEVIN APPEALS TO RUSSIANS TO WORK FOR PEACE

G. Williams

LONDON, June 4. — (AP) Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared today that permanent peace in Europe can be assured "only if Russia enters freely into the European settlement," and told the Russians:

"If you value peace above all, do not miss this opportunity. It may never come again."

"If we don't want to have total war we must have total peace," Bevin asserted.

Replies to Molotov

Replying to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, Bevin said a "great obstacle to peace" were the Soviet ideas that the Russian method alone represented democracy, and that Russia can have security "only when every other country in the world has adopted the Soviet system."

Bevin [illegible] Commons debate on foreign policy, implored the United States to disregard Soviet rebuffs and continue seeking a four-power, 25-year pact to insure German demilitarization. He urged Russia to accept this proposal as "giving the greatest possible hope for the removal of misunderstanding and the creation of confidence."

NIGHT

Meantime, he said, Britain would continue trying to extend her 20-year friendship pact with the Soviet Union to 50 years.

Bevin said he always regarded as tragic the fact that Russia did not take part in making the peace after World War I, and added:

"On the other hand, the United States fought in the last war, took part in the peacemaking, and then withdrew into isolation."

Takes up Disputes

Bevin denied any attempt on the part of the United States and Britain to dictate to Russia. Replying to Molotov's charge that a British-American bloc existed at the Paris foreign ministers conference, Bevin took up the European settlement disputes one after another.

Concerning Germany, he called for federal control of the nation as a whole.

Of Trieste he said "the only attempt at compromise over this problem was made by Britain and the United States. There was no move at all on the part of the Soviet to meet that compromise. I cannot bring myself to hand over Trieste to Yugoslavia. Trieste must be an international port and not an international pawn in the game of politics."

On the Balkan question, he said Britain "has met with obstacles everywhere in trying to reach trade agreements with Romania, Hungary and other countries." He said Britain would not allow its representatives to do anything to hinder proper relations between the Soviet Union and these countries, "but we do ask reciprocation."

On reparations he commented on the Soviet claim that Italy would be able to pay reparations demanded by Russia if Britain and America would withdraw their troops. He said if Italy were called upon to pay, her ability to export and earn foreign exchange would be correspondingly reduced and the assistance she would require from abroad would be increased.

Calls For Peace With Austria

Concerning the Danube, he called for prompt writing of the peace with Austria and opening of Balkan river traffic, adding that "nothing will give greater confidence for peace" at the next foreign ministers meeting this month than if the Soviet Union were "ready and willing to settle the Austrian problem together with the Italian problem and that of the Danube basin."

The Danube deadlock, he said, has paralyzed through traffic on what should be one of the main arteries between central and southern Europe.

"I must confess," he said, "I do not feel happy, because of some policy of some kind which we do not understand, that whole areas of Europe should go hungry because we won't agree to do the sensible thing and move the grain and food freely over these great arteries. Let us fight that out on any basis, but not on the bellies of the people."

He said that if the foreign ministers failed to agree at their next conference this month on Europe's treaties, he would insist upon submitting the disputed treaties to a peace conference of the 21 nations involved. This suggestion was made to the last session by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

(400)

BEVIN WARNS RUSSIA PEACE MAY BE LOST

JUN 5 1946

Bluntly Advises Soviet Not to Miss It, for It May Never Come Again.

STANDS FIRM FOR BYRNES PLAN

Says if Big Four Ministers Fail to Agree at June 15 Session He'll Insist on 21-Nation Talk.

G. Williams

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Bevin addressed a blunt warning appeal to Russia today that "if you value peace above all, do not miss it. It may never come again."

Opening a two-days' full-dress debate on foreign policy in the House of Commons, he declared that permanent peace in Europe can be guaranteed "only if Russia enters freely into the European settlement." He also appealed to the United States to remain undaunted by the Russians' rejection of Secretary of State Byrnes's proposal at the recent Paris conference for a twenty-five-year treaty to keep Germany and Japan disarmed, declaring: "The rest of us in Europe, at least, not only welcome this proposal, but look upon it as giving the greatest possible hope for the removal of misunderstanding and the creation of confidence. It was a matter of profound regret to witness the way it was received by the Soviet representatives.

"If I can make one great appeal to the United States," he continued, "it is this: Do not be daunted by the first refusal, due, in my view, to unjustified suspicion."

Cites Obstacle to Peace.

Bevin expressed regret that "all through Russian speeches and writings" runs the "idea that the Russian methods alone represent democracy and that certain other systems are either Fascist or crypto-Fascist," and this attitude, he continued, "is one of the greatset obstacles to peace."

Calling upon Russia to accept Byrnes's proposal for a twenty-five-year four-Power watch over Germany, Bevin said: "I should have thought a four-Power pact carried out with vigor and honesty between us would create a situation far more secure than harnessing a few satellite states as a buttress against aggression."

Bevin also declared that if the Big Four Foreign Ministers do not agree on peace treaties at their June 15 meeting in Paris, he will insist on submitting the treaties to a conference of all twenty-one of the nations involved.

"We cannot go on in a state of war forever," he said, and went on to declare it an intolerable situation to say to the other countries who fought actively in the war that "you must go on in a state of war forever because we four gentlemen cannot agree."

To Pursue Path of Amity.

Bevin said he had always regarded as a tragedy the fact that Russia did not participate in the making of Europe's peace after the first world war.

"On the other hand, the United States fought in the last war, took part in the peace making and then withdrew into isolation," he remarked.

Bevin referred to his previous disclosure that he had offered to recommend an extension of the twenty-year Anglo-Russian friendship treaty to fifty years and said: "I regret that this was not taken more seriously at the time. But I am confident it will come. While I am Foreign Secretary, notwithstanding the rebuff, I shall pursue it."

Replies to Molotov.

Referring to the recent speech in which the Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov asserted that an Anglo-American bloc was opposing the Russians, Bevin declared: "I rather resent Mr. Molotov's attitude that when you put up proposals that he does not agree to, he seems to imply that you are dictating. We are dictating to nobody, but we do ask that there shall be an examination of our point of view when we put it forward on rational and reasonable grounds."

Bevin said that Russian diplomats appear to have the idea that the security of Russia can only be maintained when every country in the world adopts the Soviet system. "This is one of their greatest handicaps and a great obstacle to peace," he said.

"I can speak for the workers of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth when I say we do not believe the Soviet system would represent the interest of the workers as well as this system of democratic parliament of ours."

Total Peace or Total War.

A moment later, Bevin said: "There are many matters connected with the Soviet attitude toward the British Commonwealth and the empire which at least show a sense of realism."

"I think, for instance, that the Soviet Government, and indeed the United States as well, does really recognize the tremendous importance to the peace of the world of the maintenance of our position in the Middle East, provided that ultimately there is developed a regional organization which fits into the United Nations security system," Bevin continued. "The basic aim of his Majesty's Government is to make the United Nations Organization work effectively."

Bevin then cautioned the House: "If we do not want to have total war, we must have total peace. All international questions which arise must be dealt with in relation to this new world fabric which will some day —I don't know how soon—draw its direct power from the will of the people."

JUN 5 1946

No Move to Meet Compromise.

Bevin referred to Danube River navigation and the settlement of the nationality of Trieste—both of them stumbling blocks to peace settlements at the recent meeting of the four-Power Foreign Ministers in Paris. "I cannot give way on behalf of the Government in that vital part of Central Europe," he declared. "We must hope for better luck the next time we meet in Paris." That next meeting in Paris has been set for June 15.

Bevin said that the Russian proposal for the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, involving Trieste, would leave no Slovene-speaking people within Italy but would place more than 500,000 Italians in Yugoslavia. "The only attempt at compromise over this problem was made by Britain and the United States," he declared. "There was no move at all on the part of the Soviet to meet that compromise. . . I cannot bring myself to hand over Trieste to Yugoslavia. Trieste must be an international port and not an international pawn in the game of politics.

By Those 'We Fed.'

"I certainly believe," Bevin continued, "that nothing will give greater confidence for peace at our next meeting in Paris than if the Soviet Union came along ready and willing to settle the Austrian problem, together with the Italian problem and that of the Danube Basin."

He said that Britain has met with obstacles everywhere in trying to reach trade agreements with Romania, Hungary and other countries. "We find ourselves denounced from the very mouths we have fed," he said, "and it does not seem to me to be right. We ask in the way of trade and in exchange and fair dealing to be treated as decent citizens and to be allowed to restore relations as they have always existed.

"We will not allow our representatives to do anything to hinder proper relations between the Soviet Union and these countries, but we do ask for reciprocation."

Bevin disputed the Russian

argument that if British and American occupation troops were withdrawn from Italy the Italians would then be able to pay the reparations Moscow demands. If Italy were called on to pay reparations, he said, her ability to export and earn foreign exchange would be correspondingly reduced and "the assistance she would require from abroad correspondingly increased."

culture and similar traditions, and the great Slav areas, whose history and development have been very different from our own.

Russia and the Workers

There is, I think rather unfortunately, running through all the speeches and writings of our Soviet friends a theory that they alone represent the workers, that they alone are democratic. Their concept of certain other governments is that they are either fascist or crypto-fascist, or something of that kind.

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Bevin's Foreign Affairs Speech in Commons

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—A partial text of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's foreign affairs speech today in the House of Commons:

The basic aim of His Majesty's government in its approach to foreign policy will be to make the United Nations organization work effectively, and all international questions which arise must now be dealt with in relation to this new world fabric which we are bent on weaving and ultimately making effective, and which will some day—I do not know how soon—draw its power direct from the will of the peoples.

Foreign policy is not a matter now which is limited to a small section of the community. Total war has made every one want to have their say as to their destiny. I would suggest to the House and to the world, and to all public men, that they should constantly remind themselves of this. If we do not want to have total war, we must have total peace.

In the settlement of the last war, Russia was not a party. Personally, I have always felt that that was a tragedy. In this war she has made a tremendous contribution and has emerged from the defeat of 1917. It is an important step forward that she is to take part, because it is only if Russia enters freely into the European settlement that there can be any guaranty of permanent peace on the continent of Europe.

On the other hand, the United States fought in the last war, took part in the peace making and then withdrew into isolation.

Now, everybody in the Western Hemisphere, equally with other parts of the world, is conscious that the whole planet is involved. We have, however—and this is why our task is harder than in 1918—to get agreement between the West, which has a co[illegible]

This leads to the idea that the security of Russia can only be maintained when every country in the world has adopted the Soviet system.

This, I think, is one of their greatest handicaps and a great obstacle to peace.

I can speak for the workers in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth. We don't believe the Soviet system would represent the interests of the workers nearly as much as the system this democratic Parliament has evolved in this country.

I don't deny the right of Russia to pursue her own way of achieving an industrial revolution, but for us in this country, who started our industrial revolution over 150 years ago, to adopt the Russian method would really be retrogressive and not represent progress.

If we are to get real agreement on both sides, we must undertake to develop our political institutions in our own way without attempting to impose one system upon the other. . . .

I indicated to Stalin I would be willing to recommend to the British government that the treaty of friendship should be extended for fifty years.

I regret it was not taken more seriously at the time. I am still confident it will come yet.

For my part, while I am Foreign Secretary, notwithstanding rebuffs, I shall still pursue it.

The Middle East

The Soviet government, and indeed the U. S. A. as well, recognize the tremendous importance to the peace of the world from the maintenance of our position in the Middle East, provided that ultimately there is developed a regional organization which fits into the United Nations security system. That it is the intention of his majesty's government to pursue.

We have not sought to dictate (on the Danube River settlement). What we asked was that we should discuss and settle this problem, and I rather resent Mr. Molotov's attitude. When you put up a proposal he does not agree with, he seems to imply that you are dictating.

We do not dictate to any one, but we ask that there should be an examination of our view when we put it forward on a rational and reasonable basis.

The practical effect of this deadlock has been to paralyze through-traffic on what should be one of the main traffic arteries between central and southern Europe.

I must confess I do not feel happy, because of some policy of some kind which we do not understand, that whole areas of Europe should go hungry because we won't agree to do the sensible thing and move the grain and food freely over these great arteries.

Let us fight that out on any basis, but not on the bellies of the people.

I am driven to ask what the Soviet interest in this (treaty settlements with Danubian states) really is, and what motives they have in refusing to commit themselves to any arrangements such as I have suggested.

Does it mean that Danubian affairs are to be the sole concern of the Danubian states and of Soviet Russia alone?

I cannot, even now, believe that they would wish to maintain their monopolistic view. . . .

The Trieste Question

I cannot give way on behalf of His Majesty's Government to that vital port (Trieste), with all it means to central Europe, being surrendered to the sovereignty (Yugoslavia) now proposed.

I regard it as imperative that Austria should be settled. And so, as it were, with one clean sweep you limit your liabilities in Europe to really Germany itself. It narrows the area of the problems that you are left to settle.

However, the Soviet Union argue that they were not ready to discuss it. I could not understand this—I do not understand it now.

Since then the United States have submitted a draft treaty and in the Foreign Office we have drafted one, and I certainly believe that nothing could give greater confidence at our next meeting in Paris than if the Soviet Union came along, ready and willing to settle the Austrian problem, together with the Italian and the whole of the Danube basin, including the Danube.

We were more than agreeably surprised to receive from the United States a draft treaty for twenty-five years to insure that Germany remained disarmed at the end of the period of occupation.

It was, however, marked "very secret," and it was enjoined upon me not to allow it to leak. Accordingly it was discussed only in a very limited governmental circle. . . .

Having regard to what happened at the end of the last war, I must say that this proposal o the United States government, through Mr. Byrnes, left with me the impression that here, at last, we had something which would give us peace in Europe and allow for normal development over a sufficient period to eradicate the warlike spirit of Nazism.

It was, therefore, a matter of profound regret to witness the way it was received by the Soviet representative.

Inferences and charges about the present disarmament arrangements were made to counter Mr. Byrnes's proposal.

Opportunity For Peace

I believe that if the Soviet Union again studies the draft treaty and realizes what a protection for peace this means, they will come round and not miss this great opportunity.

I say to the Soviet government: If you value peace above all else, do not miss it. It may never happen again.

For France it is vital. She has been invaded three times and smashed twice in seventy years. For Britain, who has been drained of he rresources in two great wars, it is indispensable. For the Soviet Union, which has been invaded so many times, I should have thought that a four-power pact, carried out with vigor and honesty between un, would have created a situation far more secure than the harnessing of a few satellite weak states as buffers between them and a possible future aggressor. But I will not admit failure yet.

We will try again, and if I can make one more appeal to the United States, it is this: Do not be daunted by a first refusal, due, in my view, to an unjustified suspicion. The rest of us in Europe not only welcome it, but look upon it as giving the greatest possible hope for the removal of misunderstanding and the creation of confidence.

It implies on the part of the United Stated the acceptance of obligations and the utilization of what I think is one of her finest qualities—her great idealism, which seems to spring from a great vision of peace, resulting in action of a kind which will, if carried into effect, bring immense relief to millions of toilers throughout Europe. . . .

The German Problem

I could not at the meeting in Paris agree to the separation of any part of Germany without going into the question of Germany's frontiers as a whole and knowing what the new Germany was going to be. . . .

In any final settlement, His Majesty's government, subject to the adjustment of reparations and other obligations that are involved, do favor the transfer of the Saar to the French. But I would prefer that the German problem should be considered as a whole before that final step is taken.

The Potsdam agreement envisages Germany being treated as a whole, while means that the surplus foodstuffs of the East would feed us, and the goods of the West would go to the East, and so on, and that there would be sufficient earnings produced so that Germany would not be a charge on any of the Allies.

His Majesty's government cannot accept a position which involves a budgetary expenditure of £80,000,000 ($320,000,000) a year to subsidize Germany.

We cannot accept the position that the Soviet zone is an exclusive place, while our zone is wide open for inspection and we are subject to accusations for which there is not the slightest justification.

As soon as this principle is settled and there is an honest endeavor to tackle the whole problem, I believe we can make progress on the German situation. . . .

Peace Parley Issue

Another very vexed problem was the proposal to call a conference of the twenty-one nations in event of their (the Big Four) not being able to agree at Paris.

The United States and ourselves came to the conclusion, and it is not ganging up, that we cannot go on in a state of war forever. If we are morally right to say to the rest of the twenty-one nations who were actively engaged in fighting these countries, and who, it is agreed, should be brought in to discuss the treaties: "You must go on in a state of war forever because we four gentlemen cannot agree," really that is an intolerable situation.

The purpose of the four-power meeting was, as I understand it, to facilitate the making of peace and not to obstruct it.

If the four cannot agree, it seems to me a perfectly reasonable and democratic proposal to let daylight into the problem by the rest of the twenty-one nations involved expressing their views.

Mr. Molotov's attitude was that the proposals would end in two conferences. What he meant was two opinions. You cannot move at all if there is a diversity of opinion.

It is difficult for us to accept the rule of one party or one nation. It is an intolerable situation, and we shall never get peace if that goes on.

Finally, to go back, I find that from press reports I am told that we have indulged in a bloc. I gather the interpretation is that we are engaged in some conspiracy for acquiring bases in various parts of the Pacific and the Atlantic areas. From the way it is put to the world these bases would imply a very sinister arrangement about what is a very straightforward affair.

In the course of the war the United States government established a number of bases on a number of islands administered by the governments of the commonwealth for the sole purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy and with the willing consent of the government concerned.

The United States actually wanted to know our views about the future status and maintenance. Quite apart from any question of future military value, many of them are important from the poin tof view of civil aviation. We have been discussing the conditions with the United States and the Dominions, and I hope we shall be able to make arrangements which will be to the general interest, and I trust that what I have said will prevent any further suggestions that we are engaged in some sort of conspiracy on this matter.

Cannot Confirm Slav Reports JUN 5 1946 British Say

London, June 4 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today the British Government had no reports from the Trieste area of Italy which in any way supported a London *Daily Mail* dispatch saying Yugoslavia had decreed a general mobilization.

The spokesman said some increase in tension was expected, but there appeared to be no cause for concern.

The *Mail* published a report from its Rome correspondent asserting that Belgrade newspapers had published an announcement of general mobilization in Yugoslavia. The Allied occupation zone of Venezia Giulia around Trieste was said by the *Mail* to have been declared in "a state of emergency."

D[illegible] called

The dispatch, published under a seven-column headline on the *Mail* front page, said it was "not clear" what actually was happening in Yugoslavia, but added:

"It will be recalled that June 1 was the date set by Yugoslavia as the deadline for the withdrawal of the United States Army Transport Command ground staff from the Belgrade airport.

"These new moves by (Premier Marshal) Tito, who early last week flew to Moscow for talks with Prime Minister Stalin, follow swiftly upon parallel notes of protest by Britain and America to Yugoslavia.

Obstruction Charged

"The notes protested against the obstructive tactics of Yugoslav agents in the Anglo-American zone of Venezia Giulia, the province of which Trieste is the capital.

At the same time, the dispatch said, "it is reported that Zone A in Venezia Giulia, which is occupied by Allied, as distinct from Yugoslav troops, has been declared in a state of emergency."

The newspaper *Giornal Della Serra* was quoted as saying that the Allies had undertaken a big arms roundup in anticipation of a possible coup by Tito.

The dispatch said Allied military sources gave no confirmation of the reported Yugoslav mobilization, but said "non-military Allied officials consider this might be a very likely step."

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NEW JANE'S IN PRINT

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Great Britain has only ten serviceable battleships, of which only five—the King George V, the Duke of York, Anson, Howe and Vanguard—are fit for full service in the fleet, according to the new edition of the authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships."

The Queen Elizabeth, Valiant, Nelson and Rodney are "too slow and the Renown is too lightly armored for modern requirements," the forty-eighth edition of the publication said.

Jane's also asserted that four battleships had been abandoned in construction, four others had been assigned harbor duties and the Warspite would be scrapped.

Says Britain Will Seize Gas Industry

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Fuel Minister Emanuel Shinwell said today that the Government intends to take over the gas industry "lock stock and barrel."

Nationalization of the fuel and power industry—coal, coke, gas and electricity—was one of the labor party's campaign objectives last summer. Legislation to put the coal and coke industry under punblic ownership already has been introduced but nationalization bills for both the gas and electricity industries still are in the tentative stage.

LIMITS IMPERIAL PREFERENCE CUTS

JUN 5 1946

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the council, said today that any reductions in British Imperial trade preferences suggested as part of Anglo-American commercial bargaining will have to be balanced against corresponding cuts in the tariffs of other nations. In addition, he told delegates to the British Imperial Press Conference, the reduction of any one preference will be made only with the consent of the countries which are receiving direct trade advantages from that particular preference.

Free trade policies decided since the war's end have been carried quickly forward to the stage of clear and far-reaching, though necessarily general, proposals on which we can get to work," Morrison declared, and added: "We owe the United States gratitude for their initiative in putting them forward."

During his address Morrison contrasted Britain's skimpy four-page newspapers with America's bulkier journals and suggested that "a little averaging in size . . . would be a good idea." American newspapers are so large, he said, that they are "impossible to read and almost impossible to carry on Sunday."

Spain Seen Needed In The U.N.

L. HAUCK

New York, June 4 (AP)—The exclusion of Franco Spain from the United Nations makes effective control of atomic energy and armaments impossible, the United Nations subcommittee investigating Spain declared today.

It recommended that Spain be considered for membership in the United Nations if Generalissimo Francisco Franco is removed.

The report, which called for General Assembly action against the Falangist regime in its report to the Security Council, made the atomic-armament statement in a supplement stressing a weakness of the United Nations security system.

"Geographically, Spain is a nation of importance with respect to the organization of the security system of the United Nations," the report said.

Would Be Left Out

"The exclusion of the Franco regime from the United Nations would leave Spain outside of any international arrangements relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in that region and render impossible a really effective system of international control of atomic energy and the relating scientific information and raw materials or regulation of armaments, as envisaged by the United Nations."

In commenting on the "gap" in the security lineup, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, subcommittee chairman and Australian delegate to the Council, said, however, that the subcommittee had found no evidence to support contentions that German scientists were at work on atomic energy within Spain.

World-Wide Break Urged

The report to the Security Council, which meets at 3 P.M. Thursday, recommended that the Assembly be asked to call for world-wide severance of relations with Spain if Franco were still in power at the time of the Assembly's September meeting here.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate who resigned yesterday, turned over the job to Deputy Herschel Johnson, who will take his seat Thursday. Dr. Evatt also will represent his Government for the first time here at that session.

At a staff meeting relinquishing his position, Stettinius expressed "continued faith and belief in the United Nations." There was a wide speculation over his successor, with John Winant, present delegate to the Economic and Social Council, and Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, being mentioned.

U. N. Report Attacked By Spanish Embassy

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The Spanish embassy said today a United Nations subcommittee report assailing the Franco Government was a "travesty of legal procedure" which omitted "all documentary evidence disproving the trumped-up charges against Spain."

The embassy statement said the report was "an obvious intervention in the internal affairs of a country." It asked whether "honest men" could "tolerate the conviction of an accused without giving him a chance to defend himself."

The subcommittee report called the Spanish regime a potential menace to world peace.

The embassy declared that the subcommittee admitted no breach of the peace had occurred, no act of aggression was proved and no threat to peace was established.

"In a report bearing the signature of the Polish delegate to whose country not even the heroic soldiers who fought for their fatherland and for the cause of the United Nations dare return for fear of torture or death," demands upon Spain "can only sound as a hollow mockery, nay, a deliberate insult to the conscience of mankind," the statement added.

Would Balk Atomic Energy.

The exclusion of Spain from the United Nations would make a really effective system of international control of atomic energy impossible, the United Nations sub-committee investigating Spain asserted today.

"Georgraphically, Spain is a nation of importance with respect to the organization of the security system of the United Nations," the sub-committee said in a supplementary memorandum to its report proposing that the General Assembly call upon U. N. members to break diplomatic relations with Franco.

"The exclusion of the Franco regime from the United Nations would leave Spain outside of any international arrangement relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in that region and render impossible a really effective system of international control of atomic energy and the relating scientific information and raw materials for regulation of armaments as envisaged by the United Nations."

Absence Creates Gap.

The supplementary report, disclosed at a news conference by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, chairman of the sub-committee and Australian delegate to the Security Council, at Hunter College today, recommended that if a freely elected Spanish Government succeeded Franco's regime its application for U. N. membership should be considered favorably.

Spain's absence from the U. N. "creates a gap in the charter," Dr. Evatt said at the conference, adding: "We do not wish to exclude the people of Spain. We want them represented in the United Nations."

The sub-committee, he said, believes that the report will have a "practical effect on the Franco regime."

Evatt made public today a letter to the sub-committee from Alexander Parodi, French delegate to the Security Council, proposing that other members of the United Nations follow the example of France in imposing economic sanctions on Spain to "hasten considerably the development of events in Spain." The committee has not considered this question of declaring economic sanctions against Spain, Evatt said.

The committee's report will be presented to the Security Council on Thursday for consideration before being turned over to the General Assembly in September. At Thursday's meeting, the United States will be represented by a new delegate, Herschel V. Johnson, who accepted the job of chief of United States representatives to the United Nations today from Edward R. Stettinius Jr. The resignation of Stettinius was accepted yesterday by President Truman.

Spain Declares U. N. Report On Franco Is Intervention

JUN 5 1946

Embassy Issues Statement Saying That Committee Violates Atlantic Charter and Oaks Agreement.

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The Franco Government today termed a United Nations sub-committee report on Spain "an obvious intervention in the internal affairs" of that country.

A statement released by the Spanish embassy here said the sub-committee report "is not a report" but a "a yerdict" which violates the principles of the Atlantic charter, the Dumbarton Oaks agreements and the United Nations charter.

The sub-committee recommended to the Security Council on June 1 that it ask the United Nations Assembly to call for a worldwide diplomatic break with Spain if Franco still is in power in September, when the General Assembly meets in New York.

The report called the Falangist regime a potential menace to international peace.

The embassy statement declared that "Spain, who rejects emphatically all interference in matters of her sovereignty, reaffirm its desire for peace and friendship with all nations and all governments of good will."

Calling the subcommittee report a political indictment, the statement said that Spain is accused of being "a cause of international friction" and that "at that rate, innocent nations could always be accused of provoking the attacks of malevolent or greedy oppressors."

Stettinius Role Uncertain In Debate On Franco

New York, June 4 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., left unanswered today the question of whether he will carry on as United States delegate to the United Nations Security Council pending the peace agency's scheduled debate on Franco Spain on Thursday.

Arriving here from Washington last evening a few hours after his resignation had been accepted by President Truman, Stettinius said the question of whether he would attend the meeting Thursday and how long it would take him to wind up his United Nations assignment were matters he still had to work out.

Spokesmen at the United States delegation headquarters expressed belief that Stettinius would see the Franco debate through before stepping out, although the State Department in Washington declared that his resignation would take effect immediately.

No Word On Successor

There was no indication here as to who would succeed the former Secretary of State as the United States representative. Stettinius has been associated with the United Nations organization since its formative stages at Dumbarton Oaks, later attending the San Francisco and London meetings.

The United States will be temporarily represented in the Council by Stettinius's deputy, Herschel V. Johnson, unless a successor is appointed quickly. Johnson has a speaking engagement at Indianapolis Thursday.

A heated discussion is expected among the Big Three powers on the subcommittee's recommendation for a virtual ultimatum calling upon the Spanish people to rid themselves of the Franco regime by September or else find themselves isolated by a collective United Nations rupture of diplomatic relations with Madrid.

Soviet Opposition Seen

The subcommittee's move to delay action until September and its recognition of the General Assembly as the proper source of action appeared certain to meet Soviet opposition.

When the month-long inquiry into Franco's affairs was commissioned by the Council April 29, Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko abstained from voting. He held that any such investigation was superfluous and would serve only to delay action, declaring that Spain already was a proven menace to peace as charged by Poland and that dilatory tactics smacked of insincerity.

Gromyko has frequently argued for the Council's exercise of broadest powers without referring action to the General Assembly.

Both the United States and Britain, still shaping their arguments on the subcommittee report circulated last week end, have opposed a concerted break with Franco and have discounted Polish and Spanish Republican charges that the Madrid Government at present harbors a dangerous war potential.

U.N. GROUP TO CONFER WITH STATE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, June 4 — (AP) The United Nations Headquarters commission announced tonight it has accepted an invitation from Governor Baldwin of Connecticut to meet shortly in executive session with a committee he has appointed to deal with U.N. matters concerning his state.

The meeting is in line with U.N. plans to set up permanent headquarters somewhere in the Westchester-Fairfield county area along the New York-Connecticut border.

Governor Baldwin suggested on Monday that the commission discuss its plans with his advisory group on the U.N. and with local U.N. committees in Fairfield county.

JUN 5 1946

Communists In France View Vote As Victory

Paris, June 4 (AP)—The Communist newspaper *l'Humanite* said today the Communist party had won a victory in Sunday's election over an anti-Communist campaign by increasing its popular vote even though it fell out as France's largest single party.

"The Communists with their solid, proved party, repelled the assault of the reactionaries. The Socialists lost. Let us unite, and there will be no more losses like that," the newspaper declared.

Leon Blum, Socialist leader, meanwhile, said the Socialist defeat was the natural but "unjust" result of that party's assumption of major responsibility in the last government.

The Socialists reaped the voters' blame for taking "the most exposed ministers," Blum said.

With returns lacking only from some colonies, the Popular Repub-

lican Movement (MRP), or Progressive Catholic party, had 162 seats in the Constituent Assembly, a gain of 12 compared with the voting last October; the Communists had 149, a loss of 10, and the Socialists 127, a loss of 19.

MRP party directors still had made no announcement whether they would ask the presidency for their major leader, Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister.

In a statement the MRP executive committee said that "in the face of the Government tasks necessary to assure the life of France and its economic recovery, the Popular Republican Movement will know how to face the responsibilities with which the confidence of the nation has invested it."

and Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia and Belgium.

It would surprise many Government officials, however, if Mr. Truman and Byrnes decided they could spare Acheson from his State Department post. And the appointment of Davies would be certain to arouse opposition in the Senate because of his frequent public defense of Russian foreign policy.

The resignation of Stettinius will bring at least a temporary end to a career in public service which, in most respects, has been as spectacular as the one he abandoned in business when he entered the Government on a full-time basis in 1940. He was a vice president of General Motors Corporation at 31, and chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation at 37.

Talk Of Choice For U.N. Post Centers On Winant

JUN 5 1946

Washington, June 4 (AP)—President Truman today faced the exacting task of finding a new United States representative to the United Nations.

He once described the post as one of the highest and most important within the gift of the nation, and it was with obvious reluctance that he accepted the resignation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., late yesterday.

Truman Ponders Choice

Charles G. Ross, the White House secretary, said today that Mr. Truman is giving much thought to the selection of a successor. Asked at a news conference if he would be named shortly, Ross replied: "I hope so."

If the President and Secretary of State Byrnes had any successor to Stettinius in mind last night, some of their top aides did not know it.

Johnson Will Fill It Temporarily

Herschel Johnson, a career diplomat who has served as deputy to Stettinius, will fill the United Nation seat temporarily.

Another indication that no replacement for Stettinius had been decided on was Mr. Truman's revelation that as late as yesterday morning he had hoped to persuade Stettinius to withdraw his resignation.

Much of the speculation about a successor centered about John G. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, who recently completed a six-year assignment as ambassador to Britain. Winant now is United States representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Acheson And Davies Mentioned

Others mentioned are Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson

Blum Explains Party's Defeat

By Wilson

DAY

Paris, June 4 (AP)—The Socialist defeat in Sunday's election was the natural but "unjust" result of the party's assumption of major responsibility in the past Government, Léon Blum said today.

Despite the Socialists' "courage, steadfastness and loyalty," they reaped the voters' blame for taking "the most exposed Ministries," Blum wrote in *Le Populaire*.

With returns still lacking from some colonies, the standing among the major parties for the 562 seats in the Constituent Assembly was: Popular Republican Movement (MRP), 162, a gain of 12; Communists, 149, a loss of 10; Socialists, 127, a loss of 19, with the losses and gains figured on the October voting.

Vote Percentages

The missing returns would not change perceptibly the percentage of votes garnered by the parties—MRP, 28; Communist, 25.9; Socialists, 21.

Despite their loss of position as France's largest party, the Communists increased their popular-vote total and interpreted the election as a victory for them in the light of the anti-Communist campaign which preceded the voting.

Appeal To Socialists

"The Communists, with their solid proved party, repelled the assault by the reactionaries," said the party organ *L'Humanité*. "The Socialists lost. Let us unite, and there will be no more losses like that."

The victorious MRP party remained silent on whether it would demand the presidency of the Government for its outstanding leader, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. The party executive committee confined itself to a statement that, "in the face of Government tasks necessary to assure the life of France and its economic recovery, the Popular Republican Movement will know how to face the responsibilities with which the confidence of the nation has invested it."

French Film Star Sentenced

PARIS, June 4 (AP)—The French film star Chrinne Luchaire, 25-year-old daughter of the executed pro-German editor Jean Luchaire, was sentenced to ten years of national disgrace today on charges of collaborationism.

Closer French-Allied Ties Seen After Vote

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Diplomatic officials said today French election results would strengthen France's political and economic ties with the United States and Britain.

While this country maintained strict official silence, Government officials expressed keen satisfaction privately at the emergence of the middle of the [illegible] MRP as the biggest party in France at the expense of the Communists.

Bidault's Hand "Stronger"

American officials generally have enjoyed cordial relations with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, head of the MRP. They say, however, that up to now, Bidault has frequently been handicapped because he represented a government in which the Communists, not his own party, were the most powerful element.

With his own party on top, Bidault will now take a stronger stand on most issues, officials believe. They are confident that stand will generally be with the United States and Britain, when important differences with Russia arise.

American officials realize that France will still have a coalition government, with Communists in key positions, during the fresh attempt to write a new constitution. But it is felt that the third-place Socialists may offer frequent support to the MRP.

Closer Economic Rapport

On the economic side, American officials believe the MRP, never as impatient as the Communists and Socialists to nationalize French industries, will promote trade policies more nearly in line with those advocated by this country.

France, like Britain, is pledged to an allout collective attempt to eliminate international trade barriers, as outlined in the American "white paper" on trade. This pledge was part of the economic agreement signed last week under which the United States will extend a credit of nearly $1,400,000,000 to France.

Disagreement Is Noted Among Big 4 Deputies

Paris, June 4 (AP)—American informants said Russia and the Western powers had disagreed today on Balkan issues in the sessions of the deputy foreign ministers who are preparing for the meeting of their chiefs here June 15.

James Dunn, of the United States, again introduced the American proposal for writing a guarantee of freedom of international navigation on the Danube into treaties for Balkan countries, but the Soviet deputy refused to discuss the point, these informants reported.

JUN 5 1946

TELLS HOW HITLER FINANCED HIS WAR

Berlin, June 4 (A. P.).—More than half the cost to Germany of the war Adolf Hitler waged against the world was financed by borrowing from the public treasury, according to Dr. Bruno Gleitze, German financial expert.

In a public lecture reported by the Telegraf, Dr. Gleitze said only 28 per cent of the war expenditures were covered by taxes and only 18 per cent through loans and interest-bearing treasury certificates.

The rest was derived from the following sources:

Thirty-six per cent by floating debts, 7 per cent by loans from posts and railways, and 11 per cent by returns from occupied countries.

When the Nazi regime capitulated, Dr. Gleitze said, the admitted indebtedness of the Reich was 406,000,000,000 reichmarks, or some thirty times what it had been before the Nazis seized power.

Meanwhile money in circulation—all of it on paper—had increased from 5,700,000,000 reichmarks in 1933 to 65,000,000,000 in 1945.

NEW SOVIET MARSHAL

Berlin, June 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Vassili D. Sokolovsky, Soviet commander and military governor in Germany, has been promoted to Marshal of the Soviet Union, it was announced today.

Sokolovsky was appointed to his present post in April, succeeding Marshal Georgi Zhukov, whom he had previously served as chief of staff.

The Moscow Radio, heard in London by the Soviet monitor, also announced that the rank of Marshal of Aviation has been conferred on Col.-Gen. of Aviation Konstantin A. Vershinin.

JODL BLAMES HITLER FOR BRINGING ON WAR

NUREMBERG, Germany, June 4 (AP)—German military men tried unsuccessfully to dissuade Adolf Hitler from fortifying the Rhineland in 1936, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl testified today at his war crimes trial.

NIGHT

Jodl told the international military tribunal Hitler rejected two appeasement moves proposed by military leaders, even though they had told the Fuehrer that "France could blow us off the face of the earth now."

The former Chief of Staff of the German High Command said the march into the Rhineland had not impressed him as "aggression" at the time and that he had not seen in it any intent for future aggressive warfare.

Jodl, who drew many of the German Army's strategic war plans, insisted there had been no advance scheme for an attack on Austria at the time of the Anschluss. It was improvised with only two days' notice from Hitler, he said.

He testified he had received evidence from captured orders that British Commandos on the Dieppe raid had been taught to tie up prisoners in such a way that they would strangle themselves.

He denied, however, that either he or Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel had issued orders for Commandos to be shot summarily, saying Hitler had put out that order himself.

New Nazi Group Revealed

LUENEBURG, Germany, June 4 (AP)—The British Military Government disclosed today that thirty-five former Hitler Youth leaders—described as members of a new Nazi secret underground movement named Radical Nationalists—had been arraigned on charges of subversive activity. Authorities said the movement was aimed at arousing the population "against the occupation power."

JODL ACCUSES BRITISH

Nuernberg, June 4 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl testified before the International Military Tribunal today that captured orders showed that the British Commandos were taught to truss up prisoners in such a way they strangled themselves.

Claiming that although he had received evidence that the alleged instructions were followed out at Dieppe, neither he nor Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel issued an order for Commandos to be summarily shot. Adolf Hitler put out that order himself, Jodl said, after the generals had stalled for ten days.

GRAIN FOR GERMANY

STUTTGART, Germany, June 4—(AP) American shipments of bread grains to Germany totalled 65,000 tons in the last half of May, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay told minister-presidents of the U. S. occupation zone today. The deputy American military governor said the United States still was short 11,000 tons in its promised delivery of a total of 100,000 tons of grain for April and May.

Lichfield Court Upholds Kilian

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 4 (AP)—Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., today won his fight to avoid testifying in the trial of a soldier accused of brutality to prisoners in the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England, which Kilian once commanded.

Kilian, himself awaiting trial on charges of authorizing acts of cruelty, insisted it would embarrass his own defense to answer questions about policies or conditions at Lichfield.

Excused By Defense

The military court upheld his refusal to answer several successive questions, and defense attorneys finally excused him from the witness stand.

Kilian was called to testify in behalf of Pfc. William B. Norris, of Mulga, Ala., a former guard at Lichfield. Norris is charged with beating several prisoners.

"The defense admits that these acts took place," said Norris's attorney, Capt. John Barr, of Urbana, Ill. "But we are trying to show that throughout the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield everybody was under a strain, working at top speed under pressure to get men out and to the front. We are trying to show that the defendant used common sense in obeying orders given him."

One witness testified yesterday that "beating was a usual procedure with repeaters" at Lichfield, where many soldiers were confined after going absent without leave from units headed for front-line service. (AP)

Slav Royalists' Gun-Running Plot Bared By British

Iserlohn, Germany, June 4 (AP)—British authorities said today that a secret royalist Yugoslav Army has been discovered operating a Europe-wide traffic in arms intended for forces in Yugoslavia opposing Premier Marshal Tito's Government.

The secret channel of supply for the guns and ammunition ran through Germany and Austria to Yugoslavia, the British said.

Forty generals of the Royal Yugoslav Army, whose headquarters was located in a displaced persons camp near Menden, directed the subversive Yugoslav movement, the officials said.

Activities of the movement, the authorities added, now has been stopped in the British occupation zone in Germany, where Yugoslav displaced persons have been dispersed and deprived of their military uniforms.

During the past two weeks frontier control points in the British zone daily had stopped from 10 to 50 Yugoslavs traveling on German roads with arms they planned to get into Yugoslavia, the British said.

FIRST RETURNS FOR REPUBLIC

JUN 5 1946

Early Italian Count Nearly 2 To 1 Against Monarchy

BRIA

Rome, June 4 (AP)—Vice Premier Pietro Nenni, a Socialist, said today that an early, semi-official count of more than 2,350,000 referendum votes showed proponents of a republic in Italy leading two to one over voters favoring retention of the monarchy.

NIGHT

Nenni, who favors a republic, said a semi-official count gave 1,908,851 votes for the republic and 847,351 for the monarchy. He said the count covered returns both from

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the industrial north, heavily in favor of a republic, and the agricultural south, strong for the monarchy. Returns from the less heavily populated south were lighter, however.

Christian Democrats Ahead

The middle-of-the-road Christian Democratic party rolled up a commanding lead of more than 2,000,000 votes over each of its two nearest rivals—the Communists and Socialists—a tabulation of two thirds of the ballots cast for the Constituent Assembly showed.

The figures on the assembly voting were announced by the Ministry of the Interior which said that no official results on the monarchy-republic referendum would be made before tomorrow.

Race For Second Place

Tabulation of the vote for the Constituent Assembly, the body which will write a new Italian constitution, showed that Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrats polled 5,580,000 of 16,650,000 votes cast in 25,000 of 35,000 balloting districts.

The Socialists and Communists were racing each other for second place. The Socialists had received 3,600,000 votes while the Communists had a vote total of 3,400,000.

The Ministry's figures showed the moderate National Democratic Union of former Premier Vittorio Emanuele Orlando was running fourth, followed by the Republican party and the Uomo Qualunque (common man) movement.

Nenni said earlier, however, that the latest unofficial tabulation showed 1,508,851 votes for a republic and 847,851 for the monarchy. The industrial north was reported solidly in favor of a republic and the agricultural south equally strong for the monarchy. The south is less heavily populated than the north.

The Christian Democrats, the party of Premier Alcide de Gasperi, held their strong lead in the Constituent Assembly election on the basis of a count of half the votes.

Top Parties For Republic

The Ministry of Interior said the Christian Democrats polled 3,798,264 votes of the 11,025,199 tabulated, the Socialists 2,708,079 and the Communists 2,551,123. All three parties, plus the Republicans, are committed to establishment of a republic, and this led political experts at the Ministry to deduce that the proposal for a republic was well ahead.

The moderate National Democratic Union of Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando, Italian Premier in the first World War, was running fourth with 495,478. The Republican party had 454,246, and the Rightist "common-man" movement had 432,243. The other votes were scattered among smaller parties.

Rome Votes For King

An unofficial tabulation in Rome and Roman provinces showed 174,857 votes for the monarchy and 169,631 for a republic.

Unofficial partial returns in the plebiscite, reported by the Italian news agency Ansa from Milan, Florence, Reggio Emilia and Livorno, all in northern Italy, gave the republic 384,399 votes, against 155,271 for the monarchy. Naples, in the south, was reported to have cast 80 per cent of its votes for the monarchy.

Socialists Ahead In Milan

First returns showed that the Communists were strong in the cities most seriously damaged by the war and the Socialists were ahead in Milan, Italy's largest industrial city.

In the voting for the Constituent Assembly, seventy-nine Rome districts gave the Christian Democrats 14,696 votes, the Communists 4,602 and the Socialists 4,487.

JUN 5 1946

Republicans Get Good Lead In Italy Vote

G. Brit.

Rome, June 4 (AP)—Forces favoring the establishment of a republic appeared to be building up a commanding lead today as officials completed the tabulation of about one quarter of the votes cast in Italy's two-day elections.

A semi-official tabulation of about ten per cent of the 25,000,000 votes estimated to have been cast showed the republic leading the monarchy almost two to one.

The Ministry of Interior said all reports on the outcome of the monarchy-republic plebiscite were unofficial and that the first official returns would p[illegible]bly not be announced until[illegible]ow.

Late[illegible]ures
Socialis[illegible]ier Pietro

Poles Tell Progress In Population Moves

Warsaw, June 3 (AP—Delayed). The Government announced today that 500,000 Germans had been expelled from Polish territory since March 1.

On May 10, Dr. Henry K. Wolpe, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Repatriation Commission, announced that the repatriation of approximately 800,000 Poles from Russian territory would be completed by the end of July.

Czechs to Deport Germans

Reds Agree to Let 65,000 Re-Enter Russian-Occupied Zone

PRAGUE, June 4 (AP).—The government announced today an agreement with the Soviet Union whereby 65,000 German civilians will be transferred from Czechoslovakia to the Russian-occupied zone of Germany by November. The transfer will be begun immediately by river transport, and will be continued by railway after completion of a current movement of Red Army troops across Czechoslovakia from the Danube basin to Germany.

Lebanese Chief to Visit Turkey

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 4 (AP)—President Bechara El Khoury of Lebanon will visit Turkey next week. Informants said the visit would be an effort to smooth the way to draw Turkey into a middle Eastern bloc. The Lebanese Premier will also make an official visit here on Friday.

Nanking Says Chiang Agrees To Battle Truce

Gen. Marshall Plan to Halt Offensive in Manchuria Is Reported Accepted

U. Reports

NANKING, June 5 (Wednesday) (AP).—A high government source said today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had agreed in a conversation with United States special envoy General George C. Marshall to halt the Central government offensive in Manchuria for ten d[illegible] the way open for peace negotiations with Chinese Communists.

NIGHT

This usually reliable official said that Chiang further agreed to establish a branch office of the Peiping executive (truce) headquarters in Changchun, capital of Manchuria, to open negotiations.

Marshall, who talked five hours yesterday with the generalissimo, was understood to have laid the proposals before General Chou En-lai, chief negotiator for the Communists.

The government official said that Chiang first proposed a day truce, but that Marshall suggested ten days.

Chiang reportedly said he would issue a cease-fire order during this period regardless of what action the Communists take.

Marshall's meetings yesterday with Chiang and Chou had generated no special optimism in this anxious capital. Some Communist sources had expressed doubt as to chances of an early settlement.

Marshall was reported Sunday to have drawn up a compromise proposal for peace in Manchuria, involving abandonment of the government drive to capture Communist-held Harbin and Tsitsihar, on condition that the Communists turn these railway cities over to civilian administrators. The American envoy's headquarters declined to comment on this report, and a Communist source later denied that Marshall's proposal called for Communist evacuation of the two cities.

Dispatches from the Manchurian front disagreed as to whether government forces had crossed the Little Sungari River in their slow northward march toward Harbin. One report had them on the river's north bank, some seventy miles from the north Manchurian city.

The Communist radio at Yenan, meanwhile, accused government forces of renewing their attack on Communist positions in Hopeh Province, North China, in violation of the special cease-fire pact negotiated for that area last month.

While the details of Chiang's talk with Marshall remained secret, the generalissimo's latest public utterance had a general bearing on the problem of internal peace. To members of the Youth Army, soon to be demobilized except for one division, Chiang said last night:

"Unless every citizen respects the social order and observes discipline, unless each has initiative and is co-operative and self-sacrificing, a new China cannot be brought into being and equality cannot be achieved."

More specifically expressed was an opposition view of Chiang's policy toward internal unity and peace.

"The government has no desire for peace," said a high Communist source as Chiang went into his conference with Marshall. "General Marshall personally is exerting himself commendably, but the American government counteracts his every move by sending direct assistance to the (Nationalist) armies which are continuing the civil war in Manchuria."

H. Bodeck

Chiang, Marshall Plan Long Talk

Nanking, June 4 (AP)—A meeting which might lead to a truce in embattled Manchuria was planned today by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. George C. Marshall, special United States envoy to China.

Chiang, just returned from Manchuria, and Marshall were expected to confer most of the day. Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communist negotiator, was expected to take part in later conferences.

Marshall and Chou conferred six hours yesterday. Some quarters suggested the two had tried to reach an agreement which might be presented to Chiang.

DAY

Speech To Youth Army

Chiang last night told the Youth Army, all but one division of which will be demobilized next month:

"Unless every citizen respects the social order and observes discipline; unless each has initiative and is co-operative and self-sacrificing, a new China cannot be brought into being and equality cannot be achieved."

Frontline dispatches to Peiping newspapers meanwhile disagreed as to whether Government forces remained on the south bank of the Little Sungari, or had crossed that river in their slow march toward Communist-held Harbin 70 miles north.

Pauley Back From North Korea

JUN 6 1946

Says He Saw Little on Guarded Tour to Show Russians Have Removed Machinery.

By A. P. Roberts

Seoul, June 4—(A. P.)—United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley returned today from a restricted tour of north Korea to report that he had found little evidence that any machinery had been taken out of the Russian-occupied zone.

"I don't think the United [illegible]tes should waive claim to [illegible]ara-tions until we know definitely the operative condition and [illegible]wner-ship of all industry in north Korea," he said, and went on to assert that Col.-Gen. I. M. Chistiakov, commander of the Soviet forces in north Korea, had denied that the Russians have removed any factory or plant equipment, since high Soviet policy decreed that no machinery would be shipped to Siberia. "Only on two or three occasions did we view anything that would indicate removals had taken place," Pauley added.

On the way in, he said, his mission saw a train loaded with machine tools and heavy copper wire, which "may have been going," however, between points in Korea.

"The others were power substations, where we noticed that electrical and transformer equipment had been taken out, or was packaged, ready for shipment." But this, too could have been for intra-Korean movement, Pauley explained.

Pauley, who estimated that he saw 60 per cent of the largest heavy-industry centers of the northern zone, reported that lack of skilled help was hindering Soviet attempts to revive Korean industry, once managed by Japanese. In some plants, he said, Japanese prisoners of war were used.

The mission's general impression, he continued, was that heavy industry was being prepared for permanent use. He declined to say, however, whether he believed the Russians or Koreans would use it.

Barred from Two Areas.

The mission inspected scores of plants in the Pyongyang, Supong and Wonsan [illegible]t were denied permissio[illegible] visit the Chongjin and H[illegible]am areas of the northeast co[illegible]t. The taking of official pictures was not permitted anywhere, Pauley said, adding that the "Russian-type Communist political theory is the only one expounded" in the northern zone. Pictures of Stalin and Kim Il-sung, Korean chairman of the People's Committee of North Korea, are everywhere, he noted, and Soviet slogans decorate street and factory.

Dr. Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo, Korean leaders in the American occupied southern zone, are attacked as "traitors" in posters calling for their "extermination," Pauley said.

Pauley said that he had hoped to spend fifteen days inspecting Japanese industry, resources and equipment in the northern zone, which had been sealed to foreigners since the Russians moved in, but that the Russians limited his stay to six days and his staff to ten men.

ARMY FOODSTUFFS PILE UP IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, June 4 — (AP) The Star Bulletin said today that hundreds of tons of army food stored here will be declared excess and disposed of through the Surplus Property Office.

Included are 4,700 cases of apples, 85,000 pounds of turkey, 549,000 pounds of chicken, and 220,000 dozen eggs.

The newspaper said reverse lend-lease foodstuffs from Australia continue to accumulate and that no orders for their disposition have been received. The newspaper reported last week that these foodstuffs were deteriorating.

Camp Blast Kills Five

Sydney, June 4 (AP)—Three Australian soldiers and two Italian war prisoners were killed at the Bathurst army camp in New South Wales yesterday in an explosion believed to have been caused by a mortar bomb in an ash heap.

JUN 5 1946

U.S. Now Australia's Best Wool Customer

Canberra, June 4 (AP)—The United States has replaced Britain as Australia's best wool customer.

In the first nine months of the current financial year from July 1 to March 31, the United States bought 924,625 bales, worth £18,251,000 ($59,640,000), according to official figures released in Canberra. (The Australian pound is valued at $3.23¼.)

Britain's purchases in the same period were 694,886 bales, worth £15,316,000 ($50,620,000).

Total Australian wool exports for the nine months were 1,969,836 bales, worth £43,305,000, compared with 1,324,863 bales, worth £35,128,000, in the same period of 1944-45.

JUN 5 1946

Siamese Funds to Be Released

BANGKOK, Siam, June 4 (AP)—The Siamese Government announced today that Great Britain had agreed to unfreeze £6,000,000 of Siam's £16,000,000 of credit in London, with £1,000,000 becoming available immediately in cash "for restarting trade." Diplomatic quarters here said the outlook was favorable for the early reopening of Siamese banks.

Tojo Trial Opens And Recesses For 9 Days

JUN 5 1946

O'HENNESSY

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—War-starting Hideki Tojo and 25 other deposed Japanese militarists today were branded "assassins" who ruled the "most treacherous and perfidious nation" of all time and who sought to dominate the world.

Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan made the charges in a 15,000-word opening statement at their war-crime trial before a ten-judge international military tribunal.

Keenan said that ever since 1904, when Japan sprang a surprise attack on Russia at Port Arthur, that the entire world realized such action "is intolerable."

Called "Common Felons"

The American prosecutor described the defendants as "common felons, who deserve, and will receive, the punishment for ages meted out in every land to murderers, brigands, pirates and plunderers."

He said that Pearl Harbor, Hong Kong and Mukden "are all part of one grand pattern, and the vice of it consisted in the exhibition of utter contempt for the lives of blameless and helpless individuals all over the world."

Tojo and the other defendants, sitting in the brightly lighted prisoner's dock, listened intently through headphones to a translation of Keenan's charges.

Recesses For Nine Days

Keenan, noted for flights of oratory, delivered the entire 15,000-word statement in quiet tones. After he finished, court recessed until June 13 to permit defense counsel more time to prepare its case.

He said he would prove Japanese air attacks on the United States and British gunboats Panay and Ladybird, were "evidence of wanton, reckless disregard for life and property and a demonstration to the Chinese people of the power and efficacy of Japanese arms."

He indicated a prosecution plan to place individual blame when he said that during hostilities murder was so widespread that it must be assumed that orders for the killings came from high circles.

Other Statements

He said further:

"It is our contention that the taking of a single life intentionally and without the sanction of law constitutes murder."

Tojo and his codefendants are not penitent and "if set free they would repeat their aggression."

The trials are "a battle of civilization to preserve the entire world from destruction."

"Deliberate planned efforts of these individuals" brought about the Pacific war.

The tribunal's secretariat announced that the court soon would be increased to its full eleven members with the arrival of Delfin Jaranilla, the Philippines' representative.

Tojo Takes Notes

As Tojo busily took notes, Keenan outlined one major premise of the Allied case: That a war of aggression is a crime under international law.

"For the first time in history," he added, "a military tribunal sitting in Nuernberg and this military tribunal for the Far East are being asked by civilized nations . . . to recognize" that aggression "is and has been" criminal.

The accused men, Keenan continued, "ordered and condoned" unlawful slaughter of 1,000,000 persons.

Two Ill, Face Later Trials

Two additional defendants, now ill, will be tried later. The court declined to dismiss charges against ailing former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Shumei Okawa.

Keenan said the prisoners have taken the view that there is no court with authority to try them, but:

"We shall contend that it never was compatible with justice or law to initiate murders. We shall contend that it is no less an offense to plan and initiate destruction of lives of a million people than to initiate murder of a single individual.

"We shall further contend that taking oath to support the laws of a nation (Japan) does not create immunity from punishment."

Food Lack Hits Schools

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—The newspaper *Yomiuri* reported today that the Japanese Cabinet would close schools above the secondary grades and seek shifts of population from the nonproducing areas of the nation as a means of combating the food shortage.

Hirohito to Tour Farms and Seacoast

Tokyo, June 4 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito will make a two-day inspection tour of the agricultural and fishing areas of Chiba Prefecture on the west coast of Honshu Island on Thursday and Friday.

The tour will be made just a week after he visited Gen. MacArthur and only shortly after a protest by the Russians to the Far East Council that the Emperor's tours were political. Repatriation sections and projects for increasing farm production are slated for special attention.

2,500,000 Japs Missing'

JUN 5 1946

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—What became of 2,500,000 Japanese supposedly in Russian-occupied territory at the war's end is still a mystery, Allied headquarters said today.

The headquarters intelligence section said that no information had been received from Russian, Chinese or other sources on the Japanese supposed to have been in Manchuria, from which the Russians recently withdrew, or those in territory the Russians still hold.

Japanese figures placed the civilians in Manchuria at around 1,000,000 and the strength of the Japanese Kwantung Army at between 600,000 and 700,000. They listed 607,000 army, navy and civilians in north Korea, Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, all now occupied by Russia.

Jap Travel Expenses Cut

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—Allied headquarters today ordered travel expenses for discharged Japanese military personnel reduced to actual expenses, not exceeding 300 yen ($20). The Japanese had been paying travel expenses on a rank basis, ranging from 100 yen for privates to 2,000 yen for top-rank officers.

Bishops', Rabbi's Visit Slated

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—Catholic Bishops John F. O'Hara, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Michael J. Ready, of Columbus, Ohio, and Rabbi Robert Gordis of the Jewish Welfare Board will visit Japan this month.

Japanese to Die for Massacre

MANILA, June 4 (AP)—Japanese Lieut. Mikio Taneichi today was convicted of leading an orgy of murder and rape against a thousand unarmed Filipinos in Batangas Province two years ago and was sentenced to be hanged. Three other Japanese were sentenced to thirty years each at hard labor.

Shea in Command Of 86th Division

Manila, June 4 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. George D. Shea of Augusta, Ga., today became commander of the Eighty-sixth Dixision, replacing Major-Gen. H. F. Kramer, recalled to the United States.

Shea was commander of the Fourteenth Corps artillery in Europe and later of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

But When Do We Go Back Home?

Admiral Blandy Finds That's First Thought of Navy Men on Atom Test Expedition.

Bikini, June 4 (A. P.).—Vice Admiral H. P. Blandy, commander of the joint task force for the atom tests, found out quickly today what the enlisted men of his force have on their minds.

In an informal talk with several hundred men, Blandy asked: "Is there anything you want to know about the operation?"

That brought this prompt retort in chorus:

"When do we go home,"

When the admiral asked whether anything was missing in Bikini, he got another fast answer:

"Women!"

Blandy told the men that a special service ribbon had been recommended to the Joint Chiefs of staff for the 42,000 Army, Navy and Air Force personnel taking part in the atomic bomb tests.

Indicative of increasing worry about radioactivity dangers from the atomic bomb blast, all natives have been removed from another island in the Marshalls group. The latest evacuation involved 100 men, women and children from Rongelap, eighty-five miles east of the July 1 bomb test site. The action is a precautionary move, in case the prevailing northeast trade winds should become erratic at high levels and carry the poisonous A-bomb cloud eastward over Rongelap.

The natives are being taken aboard an LST to new homes on Lae, 136 miles to the south. Among those on hand to aid the women and children was a Navy nurse, Lieut. (j. g.) Mary Helen Schenz of North Bellmore, L. I.

JUAN PERON INAUGURATED

JUN 5 1946

New Argentine President Gives International Pledge

Buenos Aires, June 4 (AP)—Juan Domingo Perón was inaugurated today as Argentina's twenty-ninth President.

The 50-year-old army officer took the oath of office before a joint session of the Chamber and Senate, declaring:

"By God and country, I swear faithfully to fill the office of President and if I fail, God and country can judge me."

He then drove through heavily guarded streets to the presidential offices. The retiring President, Edelmiro Farrell, delivered to him the staff of office and the presidential insignia.

Perón was elected for a six-year term with 304 out of a possible 376 electoral votes in the February 24 elections—the largest number ever given a presidential candidate. His opponent was Dr. Jose Tamborine, Democratic Union party candidate.

Just before the election, the United States in a Blue Book charged that Argentine leaders, among them Perón, conspired to aid the Nazis.

Perón, in his inaugural address, called for an end to the passions of the campaign—one of the hottest in Argentine history—and said he felt himself the President of all Argenties—friends and foes alike.

He pledged himself to a basic international policy of "strong, uncompromising defense of our sovereignty and the sincere fulfillment of our international obligations."

Perón, whose inauguration ended a series of military governments which have ruled the nation since the revolution of three years ago, declared Argentina always has fulfilled her international obligations, and "I am not one to break the tradition."

The inauguration of the 50-year-old army officer returned Argentina to a constitutional government. Perón took an oath "faithfully to fill the office of President, and if I fail, God and country can judge me."

Elected For 6-Year Term

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Peron Assumes Presidency

STUNZ

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The 50-year-old army officer took the oath of office before a joint session of the Chamber and Senate, declaring:

DAY

"By God and country, I swear faithfully to fill the office of President and if I fail, God and country can judge me."

He then drove through heavily guarded streets to the presidential office, where retiring President Edelmiro Farrell delivered to him the staff of office and the presidential insignia of a blue and white ribbon. Farrell then left the Casa Rosada and Perón assumed his duties.

Military Rule Ends

Perón's inauguration returned Argentina to a constitutional form of government for the first time since the military revolution three years ago. A series of military governments have ruled since then.

Perón said last night that his foreign policy would entail "jealous and firm support of our sovereignty" and "co-operation on a basis of equality with all the sister nations of the (South American) continent."

He said the revolution, which raised him from a modest post as chief of staff of Argentine mountain troops to the presidency, "must now incorporate itself into normality, making that which yesterday was adventurous and drastic into normal and fruitful permanence."

Majority In Both Houses

Perón, elected for a six-year term, won a record 304 of the 376 electoral votes in the February 24 election. His opponent was Dr. Jose Tamborini, Democratic Union candidate.

The President is supported in the Legislature by 26 of the 30 senators and 109 of the 158 representatives, while 13 of the 14 provincial governors were on his Labor ticket or favorable to his cause. He was vice president under Farrell, but resigned to run for the presidency.

The new vice president is J. Hortensio Quijano, a veteran Radical, who left his party to be Perón's running mate.

NIGHT

Exiled Spanish Premier Predicts Franco's Fall

Mexico City, June 4 (AP)—José Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republican Government-in-exile, predicted at a press conference that Franco would fall and that a new government might be established in Spain before the next meeting of the United Nations next fall.

He gave no details or names but said he was in a position "to assure you that such a movement is under way in Spain."

Asked the character of such a government, he replied "Liberal."

He said that in no case would the present Republican Government dissolve regardless of what government might be formed in Spain.

Sees Need For Republicans

If Franco should disappear, he predicted that "only a truly republican government such as ours would be capable of governing without unleashing another civil war."

For all practical purposes, he said, the exile government will be in France, but he declined to say that the seat of the government, now here, would be there.

The interim President and Chief of Government and most of the Ministers, he explained, have their residence in France, and he himself will leave Sunday for New York, where he will remain ten days before continuing to Paris.

Russians Accused At Canadian Trial

Montreal, June 4 (AP)—Russian officials sought the location of the atomic-bomb plant in the United States and samples of Uranium 235, a key prosecution witness testified today at the trial of Fred Rose, Communist member of the Canadian Parliament.

Rose is charged with conspiring to communicate information to Russia.

The witness, Igor Gouzenko, identified a document which he said revealed the Russians sought to get the information on the American atomic-bomb plant from an agent named "Alex."

The witness identified "Alex" as Dr. Alan Nunn May, now serving a ten-year sentence in Britain for violation of the Official Secrets Act.

JUN 5 1946

30.24 — 3133

Tells of Reds' Secret Radio

Witness at Rose Trial Testifies One Was Built in Embassy at Ottawa.

Montreal, June 4 (A. P.).—A secret radio for communication with Moscow was built on the third floor of the Russian embassy at Ottawa by the embassy doorman, Igor Gouzenko testified today at the conspiracy trial of Fred Rose, the only Communist Member of Parliament, who is accused of conspiracy to communicate information to Russia.

Gouzenko, who quit his post as cipher clerk at the Soviet embassy, told the jury the builder of the radio, named Gusev, was a contact man in the alleged Russian espionage ring as well as a radio engineer.

The witness said that instructions had been received from Moscow to hold the radio secretly in reserve and to use ordinary telegram and other means for communication.

formation about atomic research in the United States.

Rose is charged with conspiracy to violate the Official Secrets Act in connection with a wartime Soviet espionage ring in Canada.

Russ Atom-Data Curiosity Told

JUN 5 1946

Montreal, June 4 (AP)—Evidence indicating that the Soviet military attache in Canada was told last July—the month of the atom-bomb test in New Mexico—how much uranium was produced in North American factories was presented yesterday at the conspiracy trial of Fred Rose, Communist member of Canada's Parliament.

The trial is continuing today.

Documents Introduced

Documents presented by F. Philippe Brais, special prosecutor, and identified by Igor Gouzenko, a former clerk in the Russian Embassy at Ottawa, who said he took the documents from the Embassy last September, stated:

That information about uranium production was given to Col. Nikolai Zabotin by an agent known as "Alex." Gouzenko testified that "Alex" was Dr. Alan Nunn May, a British physicist recently sentenced in London to serve ten years for disclosing atomic secrets.

Defense Objection

Attorneys for Rose, who followed the proceedings closely, objected to the introduction of the documents, by which the prosecution said it was trying to show Russia's hunger in 1945 for in-

Sees Peacetime Use Of Atom in 5 Years

Ottawa, June 4 (A. P.).—The Canadian House of Commons gave first reading yesterday to a bill calling for establishment of a five-man atomic energy control board in Canada, after hearing C. D. Howe, Minister of Supply and Reconstruction, state that within the next five years atomic energy would be applied to peacetime uses.

"The first," he said, "will probably be the direct transference of heat, and once that has been worked out, the application will follow logically, because we are well advanced in using heat under complete control and transferring it to exact forms."

Teen-Age Draft Restored In Senate, 53 to 26, With 28-50% Service Pay Rise

JUN 5 1946

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP)—The Senate brought a teenage inducting pay-increasing draft bill up to the brink of final action tonight only to halt work abruptly till tomorrow.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) explained that all-night hours might be required to dispose of a substitute proposal by Senator Revercomb (R-WVA) to continue Selective Service authority until May 15, 1947 but suspend all inductions until Congress ordered otherwise.

The Senate already had voted 53 to 26 to make all 18 and 19 year olds now temporarily exempted—subject to call and had approved pay hikes for enlisted men when Senator Gurney (R-SD), in charge of the bill, announced that it seemed impossible to get a final vote within a reasonable time.

Protests Delay

Senator Maybank (D-SC) protested vigorously against any delay, forcing a series of quorum calls.

Barkley finally moved to recess the Senate until 11 a. m. (E.S.T.) tomorrow and was sustained on a 45 to 17 roll call vote.

The pay boost proposed by Senators LaFollette (Prog-Wis) and Johnson (D-Colo) was designed to spur voluntary enlistments, would apply only to the lowest four grades of the armed services.

Pay of privates would be boosted from $50 to $75; private first class from $54 to $80; corporals from $66 to $90; and sergeants from $78 to $100. Corresponding increases would be paid to marines and sailors.

These same increases had been voted by the House along with increases ranging from 10 to 20 percent for non-commissioned and for commissioned officers.

Pass Up Officers

The Senate, however, passed up the question of pay raises for commissioned officers and adopted a lower scale of monthly pay boosts for staff, technical and master sergeants and equivalent ranks in other services than approved by the House.

Senator Gurney (R-SD) estimated the cost of the Senate-approved pay scale at $450,000,000, while Johnson placed the figure at $350,000,000.

The Senate Military committee had approved a lesser increase for starting at $65 a month for privates and apprentice seamen and Gurney attempted to amend this to provide increases for officers but the Senate instead accepted the substitute.

The only opposing votes were those of Senators Ball (R-Minn), Hart (R-Conn), Thomas (D-Utah) and Gurney.

On a standing vote, the Senate accepted an amendment by Senator Magnus (D-Wash) which would give special deferments to scientific students in accredited schools. Senator Austin (R-Vt) said there is ample provision in the law for deferring essential scientists.

Eliminate Fathers

The Senate by voice vote also wrote into the bill a prohibition against induction of men with dependent children, including foster or adopted children.

Then the chamber drove on toward a vote on the broader controversy over extending the Selective Service act until May 15, 1947, or depending upon volunteer enlistmens alone.

The decision on the teenagers came when the Senate approved an amendment by Senator Gurney (R-S.D.), who said induction of the youths was necessary if fathers and persons who have served in the armed forces more than 18 months are to be discharged this fall.

If the extension measure itself wins Senate passage, it must return to the House for action. That branch, in voting the draft a nine-month lease on life, decided to exempt the teenagers.

Draft Ends July 1

Meantime Selective Service is operating under a temporary extension until July 1. This stop-gap measure provides that 18 and 19 year old youths shall not be inducted, a stipulation that was inserted on the insistence of a House majority.

During today's debate, Senator Stanfill (R-Ky.) argued against the teenage draft, appealing to his colleagues not to introduce "impressionable youths "to adult life through Army sergeants."

Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) argued for a return to the volunteer system, saying:

"If ever we are going to get rid of the military hangover of conscription now is the time to cut loose."

He ridiculed any idea that this nation's strength internationally depends upon a "few additional conscripts made up largely of 18 year old boys."

Senator Austin (R-Vt.) argued, on the other hand, for full extension until May 15 of next year, including 18 and 19 year olds.

He said failure to do so would "weaken" this country and amount to "turning its back" upon solemn international commitments.

Senators Agree On Higher Pay In Draft Fight

JUN 5 1946

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The Senate gingerly set itself today for a new try on deciding the future of the draft, but the only advance agreement was that those in the armed forces should get more money.

Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), floor leader for a proposed extension of selective service until May 15, 1947, said that both House and Senate are "certain" to approve a pay-increase proposal.

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), Republican whip who wants to suspend all inductions, said "a majority of the Senate is agreed upon pay increases."

The Amount Is Lone Issue

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), who wrote the stop-gap extension under which selective service is operating until July 1, said the "only argument on pay is as to the amount."

Johnson added that he was "puzzled" why the Senate, after weeks of planning, suddenly put aside the politically hot draft legislation in midafternoon yesterday under agreement to take it up again today.

"We could have finished the bill," he said. "There is no reason I know why it should not have been finished."

Gurney made a long speech in favor of continuing selective service until May 15 of next year, with draft of 18 and 19 year olds, now excluded from inductions by demands of a House majority.

Vandenberg's Reaction

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) noted the lack of peace treaties with Austria and Italy and observed that our armed forces in Europe had been cut to a "very dangerous minimum."

Senator Smith (R., N.J.) announced that he favored the extension, including induction of 'teen-agers, even though this would include his own 18-year-old grandson.

Only one Democrat, Maybank (S.C.) joined these three Republicans in support of the extension, and Gurney surprised the Senate by suspending further action until today.

Off the floor, Gurney said he had not intended to try for a vote yesterday either on the extender bill or any of a score of pending amendments.

Wherry Expects Support

Wherry said he expected strong support for a substitute he is pressing jointly with Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.). It would continue the selective service machinery of registration and classification but all inductions would be suspended after July 1, while service pay would be upped to encourage voluntary enlistments.

"This would keep machinery available for any emergency voted by the Congress," Wherry said. "A pay increase will attract all the volunteers that the Army, Navy and Marines say they need."

The House, which approved a nine-month extension with all inductions suspended for five months and 'teen-agers exempt, at the same time voted a pay increase ranging from 50 per cent for privates in the Army and corresponding low ranks in other services, to 10 per cent of all officers.

Senate Vote to Restore Draft of Those 18 and 19

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 4—Here is the roll-call vote by which the Senate approved today restoration of the draft for 18 and 19-year olds:

FOR THE AMENDMENT—53

Democrats For—31

Barkley	Hill	Murdock
Briggs	Huffman	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Kilgore	Overton
Connally	Lucas	Pepper
Downey	Magnuson	Radcliffe
Eastland	Maybank	Russell
Ellender	McFarland	Thomas (Utah)
Fulbright	McKellar	Tydings
Gerry	Mamahon	Wagner
Green	Mead	
Hayden	Mitchell	

Republicans For—22

Austin	Gurney	Saltonstall
Ball	Hart	Smith
Bridges	Hawkes	Tobey
Buck	Hickenlooper	Vandenberg
Capehart	Knowland	White
Cordon	Morse	Wiley
Donnell	Reed	
Ferguson	Robertson	

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—26

Democrats Against—13

Andrews	Johnston	Tunnell
Burch	McCarran	Walsh
George	McClellan	Wheeler
Hoey	Daniel	
Johnson	Stewart	

Republicans Against—12

Aiken	Capper	Shipstead
Brooks	Langer	Stanfill
Bushfield	Millikin	Taft
Butler	Moore	Wilson

Progressive Against—1

La Follette

Pairs—Balch, Democrat, for, and Bilbo, Democrat, against; Bailey, Democrat, for, and Wherry, Republican, against.

Not voting but announced as favoring the amendment—Guffey and Myers, Democrats; Willis, Republican.

TRUMAN TO DECIDE ARMY-NAVY FIGHT OVER UNIFICATION

JUN 5 1946

President Notifies Service Heads of Decision After Lengthy Session.

SECRETARIES SILENT

Patterson and Forrestal Admit Meeting Was 'Very Interesting.'

WASHINGTON, June 4. — (AP) President Truman notified the Army and Navy today that he will resolve the differences between them on unification.

This was reported by White House press secretary Charles G. Ross who said the President had "a very constructive session" with the secretaries of War and Navy and other top officers.

"The points of difference were taken under advisement by the President who will render his decision upon them," Ross told reporters. "He will decide what form of unification will be the policy."

'Interesting Discussion'

The session lasted 90 minutes. Neither War Secretary Patterson nor Navy Secretary Forrestal would comment beyond saying it was a very interesting and full discussion.

Ross told the press later:

"They had what the president described as a 'very constructive' session."

Ross added that all the points of disagreement were "thoroughly discussed by both sides" and were then taken under advisement by the President.

Ross could not be specific as to the form the President's decision might take, nor could he say whether it would go to Congress in the form of a new bill.

Others at Meeting

In addition to the Navy and Army secretaries, those participating in the conference were General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief

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of Staff; Admiral Chester Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide; Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff and Capt. Clark Clifford, the President's naval aide.

In response to a question, Ross said that "all of this is moving toward unification."

Later Ross said that after the President "has resolved these points of difference his ideas will be the joint views of the Army and Navy and be presented to Congress in the regular way through appropriate committees as the basis of legislation."

Ross would not predict when this will be accomplished. There was general belief that many of the differences between the armed services have been ironed out during the past several weeks.

The War department has been advocating a single department under which the Army, Navy, and Air force would function as co-equal units.

The Navy is understood to favor retention of the present departmental set-up with an over-all coordinator operating under the president.

Other differences are reported to involve the future status of the Marines and retention by the Navy of control over its land based patrol planes.

U. S. TURNS OVER AZORES AIRPORT TO PORTUGUESE

JUN 5 1946

We Will Have Transit Use of Base for 18 Months, Byrnes Announces.

NO PERMANENT SITE ASKED

Secretary Denies U. S. or Britain Sought Peacetime Bases—British Also Leaving.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The United States has returned to Portugal its strategic wartime airport in the Azores, but is retaining transit use for eighteen months.

This was announced today by Secretary of State Byrnes. His statement said the eighteen months' use provision was made because of the maintenance of lines of communication with American occupation forces in Germany and Japan.

The British Government announced last night that it was returning its Azores base to Portugal with an eighteen months' transit right.

Reports have long been current that the United States and Britain have been seeking peacetime air bases in the Azores. Byrnes denied these reports today, in a news conference.

Byrnes's announcement said:

"Under a wartime agreement made with the Portuguese Government on November 20, 1944, the United States and Portugal constructed at Santa Maria Island in the Azores a modern and complete airport which played an important role during world war II.

"With the expiration of this wartime agreement the airport has been returned to the Portuguese Government for conversion to peacetime uses.

"Meanwhile, however, the United States will be permitted the continued transit use of airports in the Azores for eighteen months to maintain lines of communication with its occupation forces in Germany and Japan."

Cost $10,000,000.

Byrnes told reporters he believes the American investment in the Azores base was about $10,000,000.

Byrnes covered these other points at his news conference.

1. He still hopes that the four occupying Powers in Germany will make an investigation of German demobilization as was proposed at the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris.

2. The United States is making available 60,000 tons of coal to France for June from American military reserves in Germany. This is to help make up a deficit in French coal supplies. (This had previously been announced by the British as part of a general scheme to bolster French coal supplies.)

3. The United States has submitted proposals to Britain, France and Russia for a peace treaty for Austria in the form of a draft treaty. Byrnes would not disclose details.

4. Byrnes has no information to show that Britain intends to drop its requirement for disarming of belligerent factions in Palestine prior to admittance of 100,000 Jews proposed by an Anglo-American Palestine Commission.

Hawaii Statehood Unlikely in 1946

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—No congressional action on statehood for Hawaii will be taken this year unless there is a special session of Congress this fall.

The House Territories Committee agreed in a closed-door session today, Chairman Hugh Peterson (D.-Ga.) told reporters, to spend the remainder of the year "perfecting the record" by including with the testimony taken by a subcommittee in Hawaii last winter the communications, resolutions and statements received from all sections of the nation on the Hawaiian statehood question.

There will be no further formal hearings this year, Peterson said, unless a special session of Congress is called this fall. Present plans call for sine adjournment of the Seventy-ninth Congress in July.

WASHINGTON POST PUBLISHER NAMED WORLD BANK HEAD

JUN 5 1946

WASHINGTON, June 4. — (AP) The world bank today elected its first president — Eugene Meyer, publisher-editor of the Washington Post, one-time private banker and first board chairman of the RFC.

A strong advocate of loans to wartorn countries as a key to reconstruction abroad and business expansion at home, Meyer declared in a statement:

"The world is well aware today of the food famine. At the same time we must become equally aware that the world is starving for the products of industry.

"The bank was organized to promote reconstruction and development in both these essential activities."

Stepping at 70 into the role of global banker to cap a distinguished pr[illegible]vate and public career, Meyer promised to "devote my full energies" to the 38 - nation, $7,670,000,000 lending agency.

To Quit as Editor

The United States member of the bank's directorate, Emilio Collado, said he understood Meyer would retain ownership of the Washington Post but not the editorship, and will "not be responsible for its editorial policy." Meyer did not comment on this.

Unanimously, the 12 executive directors of the international bank for reconstruction and development chose Meyer at their morning session. The news quickly leaked, and was formally announced at a news conference held by Collado later.

Subsequently the White House disclosed that President Truman had suggested Meyer's name and was "delighted at the selection."

The bank presidency pays $30,000 a year tax-free, more than any U. S. official receives except Mr. Truman. The same salary goes to Camille Gutt of Belgium, head of the international monetary fund.

Both fund and bank were conceived at Bretton Woods, N. H., in 1944, and organized at the Savannah, Ga., international monetary conference two months ago. The bank's role is to lend funds for the reconstruction of war - shattered economies; the fund is to stabilize world moneys by short-term loans of currency; both are intended to foster world trade.

Election of an American was a foregone conclusion, for the nations tacitly agreed at Savannah that the country contributing most to the bank's multi-billion-dollar assets—and thus taking the biggest risk if there are defaults—should have the top job.

Selection a Surprise

But Meyer's selection was a surprise. Far-ranging speculation has touched on Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, Reserve Board Chairman Marriner Eccles and others, but missed the publisher entirely.

Preparing to take office in a few days, Meyer issued a statement saying he was "honored" by the election and felt "a profound sense of responsibility."

Meyer gave a strong clue to his views on foreign lending last Thursday in testimony favoring the British loan, before the House Banking committee. The whole future economy of America depends on restoration of world trade, he said.

The publisher declared this country's depression of 1919-20 stemmed largely from failure to give financial aid to the recovery of our former allies. He harked back to testimony he gave then and, he said, still applicable:

"Unless we extend credits to them (war-torn foreign countries) they will be unable to buy from us largely until they can restore their exports and sell to us and to others."

Jesse Jones Sees Road to Ruin In British Loan

Fears Exclusive Alliance With Empire; Czechs and Chinese Expect Credits

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Jesse Jones, spearheading the opposition to the $3,750,000,000 British loan agreement, declared today it would carry the United States "along the road toward financial ruin" and put it into an exclusive alliance with the British empire.

"We cannot stay strong if we continue to print dollars and scatter them to the four winds," the former Secretary of Commerce said in a letter to Brent Spence, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Banking Committee.

Meanwhile Vladimir Hurban, retiring Czechoslovakian Ambassador, disclosed that his country is seeking a $300,000 loan and he expects it soon. And Wei Tao-ming, the Chinese Ambassador, said virtual agreement has been reached for an extensive American credit to China; it has been reported at $500,000,000.

These two loans would be made by the Export-Import Bank and would not require specific Congressional approval, as does the proposed advance to Britain. The Ambassadors discussed the prospects with reporters at the State Department.

Want Collateral Put Up

Mr. Jones, former head of the huge government lending agencies, wrote that he is willing to help the British "to the extent we can afford to help them," but he feels America should demand that Britain put up collateral as security.

"We have fought two mean wars at the expense of millions of our best men and most of our stores and twice have saved the British Empire," Mr. Jones declared. "Now we are called upon in addition to sacrifices already made, including some $25,000,000,000 of lend-lease labor and materials for which we will get nothing, again to save the empire. . . .

"We must, of course, be friendly to and with the British, but we have already given them enough. If the loan is made as now proposed, it will, in all probability, prove to be another gift. Certainly, in addition, it will be a definite alliance with the British to the exclusion of other countries. That fact cannot be successfully denied."

A considerable portion of the House Banking Committee's loan consideration has been given to a discussion whether it would result in two world economic blocs—Britain and America on one hand and Russia on the other.

Eric Johnston Backs Loan

Supporting the loan, Eric Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, wrote to Mr. Spence that "the adoption of this agreement by Congress will have a salutary effect upon the whole American economy."

"For generations," he said, "Great Britain has been the principal trading country of the world. Before the recent war, the British people bought one-fifth of all the goods exported in the world. They were the largest single customers for American goods. They bought . . . a variety of products which this nation produced in surplus quantities. We shall need this outlet in the post-war period. . . .

"If Britain, the key nation in world trade and our best customer, can be placed in a position to remove exchange controls, quotas, preferences and other discriminatory practices, this fact will greatly expand world trade. The proposed agreement is the best and most practical means for bringing this about."

Jones's Points Against Loan

Mr. Jones gave these six specific points against the proposed loan:

1. It is unfair to the American people.

2. It is questionable whether the full amount is needed.

3. The deal is "most unbusinesslike."

4. "It sets a bad precedent. It forms an alliance with the British that we are unwilling to form with other countries, notwithstanding our advocacy and participation in the United Nations."

5. It continues to increase the United States debt "when we should be decreasing it. It carries us along the road toward financial ruin. It is a loan without collateral where collateral is available. The loan even if met 100 per cent, which it will not be, will cost the American people many hundreds of millions of dollars."

6. The loan agreement gives no guaranty to the elimination of empire preference trading, "a practice which is to our detriment."

Wants Money Spent in U. S.

"If your committee and the House of Representatives will truly represent the thought and wishes of the great majority of the American people," Mr. Jones wrote, "you will, in my unqualified opinion, amend this bill to require that any money for which security is not given be spent in this country principally for our surplus farm products.

"This will give the British the help they say they need and would be helpful to our farmers and workers even though in the last analysis, the taxpawer will foot the bill."

Atomic Energy Research Job Assigned to G. E.

JUN 5 1946

Company Signs Contract With Army for Operation of Huge Hanford Plant

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 4. — A major step toward putting the atom to work for the benefit of humanity was taken tonight when the War Department announced a contract with the General Electric Company for "an extensive research program" in atomic energy.

Under the contract, G. E. will take over from E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., the operation of the government's $347,000,000 plant at Hanford, Wash., about Sept. 1.

"It was at the urgent request of the government at a time of national emergency," the announcement said, "that the Du Pont company undertook the design, construction and operation of the Hanford works.

"The work was undertaken with the intention expressed to the War Department of retiring from the program as soon after the hostilities as was consistent with the government's plans. This decision was based on the fact that this program, in its peace-time aspects, lies primarily in the field of power generation and only to a limited extent in the chemical field in du Pont has always worked. At the

request of the Army the contract for operation of Hanford was extended until Dec. 31, 1946, with a provision that it could be terminated at an earlier date."

A statement by Charles E. Wilson, president of G. E., said the company accepts the responsibility because "it is of termendous importance to our national interest that we maintain and develop still further our country's pre-eminence" in the field of atomic energy, having in mind both its military applications and its tremendous peace-time potentialities

lar to that with du Pont in that the fee for all work to be performed is $1. The government will retain control of the plant.

The Hanford works will be operated by a manager with an advisory committee consisting of H. R. Winne, vice-president in charge of engineering policy; Dr. C. G. Suits, vice-president and director of the General Electric Research Laboratory, and Dr. Zay Jeffries, vice-president and general manager of the G. E. chemical department.

Colonel Frederick J. Clarke, area engineer, Hanford Engineer Works, in a statement said that G. E. hopes to retain the present working force, under substantially the same conditions of employment.

year.

Statistics On Diseases

The statistics for diseases were as follows:

Common respiratory diseases, 167 case per 1,00 men a year, compared to 324 in World War I, veneral diseas, 53 to 87; mumps, 4.3 to 56; measles, 3.1 to 24; diarrheal diseases, 21.4 to 22; pneumonias, 10.9 to 19; tuberculosis, 1.1 to 9.4; scarlet fever, 1.2 to 2.1.

The incidence of malaria was much higher in the recent war than in the first World War, the figures showing 18.9, compared to 3.8, in the last war.

New Maryland Center Planned

Surgeon General Kirk, at a news conference held during the exhibit, disclosed proposed plans of his department to establish an "army medical research and graduate training center" at Forest Glen, Md.

He said he envisioned it as a "national research institute" that would give the geenral public, the Veterans Administration and the medical profession—as well as the Army itself—the benefits of army medical research. The program must first be approved by the War Department and by Congress.

Kirk said his department also hopes for the ultimate establishment of a school of "global medicine"—a science born of global warfare as American troops pushed into remote corners of the Arctic and the tropics and encountered little-known maladies.

bill to the floor but has approved several amendments.

Bowles said these proposed changes would:

1. Raise the price of meat 40 or 50 per cent by the first of September.

2. Make the dairy product price increases authorized last week "only a curtain raiser to what lies ahead."

3. Make it impossible to hold rents at present levels.

4. Hike clothing prices ten per cent, adding "more than a billion dollars" a year to the public's apparel bill.

Flour Reduction Foreseen

5. Cut down the amount of flour for bread at home and trim grain shipments for famine relief.

Bowles, who reportedly is planning to resign if legislation now shaping up is finally approved, said he believes the bill the Senate committee will recommend "is flatly and absolutely impossible."

"No honest man would attempt to administer it," he declared.

"If we intend to sell out the public interest in an effort to please the pressure groups, let's be honest about that. Let's eliminate price and rent control once and for all."

"If all the people who say they are for it are here to vote for it, we'll carry that amendment," he asserted.

Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) called the Banking Committee together with the announced intention of seeking reversal of its previous decision to take price controls off meat and dairy products July 1.

Proxy Of Glass Lost

Although Wagner said he has reason to believe the previous two-vote margin favoring such action will melt away, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) observed that he knew of no change in the lineup. Since the earlier vote, the Administration has lost the support of a proxy from the late Senator Carter Glass (D., Va.).

With Republicans pushing for still further dilution of the OPA authority, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said he hopes President Truman will turn on the steam to save price controls.

Pepper's Declaration

"If Congress passes the bill in the form now before the committee, it would be the same thing as passing a law to cut wages ten per cent," the Florida Senator declared.

Pepper added that if Congress doesn't stand up against "economic pressure groups" he charged are trying to destroy price control, "we can't expect labor not to remonstrate."

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1—The new winter wheat crop, which has started coming in in Texas and Oklahoma, is running : per cent above pre-harvest expectations.

2—The Department of Agriculture drafted a plan for dipping into foreign relief wheat stocks to relieve conditions in the most acute bread shortage areas in the country.

Worst We Now

Herman Steen, executive secretary of the Millers National federation, said "this is the worst week the millers will have." Beteen 80 and 90 per cent of the nation's flour mills will shut down because of lack of wheat to grind into flour, he said.

He added, however, that the winter wheat harvest started in the Southwest in mid-May with excellent yields. He predicted the acute shortage would be considerably relieved by mid-to late July as more of the new crop reaches the mills.

The wheat harvest will run into September, moving gradually northward, with the grain being made available to the mills as it is harvested.

However, Steen said he saw no immediate boost in bread output, even if the government's plan for lending foreign-consigned wheat to mills "proves workable."

Red Tape Hinders

He said "government red tape," shipping the grain from elevators to the mills, getting the right "blend" for bread flour and delivering the flour to the bakers, would require a time lag of two or more weeks.

Under the government "loan" plan, a domestic mill qualifying for such wheat could get only enough to bring its supply up to one-half of its June allotment for domestic sale. Under a previous department order, domestic mills this month are allowed to distribute only 75 per cent, as much flour as the monthly average of 1945.

Although the prospect of relief was in sight, scarcely any city was without a bread shortage. With new supplies cut off or reduced to a trickle, sources in the baking industry said, most bakeries have had to dip into their own dwindling flour reserves for their current output.

Bread Gone by Noon

The Food Distributors association of Illinois said bread was "disappearing by noon" in bakeries and stores in Chicago and other Illinois cities.

In Minneapolis-St. Paul, large wholesale bakeries reported they were down to a two weeks reserve of flour stocks, compared with a normal four weeks supply. Smaller retail bakeries said they had a one week supply.

At Kansas City, Jess B. Smith, manager of the Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, said a "very critical" situation would result in bread flour from June 10 until the new wheat crop is available about July 1.

A spokesman for a large grocery chain in New York said he feared some bakeries would be forced to stop producing bread for a short time because of the flour shortage.

Early morning purchases by housewives depleted supplies.

Threaten to Strike

The Washington, D. C. local of the International Bakers and Confectionery Workers union threatened to strike within 48 hours unless more flour was made available. The union had set a walkout for today in protest against lowered earnings due to curtailed production, but deferred a shutdown at the request of the Senate Small business committee.

The bread supply in northern California groceries has been disappearing by about noon. Flour mills in the area have been operating three days a week. Southern California bakeries will exhaust their flour reserves between June 20 and July 10 unless new supplies are received.

Detroit bakeries reported they were operating at "less than 70 per cent of normal" with only a two weeks flour supply on hand.

Ralph S. Herman, vice president of the General Mills' Eastern division, indicated he anticipated little relief for the flour mills from the government's wheat loan plan. He told a meeting of New York state bakers that "the June situation is critical and there is only a slight ray of hope for July. All pipe lines to the mills are dry and it will take a little time for wheat, after it starts moving, to reach the mills."

Sees Six Weeks Lag

Lawrence H. Miller, president of the New York State Association of Retail Bakers, said in an interview that "we can't expect anything better before six weeks."

Walter Sands, president of the New England Flour Distributors, said that UNRRA purchases of wheat at 30 cents more per bushel than private buyers could pay constitutes a "government sponsored black market" and predicted that "at least 90 per cent" of New England's bakeries will be closed by June 15.

Sands said most warehouses supplying bakeries have been out of flour "for a minimum of two weeks."

Malcolm McCabe, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Groceries and Provision Dealers' association, reported a sharp decline in the rush for bread and reiterated a plea that housewives refrain from hoarding. He said Massachusetts stores have about a 60 per cent normal bread supply.

Big Flour Mills in Buffalo Grind Wheat for Export Only

All Production for Consumption Within United States Will End Soon Unless CCC Allots Some Grain.

Buffalo, June 4 (A. P.).—Flour mills in Buffalo, the world's largest milling-center, continued to grind flour for export today, but production of flour for consumption within the United States was nearing an end, milling executives have declared.

Spokesmen for the mills said that production of flour for export is the only thing that keeps the mills operating here. They asserted that most mills have used up practically all of the available wheat that can be made into flour for domestic consumption.

A complete shutdown of some mills in Buffalo in the next ten days appeared certain, the spokesmen added, unless wheat is obtained from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Local grain men said they do not know how much grain they could obtain under the Agriculture Department's program to lend wheat to mills. Meanwhile, Lawrence H. Miller of Buffalo, acting president of the New York State Association of Manufacturing Retail Bakers, predicted that all bakeries in the State may soon close one day a week, and possibly two days, because of the lack of flour.

Outlook Not Bright.

"The outlook is not promising," he told the association's fiftieth

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GI's Health Better Than In Last War

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The health of American soldiers during the past war was better than during the first World War, figures from the Army Surgeon General's office show.

Statistics on disease incidence for the army up to the first of this year were disclosed yesterday in a preview of an exhibit to be presented to the American Medical Association in San Francisco next month.

Disease, Wound Figures

Figured on a basis of per thousand troop-strength per year, the record shows:

The over-all disease rate was 649 in the World War II, compared with 852 in World War I, and the death rate from disease was 0.62 compare with 41.6.

Battle wounds and injuries took the same toll in each war—112 out of evcry 1,000 combat troops per

Bowles Calls Price Proposals A 'Fraud Against The People'

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Washington, June 4 (AP)—Chester Bowles tonight assailed pending Senate price control legislation as a "monstrous thing" which would "be enough to wreck our hopes of stability and full production."

The stabilization director, in a broadcast address, asserted that a price law with amendments which have been approved by the Senate Banking Committee "would be an outright fraud against the people of this country."

Addressing himself particularly to veterans and their families, Bowles said he will urge President Truman "with all the vigor at my command" to veto "in clear and ringing terms" any bill even resembling the previously approved House measure or the Senate committee proposals.

"A Cruel Deception"

"I cannot speak for the President of the United States," Bowles declared, "but it is my personal opinion that passage of such a bill would be a cruel deception."

The Senate Banking Committee has not yet reported a price-control

Thomas To Push Farm Price Move

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Chairman Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) of the Agriculture Committee claimed 50 Senate votes for his proposal to wipe out price controls on all basic farm commodities.

As the Senate Banking Committee met for the first of its showdown sessions on a bill to extend OPA's life for a year beyond June 30, Thomas said an unofficial canvass by farm organization leaders showed a majority of the Senate against continuing agriculture price controls.

Set To Urge Amendments

Thomas said once the bill is reported out to the floor he will press his amendment to lift the ceilings from cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, peanuts, livestock, milk, dairy products, poultry and fish.

FLOUR SHORTAGE HAS HIT 'BOTTOM,' MILLERS REPORT

Gradual Easing of Bread Situation May Start in Few Weeks.

MANY MILLS CLOSE

New Wheat Crop Above Expectations; Plan to Dip Foreign Relief Wheat.

CHICAGO, June 4 — (AP) The nation has struck "bottom" in the current domestic flour shortage, the Millers National Federation said today, and a gradual easing of the critical bread shortage may start in two or three weeks.

There were two signs the nation's worst bread famine soon will be [illegible] the same. They were:

NIGHT

annual convention here yesterday. "Some bakeries already are closing one day a week and all may eventually close two days a week, and take one to two weeks' vacation beginning July 1."

Harry C. Lautensack, president of the eastern division of General Mills, Inc., which operates the Washburn-Crosby mill, the nation's largest flour mill, said in a statement:

"The Washburn-Crosby mill still is operating at a reasonable rate on domestic and expert commitments. We hope to continue to do so as long as supplies of wheat are available."

Lautensack added that the Washburn-Crosby mill was a little better situated than other mills because it closed for repairs from May 19 to May 27 which "permitted us to extend our inventories."

A spokesman for Pillsbury's Buffalo mill, the city's second largest, said "we are scraping the bottom of the bin" on wheat that can be made into domestic flour.

An executive of International Milling Company's Buffalo mill, third largest in the city, said that within two weeks mills in Buffalo would be in a desperate situation because of lack of wheat.

The Standard Milling Company said it expects to close its Buffalo mill before the end of this week.

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U.S. Fighting Gangs Smuggling Tires

Washington, June 4 (AP)—A high Justice Department official disclosed today that smugglers are attempting to run tires into Mexico from the United States for sale at prices as much as double their cost in this country.

The border patrol and the customs patrol have smashed one ring, seized some members of two others and captured three trucks loaded with new tires and tubes since March 18, this official said. He added:

"The smuggling of automobile and truck tires across the international boundary started with the beginning of tire rationing. But then the tires were slipped from Mexico into El Paso, Texas, and other United States cities. Now, the scarcity and higher prices of tires prevailing in Mex[illegible] have changed the direction of [illegible] smuggling."

Gold Teeth Trip One Man

The official gave this account of how a smuggler's wide grin and three gold teeth resulted in the arrest of a member of one ring and the capture of a truckload of tires and tubes:

Border Patrol Inspectors Marland W. Spicher and Frank O. Cowan were parked in a patrol car along the international boundary near El Paso when they saw a truck approach and disappear behind a feed barn.

The truck soon reappeared and headed for Mexico. The officers gave chase on a narrow, rutted road. When the truck driver looked back, the inspectors—about 50 feet behind—saw a gleam of gold teeth in his mouth.

Anti-Bikini Suit Is Filed

Washington, June 4 (AP)—James J. Regan, Jr., a Philadelphia lawyer, has filed a taxpayer's suit seeking to block the use of naval vessels in the Bikini atom bomb tests, scheduled for about July 1.

Regan, in an action filed in District Court, contends the destruction of navy ships is prohibited by law. Defendants include Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Carl Spaatz and Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy.

Two Dead in Crash Of Navy Plane

Pensacola, Fla., June 4 (A. P.).—A Navy flying boat which crashed late yesterday on the Bay south of Pensacola carried two officers to their death and resulted in serious injury to a third. Officers at the naval air station here listed the dead as Lieut. Franklin Raymond Chic of Milwaukee, and Lieut. James L. Garafolo of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

British War Bride Comes To U.S. At Last

New York, June 4 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Garrett, 23-year-old British war bride who several times changed her mind about joining her American husband, former Tech. Sergt. John Garrett, of Orlando, Fla., arrived today by plane.

Mrs. Garrett was due to leave England last February but at the last minute decided to remain there. Yesterday, she again decided not to make the trip but changed her mind just before the plane took off.

She said of her husband: "I've [illegible] to find him and decide what we'll do. He didn't want to come to England and I didn't want to come to America."

Mrs. Garrett, who hasn't seen her husband since last July, left by rail for Florida.

740 Veterans Due On Five Ships

[By the Associated Press]

One vessel is scheduled to arrive at New York today with 725 returning service men, and four ships with fifteen personnel are due at San Diego, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.

Ships arriving:

At New York—Mahanoy City Victory, from Bremen (due originally yesterday), 725 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego—Two patrol craft and repair ship U.S.S. Indra, nine navy, four marines, two civilians.

At Seattle—Steamship Lawrence Gianella, from San Fernando, two army.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD BEVIN (320)
BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN DECLARED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN IDEAS OF SECURITY AND DEMOCRACY CONSTITUTED "ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES TO PEACE," AND SAID PERMANENT PEACE IN EUROPE COULD BE ASSURED "ONLY IF RUSSIA ENTERS FREELY INTO THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT."

BEVIN, REVIEWING THE DEADLOCKED PARIS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, URGED THE SOVIET UNION TO RECONSIDER ITS REJECTION OF THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR A FOUR-POWER PACT TO CONTROL GERMAN ARMAMENTS, AND TO GRASP THAT "GREAT OPPORTUNITY" BEFORE IT WAS TOO LATE.

"I SAY TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT IF YOU VALUE PEACE ABOVE ALL ELSE, DO NOT MISS IT: IT MAY NEVER COME AGAIN," THE FOREIGN SECRETARY DECLARED IN A SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"IF WE DON'T WANT TO HAVE TOTAL WAR WE MUST HAVE TOTAL PEACE," BEVIN ASSERTED.

LOOKING TOWARD A RESUMPTION OF THE FOUR-POWER TALKS JUNE 15, BEVIN SAID HE PROPOSED "TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT AT AGREEMENT BEFORE DECIDING ON ANY FINAL ALTERNATIVE COURSE." IF THE TALKS FAILED, HE SAID, HE WOULD INSIST UPON ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE DISPUTED EUROPEAN TREATIES BEFORE A 21-NATION GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

REPLYING TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, BEVIN DECLARED THAT "ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES TO PEACE" WAS THE SOVIET IDEA THAT THE RUSSIAN METHOD ALONE REPRESENTED DEMOCRACY, ALONG WITH THE IDEA THAT RUSSIA COULD HAVE SECURITY "ONLY WHEN EVERY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD HAS ADOPTED THE SOVIET SYSTEM." HE VIGOROUSL DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF ANY BRITISH-AMERICAN BLOC.

BEVIN ALSO PUT FORTH HIS OWN IDEA OF A FEDERATION OF GERMAN STATES, WHICH HE DECLARED WOULD BEST FIT INTO A LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. HE SAID BRITAIN WAS WILLING TO SEE THE SAAR GO TO FRANCE, BUT THAT IT LOOKED UPON THE RUHR VALLEY AS A GREAT POTENTIAL FOR PEACE AND RAISING STANDARDS OF LIVING THROUGHOUT EUROPE. HE SUGGESTED THE RUHR MIGHT BECOME A SEPARATE PROVINCE UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, TO BE FITTED ULTIMATELY INTO FEDERAL GERMANY.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, REFERRING TO THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE IN THE PARIS CONFERENCE, SAID: "IT IS DIFFICULT FOR US TO ACCEPT THE RULE OF ONE PARTY OR ONE NATION. IT IS AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION AND WE SHALL NEVER GET PEACE IF THAT GOES ON." #

"WE CANNOT GO ON IN A STATE OF WAR FOREVER," BEVIN ASSERTED.
U.S.AMBASSADOR TO LONDON W.AVERELL HARRIMAN SAT IN THE GALLERY ON HIS

ADD LON (NL Bevin) xxx Byrnes (Williams)

U.S.AMBASSADOR TO LONDON W.AVERELL HARRIMAN SAT IN THE GALLERY ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO PARLIAMENT SINCE HIS TRANSFER FROM MOSCOW, AS BEVIN URGED RUSSIA TO ACCEPT BYRNES' PROPOSAL FOR THE FOUR-POWER 25-YEAR PACT.

"I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT A FOUR-POWER PACT CARRIED OUT WITH VIGOR AND HONESTY BETWEEN US WOULD CREATE A SITUATION FAR MORE SECURE THAN HARNESSING A FEW SATELLITE STATES AS A BUTTRESS AGAINST AGGRESSION," HE SAID.

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SAYING THAT RUSSIAN REJECTION OF BYRNES' PLAN WAS A MATTER FOR "PROFO

SAYING THAT RUSSIAN REJECTION OF BYRNES' PLAN WAS A MATTER FOR "PROFOUND REGRET," HE ADDED:

"I MAKE ONE APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES. DO NOT BE DAUNTED BY A FIRST REFUSAL DUE TO UNJUSTIFIED SUSPICION."

FOR HIMSELF, HE SAID, HE LOOKED UPON IT "AS GIVING THE GREATEST POSSIBLE HOPE FOR THE REMOVAL OF MISUNDERSTANDING AND THE CREATION OF CONFIDENCE."

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"THERE IS, I THINK, RATHER UNFORTUNATELY RUNNING ALL THROUGH THE SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF OUR SOVIET FRIENDS A THEORY THAT THEY ALONE REPRESENT THE WORKERS, THAT THEY ALONE ARE DEMOCRATIC. X X X

"THIS LEADS TO THE IDEA THAT THE SECURITY OF RUSSIA CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED WHEN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD HAS ADOPTED THE SOVIET SYSTEM.

"THIS, I THINK, IS ONE OF THEIR GREATEST HANDICAPS AND A GREAT OBSTACLE TO PEACE. X X X

"I DON'T DENY THE RIGHT OF RUSSIA TO PURSUE HER OWN WAY OF ACHIEVING AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, BUT FOR US IN THIS COUNTRY WHO STARTED OUR INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION OVER 150 YEARS AGO, TO ADOPT THE RUSSIAN METHOD WOULD REALLY BE RETROGRESSIVE AND NOT REPRESENT PROGRESS.

"IF WE ARE TO GET REAL AGREEMENT ON BOTH SIDES, WE MUST UNDERTAKE TO DEVELOP OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN OUR OWN WAY WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE ONE SYSTEM UPON THE OTHER."

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WITH BEVIN

LONDON, JUNE 4--(AP)--LONDON NEWSPAPERS TONIGHT RATED FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS AMONG THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IN MANY YEARS AND GENERALLY INTERPRETED IT AS A "LAST OFFER" OF FULL COOPERATION TO RUSSIA.

THE DAILY MAIL, OFTEN CRITICAL OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC POLICIES, SAID BEVIN HAD "SPOKEN PLAINLY ENOUGH" THAT THERE COMES A TIME WHEN "PATIENCE AND TOLERANCE ARE NO LONGER EFFECTIVE."

THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SPOKE "COMMON SENSE."

THE DAILY SKETCH SAID THE HOUSE LISTENED WITH "STRAINED, TENSE SILENCE" TO BEVIN'S "SOMBRE BLUNT PHRASES" AND NOTED THE ABSENCE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS WHILE "THE SHADOW OF RUSSIA'S ISOLATIONIST POLICY HUNG HEAVILY."

THE PAPERS ALL ENDORSED BEVIN'S HOPE OF IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

MC 726PED JUNE 4

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IDENTICAL NOTES FROM LONDON AND WASHINGTON HAD ASSURED FRANCE OF AID IN SOLVING HER COAL CRISIS.

THE NOTES, HANDED TO FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT IN PARIS BY U.S.AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR ALFRED DUFF COOPER, PROMISED:

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AN INCREASE IN THE JUNE COAL ALLOTMENT TO FRANCE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION FROM 900,000 TONS TO 1,125,000 TONS.

ASSURANCE OF 195,000 TONS OF ANTHRACITE FROM THE UNITED STATES BY EARLY JUNE.

A LOAN OF 60,000 TONS OF COAL FROM AMERICAN MILITARY RESERVES IN GERMANY, FOR ALLOCATION BY THE ECO, OF WHICH A "MAJOR PART" WILL GO TO FRANCE.

A LOAN OF 100,000 TONS TO THE ECO BY BRITAIN, WITH SUGGESTION THAT 35,000 TONS BE PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF FRANCE.

IN WASHINGTON, THE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION REPORTED THAT 285,706 GROSS TONS OF COAL WERE LOADED FOR EXPORT TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES DURING THE PERIOD MAY 1-27.

IN ADDITION THE AGENCY'S SCHEDULE CALLED FOR THE LOADING OF 70,000 MORE TONS DURING THE LAST WEEK OF MAY, BUT REPORTS OF ACTUAL LOADINGS FOR THIS PERIOD WERE INCOMPLETE. A STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE MINERS BEGAN MAY 31.

LOADINGS DURING THE MAY 1-27 PERIOD INCLUDED 191,000 ANTHRACITE "FINES." THIS COAL WAS DESCRIBED AS A "DRUG ON THE MARKET" IN THIS COUNTRY, ALTHOUGH USABLE IN EUROPE WHEN MADE INTO BRIQUETS. OTHER SHIPMENTS INCLUDED 45,000 TONS OF LOW-GRADE BITUMINOUS COAL FROM THE MISSOURI-OKLAHOMA-ARKANSAS AREA, 1,181 TONS OF BITUMINOUS COKE, AND 48,481 TONS OF BITUMINOUS COAL FROM DEACTIVATED ARMY CAMPS IN TEXAS.

SCHEDULED FOR SHIPMENT, BUT NOT YET REPORTED OFFICIALLY, WERE 40,000 TONS OF ANTHRACITE "FINES" AND 30,000 TONS OF BITUMINOUS.

SINCE AUG. 1, 1945, A TOTAL OF 12,872,812 TONS OF COAL WERE LOADED FOR EXPORT. OF THIS, 10,852,313 TONS WENT TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES, AND THE REMAINDER TO OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-TOM WILLIAMS, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, SAID TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INTENDS "TO GET RID OF ALL LABOR CONTROLS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

"PEOPLE ARE TIRED OF BEING ORDERED ABOUT," HE SAID. BUT HE ADDED THAT ONE OF BRITAIN'S MAIN PROBLEMS IS "GETTING AND KEEPING LABOR WHERE IT IS NEEDED FOR THE RECOVERYY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY."

"WE MUST RELY ON EVERY INDIVIDUAL BEING READY TO CONSIDER NOT ONLY WHAT JOB HE WOULD LIKE TO DO BUT WHAT JOB IS THE ONE IN WHICH HE CAN BEST SERVE HIS COUNTRY AT THIS CRITICAL HOUR," HE SAID.

EARLIER HE ANNOUNCED CUTS IN RATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "VERY TRAGIC, ALMOST DISASTROUS."

FEEDSTUFFS FOR DAIRY HERDS AND DOMESTIC PIGS AND POULTRY WILL BE REDUCED 40 PER CENT AND THOSE FOR COMMERCIAL PORK AND POULTRY PRODUCERS WILL BE CUT 50 TO 60 PER CENT, HE SAID. ff

NEW YORK, NY. JUNE 4-(AP)- THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BENJAMIN COHEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, HAS LEFT FOR COPENHAGEN TO ATTEND THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS.

BEFORE HIS RETURN WITHIN A MONTH COHEN WILL MAKE PRELIMINARY STUDIES IN COPENHAGEN, THE HAGUE, BRUSSELS, PARIS AND GENEVA LOOKING TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF SETTING UP BRANCH OFFICES OF THE U.N. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION IN EUROPE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

(END IT) JUN 5 1946

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 4--(AP)---THE JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS IN COPENHAGEN ADOPTED 16 TO 0 TODAY A RESOLUTION TO FORM A NEW INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS IMMEDIATELY.

THE NEWLY PROVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER FORMAL QUESTIONS WERE LEFT OPEN FOR A STEERING COMMITTEE TO DECIDE.

DURING DISCUSSION BEFORE THE VOTE THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION ISSUED A COUNTER PROPOSAL FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO BE FORMED AT A NEW CONGRESS, PARTLY BECAUSE ONLY 20 NATIONS ARE REPRESENTED HERE. THEY THIS INSISTED ON THIS PROPOSAL, BUT FINALLY APPROVED PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION.

DELEGATE VAN DEN BERG OF THE NETHERLANDS SAID THAT A WORLD ORGANIZATION WHICH COULD ONLY BE FOUNDED ON WORLD FREEDOM. WILHELM THORMANN OF SWITZERLAND SAID IT WAS A DISAGREEMENT ON PRESS FREEDOM WHICH KEPT HIS COUNTRY OUT OF THE OLD FEDERATION. HE A THAT DECLARED THE QUESTION WAS BASIC.

TWO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NEWSPAPERMEN--- THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES JOURNALISTES AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS OF ALLIED OR FREE COUNTRIES---WERE DISSOLVED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

JUN 5 1946

LEDKOWS SECOND 1300 JRT 350PED

PARIS, JUNE 4-(AP)-A UNION SPOKESMAN PREDICTED TODAY THAT FRENCH LONGSHOREMEN WOULD REFUSE TO LOAD ANY U.S. ARMY-MANNED SHIPS SENT TO REPLACE STRIKE-BOUND VESSELS IF AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMEN STRUCK JUNE 15.

LOUIS SAILLANT, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, SAID THE WFTU HAD SENT OUT NOTICES ASKING ITS NATIONAL SECTIONS TO DECIDE ON "MEASURES OF SOLIDARITY" AMONG EUROPE'S SEAFARING NATIONS TOWARD THE STRIKE.

HE CITED THE FRENCH CASE AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE RESPONSES HE EXPECTED.

JJ242PED

THE DEPUTIES AGREED TO AN OVERALL LIMITATION ON AIR FORCES FOR HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA, BUT THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE INSISTED ON GIVING BULGARIA A PROPORTIONATELY LARGER NUMBER OF COMBAT PLANES THAN OTHER NATIONS. THE UNITED STATES, SUPPORTED BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE, HELD THAT THERE WAS NO REASON, POLITICAL OR MILITARY, FOR FAVORING BULGARIA.

JJ345PED ADD PARIS (Big 4) XXX RPTD JUN 5 1946

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY--1ST ADD LICHFIELD X X X LINE SERVICE.

BARR'S ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN TESTIMONY ABOUT LICHFIELD POLICIES FROM ANOTHER FORMER LICHFIELD OFFICERS ALSO WERE FRUSTRATED BY THE WITNESS'S REFUSAL TO TALK.

CAPT.JOSEPH A. ROBERTSON OF AKRON, OHIO, AWAITING TRIAL ON BRUTALITY CHARGES, TURNED ASIDE SEVERAL QUESTIONS WITH THE OBJECTION THAT THE ANSWERS "MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE ME." THE COURT UPHELD HIM.

KILIAN INSISTED HIS TESTIMONY "COULD NOT BE INCRIMINATING, BECAUSE I HAVE DONE NOTHING WRONG." BUT WHEN THE COURT THEN ORDERED HIM TO ANSWER A QUESTION, HE SAID: "UNDER DURESS AND IN ORDER NOT TO JEOPARDIZE MY RIGHTS, I WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE 24TH ARTICLE OF WAR AND REFUSE TO ANSWER."

THE 24TH ARTICLE PERMITS A MILITARY WITNESS TO REFUSE TO ANSWER A QUESTION WHICH MIGHT INCRIMINATE OR DEGRADE HIM OR WHICH IS NOT MATERIAL TO THE CASE. JUN 5 1946

FOUR MORE ENLISTED MEN ALSO REFUSED TO TESTIFY TODAY IN ANOTHER TRIAL, THAT OF LT. GRANVILLE CUBAGE OF OKLAHOMA CITY. THEIR REFUSAL BROUGHT TO 18 THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BALKED AT HELPING THE PROSECUTION IN PROTEST AGAINST WHAT THEY CALLED "UNFAIR" TREATMENT BY THE ARMY. ALL WERE CITED BY THE COURTS FOR DISCIPLINARY MEASURES, BUT NONE IS A DEFENDANT.

30-24 — 3139

LT.LEONARD W.ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., DEFENDANT IN A THIRD TRIAL GOING ON SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE OTHERS, WAS ACCUSED BY A WITNESS OF BEATING A LICHFIELD PRISONER SO HARD HE BROKE A CLUB.

"THEN HE GOT ANOTHER CLUB AND RESUMED THE BEATING," SAID PVT. DANIEL MACMILLAN, 222 JERSEY ST., HARRISON, N.J., THE WITNESS.

MACMILLAN TESTIFIED HE SAW THE BEATING WHILE HE HIMSELF WAS A GUARDHOUSE PRISONER AT LICHFIELD. JUN 5 1946

W1233PED

DACHAU, JUNE 4-(AP)-A NAZI SS SERGEANT TOLD THE MALMEDY MASSACRE TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE ORDERED NOT TO MAKE PRISONERS OF ANY AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIERS BUT WERE TO "BUMP THEM OFF."

SGT.PAUL ZWIGART, ONE OF 74 NAZIS ON TRIAL FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF UNARMED AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS IN THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE, RECALLED THAT HE WAS TOLD BY A SUPERIOR:

"PRESUMABLY WE FACE NIGGER TROOPS. IF THIS IS TRUE, NATURALLY NO PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE TAKEN. WE WILL GIVE IT TO THOSE HALF-MONKEYS."

JJ346PED

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JUNE 4-(AP)-AMERICAN SHIPMENTS OF BREAD GRAINS TO GERMANY TOTALLED 65,000 TONS IN THE LAST HALF OF MAY, LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY TOLD MINISTER-PRESIDENTS OF THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE TODAY.

THE DEPUTY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR SAID THE UNITED STATES STILL WAS SHORT 11,000 TONS IN ITS PROMISED DELIVERY OF A TOTAL OF 100,000 TONS OF GRAIN FOR APRIL AND MAY.

B606PED

NAPLES, IN THE SOUTH, WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE CAST 80 PER CENT OF ITS VOTES FOR THE RETENTION OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY AND 42-YEAR-OLD KING UMBERTO II. THE EARLY RETURNS FROM MILAN, ON THE OTHER HAND, SHOWED THE REPUBLIC LEADING, 76,364 TO 33,709.

THE ONLY FIGURES IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FROM ROME WERE IN THE VOTING FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. SEVENTY-NINE DISTRICTS GAVE THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS 14,696 VOTES, THE COMMUNISTS 4,602, AND THE SOCIALISTS 4,487. ADD ROME (DAY ELECTIONS) XX X 4,487 (Brie)

THE SOCIALISTS IN MILAN WERE LEADING WITH 216,000 VOTES TO 167,000 FOR THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND 154,000 FOR THE COMMUNISTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY, HEADED BY FORMER PREMIER VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, WAS AHEAD IN NAPLES WITH 21,625 VOTES, AS AGAINST 19,127 FOR THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS.

THE PORT OF LIVORNO (LEGHORN) GAVE 70 PERCENT OF ITS VOTES TO THE REPUBLIC AND THE COMMUNISTS TOOK AN EARLY LEAD THERE, WITH THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND SOCIALISTS TRAILING IN THAT ORDER.

COMMUNISTS ALSO WERE AHEAD IN GENOA, BOLOGNA, MODENA AND MANTOVA.

FOURTEEN COMMUNES OF THE PROVINCE OF GENOA CAST 8,287 VOTES FOR THE REPUBLIC AND 4,950 FOR THE MONARCHY. THE REPUBLIC LEAD 20,922 TO 7,254 IN BOLOGNA. AN ANSA DISPATCH FROM CAGLIARI SAID THAT CITY SUPPORTED THE MONARCHY. FORTY DISTRICTS IN COMO GAVE THE REPUBLIC A MAJORITY

OF 9,318 TO 7,300.
IN REGGIO EMILA, 19 DISTRICTS GAVE THE REPUBLIC A MAJORITY OF 6,911 TO 2,283. IN THE SAME CITY, 63 DISTRICTS GAVE THE COMMUNISTS 15,618, AS AGAINST 7,986 FOR THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND 7,911 FOR THE SOCIALISTS.
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LED IN THE EARLY RETURNS FROM VENICE, VICENZA, FLORENCE, VIAREGGIO AND UDINE.
NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS IS EXPECTED BEFORE FRIDAY.
A TOTAL OF 28,000,000 VOTERS WERE REGISTERED FOR THE ELECTIONS AND 52 PARTIES, 11 OF WHICH PRESENTED NATIONWIDE TICKETS, PARTICIPATED.
VS335AED

JUN 5 1946

Damascus, Syria, June 4-(AP)-President Beshara El Khoury of Lebanon will visit Turkey next week in what informants here said would be an effort to smooth the way to draw Turkey into a Middle Eastern bloc of Arab nations.

Delegates from the seven states of the Arab league, representing practically all the Middle East except Turkey, will meet in extraordinary session to discuss Palestine Saturday at Bludan near Damascus.

MAKE THE TRIP TO ANKARA

Beshara El Khoury will visit the Syrian capital offidally on Friday in a visit which will complement that made last march by Former Premier Nuri Es Said Pasha of Iraq, who is believed to have acted as an intermediary for Syria.

Turkish-Syrian relations are believed to have been discussed at the conference of Arab leaders in Egypt last month, sources primarily interested in Arab affairs said. Apparently THE LEBANESE PRESIDENT Beshara el-Khoury will try to further reconciliation of the differences between Turkey and Syria, including the claims to disputed Hatay (Alexandretta.)

The informants said that the "terrifying" aspect of the situation is that the overtures might be taken by Russia as reason enough to deprive the Arab world of its support, if and when such Arab problems as Palestine are placed before the United Nations security council. Russian relations with Turkey have been strained in recent months.

HONOLULU, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE LINER MONTEREY DOCKED BRIEFLY TODAY, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES WITH 778 AUSTRALIAN WAR BRIDES AND YOUNGSTERS.

JUN 5 1946

MOLLY KAVALENKO, WHOSE HUSBAND, NICHOLAS, LIVES AT 314 E. 91 ST., NEW YORK, PREDICTED THAT IF ANY OF THE WIVES ABOARD RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA, THEY WOULD TAKE THEIR HUSBANDS WITH THEM.

JUDITH OZNICKI, WIFE OF JOSEPH OZNICKI, 1325 W.LISTON ST., SOUTH BEND, IND., REMARKED THAT SHE COULDN'T WAIT TO SEE WHAT KIND OF A FOOTBALL TEAM NOTRE DAME HAS THIS YEAR.

MRS. DONALD MORDT FACED A LONG JOURNEY TO 214 ORA ST., DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., AND MRS. CLIVE WILLEY WAS HEADED FOR HER HUSBAND'S HOME AT 381 LAWRENCE RD., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HJ731PCS

30.24-3141

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIALS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-A NEW DEFENSE ATTEMPT TO CHALLENGE THE ALLIED TRIAL OF JAPAN'S WARTIME LEADERS WAS KILLED BLUNTLY AND QUICKLY TODAY.

DAVID F.SMITH, WASHINGTON, D.C., COUNSEL FOR FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER KOKI HIROTA, ASKED LEAVE TO FILE A NEW MOTION ATTACKING JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND QUESTIONING GENERAL MACARTHUR'S AUTHORITY TO SET UP SUCH A COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB DENIED SMITH'S REQUEST WITHOUT CONVENING THE 10 OTHER JUSTICES AND WITHOUT CITING HIS REASONS, SMITH ASSERTED.

THE RECESS TRIBUNAL IS SCHEDULED TO RESUME TRIAL OF WARTIME PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND THE OTHER 27 DEFENDANTS JUNE 13. IT HEARD CHIEF PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN'S OPENING STATEMENT YESTERDAY.

JOSEPH W.BALLANTINE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE AND AN EXPERT ON FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, ARRIVED BY AIR TODAY TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION IN CONNECTION WITH INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.

BALLANTINE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY DR.BRENDAN BROWN, INTERNATIONAL LAW EXPERT FROM CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON,5 D.C., WHO WAS ASKED TO SERVE AS SPECIAL ADVISOR TO PROSECUTOR KEENAN. KEENAN IS DUE TO LEAVE FRIDAY FOR A BRIEF REST IN THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER.

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS GAVE FULL ACCOUNTS OF KEENAN'S CONDEMNATION OF JAPAN'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY AND THE MEN ON TRIAL. EXTRA STOCKS OF NEWSPRINT WERE USED BY SOME PAPERS TO COVER THE 15,000-WORD STATEMENT.

IN AN EDITORIAL IN TODAY'S EDITIONS, YOMIURI SPOKE OF KEENAN'S ADDRESS AS "SEVERE," BUT "A MILESTONE FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF A PEACEFUL JAPAN."

JUN 5 1946

J0941PCS

TOKYO, JUNE 4-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM B.BRADFORD, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WILL BE HOST TO LT.GEN.SINOVI PECHKOFF, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH LIAISON MISSION, AT A LUNCHEON THURSDAY.

GENERAL PECHKOFF WILL BE GREETED WITH A 15-GUN SALUTE ON HIS ARRIVA AND PRESENTED WITH A SAMURAI SWORD BY BRADFORD.

FJ5A0ACS

BIKINI, JUNE 4-(AP)-VICE ADM.W.P.BLANDY'S ATOMIC TASK FORCE ALREADY IS SURVEYING THE BIKINI AREA FOR THE THIRD TEST EVEN WHILE STILL BUSY WITH PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST.

BLANDY SAID TODAY HE WILL GO OUT ON A DESTROYER THURSDAY TO STUDY WINDS, CURRENT AND THE OCEAN BEACH OFF THE SOUTHWEST END OF BIKINI ATOLL. HE HOPES TO LEARN IF THE AREA CAN BE USED FOR THE THIRD EXPERIMENT, TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED EARLY NEXT YEAR.

HE SAID IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO LOCATE TARGETS SHIPS ABOUT A MILE OUTSIDE BARRIER REFFS IN APPROXIMATELY 5,000 FEET OF WATER FOR THE DEEP UNDERSEA EXPLOSION. SHIPS MIGHT BE TETHERED TO MILE-LONG HAWSERS SECURED TO BIKINI'S ISLANDS AND REEFS. OR THEY MIGHT BE KEPT ON THE TARGET BY RADIO CONTROL.

PECULIAR ACTION OF THE TIDES RUSHING IN AND OUT OF BIKINI LAGOON THROUGH PASSES BETWEEN THE REEFS COMPLICATES THE PROBLEM. THE SHELF ON WHICH THE ATOLL RESTS SLOPES DOWNWARD AT A 45-DEGREE ANGLE. BLANDY SAID DETONATION OF THE SUBMERGED BOMB TOO NEAR THE SLOPE MIGHT GIVE A HIGHLY ARTIFICIAL REACTION AGAINST THE SHIPS BECAUSE THE WALL OF THE SHELF MIGHT REFLECT THE BLAST.

DS714APS

BIKINI, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE ATOM BOMB TEST BOSSES LEARNED TODAY THAT SECURITY ORDERS ARE BEING FOLLOWED STRICTLY.

VICE ADM.W.P.BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE, AND REAR ADM.W.S.PARSONS, CHIEF OF THE TECHNICAL STAFF, CAME ASHORE FOR THEIR FIRST INSPECTION OF INSTALLATIONS. AS THEY REACHED THE RESTRICTED AREA, A SECURITY OFFICER ASKED TO SEE THEIR IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

THE ADMIRALS FUMBLED THROUGH THEIR POCKETS; SHEEPISHLY SAID THEIR CARDS WERE ON THEIR SHIP.

DS720APS NM

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 4--(AP)--HERBERT HOOVER ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON HIS SURVEY OF WORLD FOOD SUPPLIES.

MC 905PED JUNE 4 AQ01730

JUN 5 1946

BOX WITH DRAFT

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-HERE ARE THE PAY INCREASES APPROVED BY THE SENATE TONIGHT FOR ENLISTED MEN AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES COMPARED WITH THOSE VOTED BY THE HOUSE, AND PRESENT PAY.

RANK	SENATE	HOUSE	PRESENT
7TH GRADE			
PRIVATE AND APPRENTICE SEAMEN	$75	$75	$50
6TH GRADE			
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AND SEAMAN SECOND CLASS	$80	$80	$54
5TH GRADE			
CORPORAL AND SEAMAN FIRST CLASS	$90	$90	$66
4TH GRADE			
SERGEANT AND THIRD CLASS PETTY OFFICER	$100	$100	$78
3RD GRADE			
STAFF SGT. AND 2ND CLASS PETTY OFFICER	$108	$115	$96
2ND GRADE			
JCH.SGT. AND 1ST CLASS PETTY OFFICER	$118	$135	$114
1ST GRADE			
MASTER SGT., 1ST SGT. AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	$140	$165	$138.

THE HOUSE ALSO APPROVED INCREASES OF 20 PER CENT FOR LOWER GRADES OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND FIRST AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS AND 10 PERCENT INCREASE FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS BUT THE SENATE DID NOT ACT ON THESE GROUPS.

EGK1036PES NM

JUN 5 1946

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-AN UNRRA FOOD CONSULTANT WILL BE IN SOUTH DAKOTA LATE THIS WEEK TO DISCUSS PURCHASE OF RANGE HORSES FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD AS WORK ANIMALS AND FOR FOOD.

RANGE HORSES ARE USUALLY MILD, BUT IN SOME INSTANCES RANCHERS TURN BROKEN HORSES ON THE RANGE WHEN THEY ARE NOT NEEDED FOR RANCH.

JAMES T.BURT OF THE AGENCY'S FOOD SECTION WILL ARRIVE IN PIERRE THURSDAY, REP.CASE (R-SC) TOLD A REPORTER TODAY. GOVERNOR SHARPE WILL TAKE HIM TO CHAMBERLAIN, TO ADDRESS THE SOUTH DAKOTA STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

BURT THEN PLANS TO SPEND AT LEAST TWO MORE DAYS IN THE STATE TALKING WITH STOCKMEN AT RAPID CITY, FAITH AND BELLE FOURCHE, CASE ADDED. MONTANA STOCKMEN ARE TRYING TO ARRANGE A MEETING WITH HIM IN MILES CITY NEXT WEEK.

CASE SAID MORE THAN 130 RANCHERS HAVE WRITTEN HIM THEY WOULD LIKE TO SELL HORSES TO UNRRA FOR FOOD OR DRAFT ANIMALS IN DEVASTATED COUNTRIES, ONE SAYING HE HAS 1,000 HEAD HE MUST KILL IF HE CANNOT SELL THEM. HOWEVER, HE SAID, THE RANCHERS
FEEL THE PRESENT PRICE OF A CENT TO A CENT AND A HALF A POUND IS NOT ENOUGH TO PAY FOR ROUNDING UP THE HORSES.

"THE STOCKMEN WANT FIVE CENTS A POUND," CASE EXPLAINED, "BUT CAN TAKE LESS. I HAVE BEEN TOLD BY THE OPA THAT THE PRICE COULD BE RAISED TO THREE CENTS WITHOUT UPSETTING THE BALANCE OF OTHER MEAT PRICES, AND I THINK THIS WOULD BRING IN A LOT OF HORSES."

CASE SAID THERE IS NO RELIABLE ESTIMATE OF HOW MANY HORSES ARE AVAILABLE ON THE SOUTH DAKOTA RANGES. "THE GOVERNMENT COULD GET THIS MEAT FOR LESS THAN A THIRD OF WHAT IT IS PAYING FOR BEEF," CASE COMMENTED.

RANGE HORSES AVERAGE ABOUT 1,150 TO 1,200 POUNDS, HE ESTIMATED. THEY ARE LARGE ONLY WHERE INDIVIDUAL GROWERS HAVE INTRODUCED HEAVY STRAINS OF DRAFT HORSES, SUCH AS PERCHERONS, TO BUILD THEIR HERDS.

J311AES JUN 5 1946

OKLAHOMA CITY, JUNE 4-(AP)-FIORELLO LAGUARDIA LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TODAY WITH THE WORD THAT OKLAHOMA WHEAT FARMERS WERE READY TO DUMP THEIR GRAIN "ON THE GROUND" UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT CHANGES ITS REQUISITION POLICY.

A COMMITTEE OF 43 FARMERS TOLD LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNRRA, THAT UNDER THE REQUISITION POLICY THERE IS NO PROVISION TO COMPENSATE FOR FUTURE PRICE INCREASES. THE REQUISITION ORDER REQUIRES AT LEAST 90 PER CENT OF ALL WHEAT DELIVERED AT AN ELEVATOR BE SOLD TO THE COMMODITY CORPORATION AT CEILING PRICES.

SPOKESMEN FOR THE GROUP--LYLE HAGUE OF CHEROKEE, ROY BENDER OF ENID, JOHN TAYLOR OF MOUNTAIN VIEW AND FRED PERCEY OF STILLWATER--SAID THAT BEFORE OKLAHOMA FARMERS WOULD COMPLY WITH THE ORDER THEY WOULD STORE THEIR GRAIN IN "CHICKEN HOUSES, BARNS AND DUMP IT ON THE GROUND."

THEY CHARGED THE GOVERNMENT WITH GIVING SOUTHWESTERN WHEAT FARMERS A RAW DEAL BY GIVING NORTHERN FARMERS A 30-CENT A BUSHEL BONUS AND HIGHER PRICES AFTER WHEAT IN THIS AREA ALREADY HAD BEEN MARKETED.

LAGUARDIA TOLD THE GROUP AT A CONFERENCE, ARRANGED BY LEO W.SMITH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION FOR OKLAHOMA, THAT HE WOULD CARRY THEIR PLEA FOR PRICE PROTECTION TO CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN. LAGUARDIA LEFT FOR WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT AFTER ADDRESSING A MASS MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FAMINE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

ET334ACS JUN 5 1946

MOON BLINDNESS (280)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-ARMY VETERINARIANS BELIEVE THEY HAVE DEVELOPED A MEANS OF PREVENTING SO-CALLED "MOON BLINDNESS"--AN EYE DISEASE AMONG HORSES AND MULES THAT COSTS AMERICAN HORSEMEN ALONE MORE THAN $17,000,000 A YEAR.

THIS WAS RELATED TO A REPORTER TODAY BY MAJOR T.C.JONES DURING AN EXHIBIT OF WARTIME MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF AID TO MAN AND BEAST.

JONES, OF THE VETERINARIAN DIVISION OF THE ARMY SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, SAID THE SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE DISEASE IS "PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA" BUT THAT IT HAS BEEN CALLED "MOON BLINDNESS" BECAUSE OF THE ERRONEOUS SUPERSTITION OF ANCIENTS THAT IT WAS DUE TO CHANGES IN THE MOON.

HE ADDED THAT ARMY STUDIES INDICATED THE DISEASE--WHICH IS MARKED BY COMPLETE OR PARTIAL BLINDNESS--IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH A DEFICIENCY OF RIBOFLAVIN (BITAMIN B-2) IN THE DIET.

WHILE SAYING THAT DIETS HIGH IN RIBOFLAVIN APPARENTLY PREVENTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALADY AMONG A GROUP OF ARMY HORSES STUDIED, JONES EMPHASIZED THAT RIBOFLAVIN IS NOT A TREATMENT FOR THE DEVELOPED DISEASE. HE SAID THERE IS NO KNOWN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR IT.

JONES SAID THAT IN 1943 ARMY HORSES AND MULES SUFFERED A RELATIVELY HIGH INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE AT FRONT ROYAL, VA. TO WHERE, BECAUSE GROWING CONDITIONS FOR FORAGE WERE POOR, THE ANIMALS WERE FED MORE GRAIN THAN HAY. GRAIN, HE ADDED, CONTAINS MUCH LESS RIBOFLAVIN THAN HAY.

SOME 50 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 HORSES AT THE POST WERE AFFECTED, COMPARED WITHA GENERAL ARMY RATE OF ABOUT SIX ANIMALS PER 1,000.

VETERINARIANS TOOK ONE GROUP OF 130 HORSES AMONG WHICH THE ATTACK RATE HAD BEEN HIGHEST AND FED THESE HORSES A SPECIAL DIET CONTAINING 40 MILLIGRAMS OF RIBOFLAVIN FOR A YEAR. NOT A SINGLE NEW CASE OF THE DISEASE DEVELOPED.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD, THE ATTACK RATE OF THE DISEASE AMONG OTHER HORSES ON THE POST, WHICH HAD NOT BEEN FED THE SPECIAL DIET, REMAINED THE SAME AS BEFORE.

SINCE 1944, JONES SAID, ALL HORSES ON THE POST HAVE BEEN FED THE SPECIAL RIBOFLAVIN-ENRICHED RATION AND NOT A SINGLE NEW CASE OF THE DISEASE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED.

JAA6AES

30.24-3143

AIR RECORDS (450)

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, O., JUNE 4-(AP)-TWENTY-ONE NEW WORLD FLIGHT RECORDS WERE CLAIMED TODAY BY THE ARMY AIR FORCES, INCLUDING TOP SPEEDS APPROACHING 500 MILES PER HOUR BY JET PROPELLED FIGHTER PLANES.

A POSTWAR LOCKHEED P-80 SHOOTING STAR FIGHTER AVERAGED 495 MILES AN HOUR ON ONE RECORD RUN OF 100 KILOMETERS, OR ABOUT 62 MILES, APRIL 19, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. THE FORMER MARK OF 394 MILES PER HOUR WAS SET BY MAJOR GENERAL ERNST UDET OF GERMANY IN A HEINKEL 112.

BRITISH JET PLANES HAVE EXCEEDED 600 MILES AN HOUR BUT ON A COURSE OF ONLY THREE KILOMETERS, AAF ARMY AIR SPOKESMEN SAID ATTEMPTS WOULD BE MADE LATER THIS SUMMER TO CRACK THIS RECORD WITH THE AMERICAN PLANE.

THE NEW RECORDS, WHICH WERE SET PRINCIPALLY BY JET FIGHTERS, B29 BOMBERS AND HELICOPTERS, WERE ANNOUNCED BY GEN.CARL SPAATZ, CHIEF OF AIR FORCES, AT A NATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE AIR FORCES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER HERE.

FORMER RECORDS, MADE BEFORE WORLD WAR TWO CHIEFLY BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN PILOTS, HAD STOOD DURING THE CONFLICT LARGELY BECAUSE MILITARY AIR FORCES WERE TOO BUSY FIGHTING TO TRY TO PUT NEW MARKS IN THE BOOK.

AFTER SPAATZ REPORTED THAT HIS FLIERS HAD ESTABLISHED A SCORE OF NEW INTERNATIONAL MARKS, THE AIR FORCES UNDERTOOK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON TO ADD FOUR MORE. TWO ATTEMPTS WERE SUCCESSFUL.

LT.COL.HENRY A.JOHNSON, TEST PILOT FOR AIR MATERIEL COMMAND, AVERAGED 462 MILES PER HOUR IN A SHOOTING STAR OVER A 1,000 KILOMETER OR 621 MILE COURSE BETWEEN WRIGHT FIELD AND ST.LOUIS, MO., AND RETURN. THIS BETTERED BOTH A RECORD BY UDET AND A 440 MILE AN HOUR RECORD SET MAY 19 IN AN IDENTICAL PLANE BY AMERICAN LT.J.L.HANCOCK.

ANOTHER RECORD CLAIMED YESTERDAY WAS 110 MILES PER HOUR IN A SIKORSKY R-5 HELICOPTER ESTABLISHED BY LT.COL.KEITH S.WILSON OVER A 12 MILE COURSE.

CAPT.JAMES M.LITTLE AVERAGED 361 MILES HOURLY OVER A 2,000 KILOMETER COURSE WITH A 2,000 POUND PAYLOAD IN A B29 BOMBER, EXCEEDING THE PREWAR RECORD OF 311 MILES SET BY GERMANY'S ERNST SEIBERT BUT FAILING TO REACH 366 MILES ESTABLISHED LAST WEEK BY LT. E.M.GRABOWSKI OF NEW YORK CITY.

LITTLE'S BOMBER ALMOST FELL TO PIECES IN THE CLOSING MINUTES OF THE FLIGHT. CIRCLING OVER NEARBY SPRINGFIELD, THE PLANE'S RIGHT OUTBOARD ENGINE THREW A PROPELLER. THE PROP HIT THE RIGHT INBOARD ENGINE, KNOCKING IT OUT.

AS LITTLE APPROACHED TO LAND, THE LEFT OUTBOARD QUIT, TOO, AND THE B29 CAME IN ON ONE ENGINE. IT LANDED SAFELY, THOUGH. OFFICIALS SAID PARTS OF THE BOMBER WERE SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA IN SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST SPRINGFIELD.

A FOURTH SPEED EFFORT BY A DOUGLAS A26 BOMBER WAS CANCELLED BECAUSE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER.

SPAATZ SAID ARMY AIR FORCES BEFORE THE WAR WERE FORCED BY LACK OF FUNDS TO OCCUPY "ALSO RAN" POSITIONS, BUT PROPOSED NOW TO "BREAK AND HOLD EVERY POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE RECORD."

"THE FACT WE NOW HOLD MOST OF THE WORLD RECORDS IS AN INDICATION THAT WE HAVE THE WORLD'S BEST AIRPLANES," SPAATZ ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT. "OUR NEW RECORDS WERE NOT ESTABLISHED BY SPECIALLY BUILT AIRCRAFT. THEY ARE OUR STANDARD, CURRENTLY OPERATIONAL, PRODUCTION LINE AIRCRAFT, STRIPPED ONLY OF ARMAMENT.

"PERFORMANCE OF THESE OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT ALREADY HAS BEEN EXCEEDED BY OUR NEWEST EXPERIMENTAL FIGHTERS."

MR646AES NM

BOSTON, JUNE 4--(AP)--UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON SAID TODAY THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL TASK IN THE CONDUCT OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS IS "FOCUSING THE WILL OF 140,000,000 PEOPLE ON PROBLEMS BEYOND OUR SHORES."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS, ACHESON SAID:

"IT APPEARS TO BE TRUE THAT PEOPLE CAN BE UNITED MOST QUICKLY BY HATRED OF A COMPARATIVELY WEAK GROUP IN THE COMMUNITY AND BY THE COMMON SENSE OF GUILT WHICH ACCOMPANIES OUTRAGES AGAINST ITS MEMBERS.

"WITH THIS AS A START AND ALL THE PERVERTED INGENUITY OF PROPAGANDA, WHICH USES FAMILIAR AND RESPECTED WORDS AND IDEAS TO IMPLANT THE EXACT OPPOSITE STANDARD AND GOAL, A WHOLE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN UTTERLY CONFUSED AND CORRUPTED X X X."

"IF THE NEED FOR A REMEDY SEEMS URGENT," HE OBSERVED, "IT MIGHT BE SOUGHT BOTH THROUGH ATTAINING AN INTELLECTUAL IMMUNITY TO THIS VIRUS BY IDENTIFYING AND ISOLATING IT AND ALSO BY MARKING IT PLAIN TO ITS CARRIERS AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE PLAINEST WORDS AND ACTS THAT THEY ARE NOT FIT COMPANY FOR MORALLY HEALTHY PEOPLE."

DEPLORING THE RAPID DEMOBILIZATION OF AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES, ACHESON CONTINUED:

"X X X ONE IS ENTITLED TO ASK WHETHER THE CONSIDERATIONS WHICH LED TO THIS WERE MORE VALID AND URGENT THAN THE SENSE OF STEADINESS AND CONFIDENCE WHICH OUR FORCES GAVE AND WOULD HAVE CONTINUED TO GIVE TO MILLIONS ALL OVER A BADLY SHATTERED AND UNCERTAIN WORLD."

OUR INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, ACHESON CONCLUDED, AMOUNT TO "A LONG AND TOUGH JOB--AND ONE FOR WHICH WE AS A PEOPLE ARE NOT PARTICULARLY SUITED.

"X X X BUT WE ARE IN FOR IT AND THE ONLY REAL QUESTION IS WHETHER WE SHALL KNOW IT SOON ENOUGH."

SM1035PED NM

JUN 5 1946

ITALIAN REPUBLIC VOTED, KING OUSTED

Umberto Loses Crown Saturday Under Plebiscite

G. BRIA JUN 6 1946

Rome, June 5 (A.P.)—Italy's royal house of Savoy fell tonight under the weight of more than 12,000,000 votes cast against it in the weekend plebiscite when the nation chose to be a republic.

The Ministry of the Interior announced that with only a few ballots still to be counted, voters in favor of a republic led by 1,820,146. They swept the industrial and densely populated north and one section of central Italy.

Vice Premier Pietro Nenni said King Umberto II, 47, who reigned less than a month, would leave Italy on Saturday after the official verdict is announced by the Supreme Court, and probably would join his father, Vittorio Emanuele III, who abdicated May 9 and went into voluntary exile in Egypt.

Queen Leaves Capital

Queen Marie Jose, sister of Belgium's King Leopold, already has left the capital. She arrived in Naples tonight by plane with her four children and went to the Villa Maria Pia in the suburbs, where her father-in-law spent the last days before his abdication.

The Interior Ministry said the Republicans polled 12,182,855 votes, against 10,362,709 for the monarchy. All southern Italy and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, where the kingdom was born, favored the retention of the monarchy. But the votes of the more populous north sealed the fate of the royal house which united Italy in 1870.

Umberto had campaigned actively for his throne. He had promised the voters another plebiscite later if they left him his crown. His father, who had abdicated to strengthen the Crown Prince's chances, was tainted, in the public eye, with the stigma of fascism.

Disturbances Missing

Shortly before the official announcement was to be made, police and soldiers with light tanks were deployed about the Royal Palace and the Government building. But there were no signs of disturbances. Romans generally took for granted their country's momentous decision.

Some crowds swirled through the streets of Rome, and small groups sang "Red Flag," Italian revolutionary song.

King Umberto received the news of his defeat camly, Premier Alcide de Gasperi said.

Royal Trunks Put On Cruiser

An unofficial report said Umberto would issue a farewell proclamation to the nation before he leaves Italian soil.

A dispatch from Naples said two truckloads of trunks were taken from the royal villa tonight and placed aboard the Italian cruiser Duca Degli Abruzzi, which was standing by during the day. Photographs taken by Walter Green, Associated Press photographer, were confiscated by an Italian naval officer. Green estimated there were at least 50 trunks and crates in the consignment, which included a sewing machine.

Premier de Gasperi, addressing the nation by radio, said "the King himself, faithful to his pledges, intends to set the example of placing above all other matters the interests of the nation, the pacification of the people and the strengthening of its constructive measures." He urged the nation to remain calm and respect the outcome of the vote.

Under election law, de Gasperi's six-party coalition government will remain in office until the new Constituent Assembly, chosen in an election concurrently with the plebiscite, appoints a provisional chief of state in its initial session June 24.

De Gasperi's Cabinet will submit

its resignation to the chief of state, and he will appoint a new provisional government, presumably responding to party strength shown in the elections. Technically, Umberto will remain as chief of state until the Supreme Court proclaims the republic Saturday.

In returns of the national elections, de Gasperi's moderate Christian Democrat party clinched a big plurality, with the Socialists second and Communists third. The Christian Democrats will have the largest voice in the new Constituent Assembly to write a constitution.

Christian Democrats Lead

The returns gave the Christian Democrats 7,876,874 votes, the Socialists 4,606,509, and Communists 4,204,741. The Uomo Qualunque (common man) party received 1,164,152 votes, nearly as many as the fourth-place National Democratic Union, led by former Premier Vittorio Emanuele Orlando with 1,486,277. The Republican party polled 954,973.

De Gasperi, who called on Umberto earlier today, said the King "maintained the same self-control which he has always shown in these recent times" when he learned his country's decision.

Sardinia also voted for the monarchy.

Queen of Posilipo.

Queen Maria Jose, wife of Humbert, and her four children arrived at the Capohdi Chino airport in the Naples suburb tonight by plane from Rome. She was accompanied by three ladies in waiting. All went to the Villa Maria Pia at Posilipo, where King Victor Emmanuel III spent his last days in Italy before abdicating May 9.

Trucks loaded with twenty pieces of luggage from the plane went to the villa. Humbert was not with his wife.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi called on Humbert at the Royal Palace shortly before noon and immediately afterward met with leaders of the coalition government parties at the Foreign Ministry.

Middle Roaders Win.

Nearly complete returns in the concurrent Constituent Assembly election meanwhile gave De Gasperi's Christian Democrats an imposing victory. The Socialists ran second to this middle-of-the-road party and the Communists a close third.

The Ministry of the Interior announced that the Christian Democrats won 7,598,783 votes out of 21,549,002 tabulated while the Socialists polled 4,512,333 and the Communists 4,129,222.

On the basis of their present showing the Christian Democrats were expected to win about 200 of the 556 seats in the Assembly, which will write a new constitution for Italy.

Victor Emmanuel Orlando's moderate National Democratic Union continued to run fourth in the Assembly elections with 1,392,227 votes, pressed hard by the "Common Man" movement with 1,106,726, the Ministry's latest figures showed. Randolfo Pacciardi's Republicans were sixth with 954,753 votes.

First reports of serious election irregularities came from Reggio Emilia, in northern Italy. An Ansa dispatch last night said many monarchist ballots had to be thrown out when they were found so defaced as to be invalid.

Umberto's Reign

Umberto has been King for less than a month, although he has exercised the royal prerogatives for two years. His father, Vittorio Emanuele III, abdicated May 9 after a reign of 46 years and sailed with Queen Elena on an Italian cruiser to exile in Alexandria, Egypt.

When American troops captured Rome, Vittorio Emanuele designated Umberto "lieutenant general of the realm" and went into virtual retirement at a borrowed villa near Naples.

JUN 6 1946

Umberto Fought Allies

During the war Umberto commanded one of Mussolini's armies against the Allies. His father was held responsible for allowing Mussolini and his Fascist regime to gain power, entrench themselves and then embark on such adventures as the invasions of Ethiopia and Albania and the fateful alliance with Germany.

Vittorio Emanuele's abdication was a last, desperate gamble to save the crown for his son and grandson, the Prince of Naples, a nephew of another exiles monarch, Leopold of Belgium. Umberto's Queen, Marie Jose, is a sister of Leopold.

Monarchy Defeated in Italy; Humbert to Leave Saturday

G. BRIA

Rome, June 5 (A. P.).—Pietro Nenni, Socialist Vice-Premier, announced today that the republic had been voted by the Italian people and that King Humbert II would leave Italy Saturday.

With some votes still to be counted, Nenni said the republic had polled roughly 12,000,000 votes for continuance of the Monarchy. He said Humbert would leave immediately after the Supreme Court of Cassation made the formal announcement Saturday. Nenni added that the king probably would go to Egypt, where his royal parents are in exile.

At the same time Minister of Interior Giuseppe Romita, in explaining the vote, said all regions in northern Italy had v[illegible] for a republic. Central and southern Italy, with the exception of Umbria, favored the monarchy. Sicily and

Churchill Sees Seeds of War Being Sown in Eastern Europe

JUN 6 1 1946

R. W. HEELER

LONDON, June 5.—(AP) Winston Churchill charged bluntly today that "the seeds of a new world war are being sown" in Soviet-influenced areas of eastern Europe, and Prime Minister Attlee declared Russia was ignoring "the spirit" of the Potsdam agreements.

Attlee, however, said the British should not look on the present state of the world wholly pessimistically," and cautioned against "the counsel of despair that would divide Europe into two separate camps."

Churchill warned that "it cannot be in the interest of Russia to go on irritating the United States."

He said he marvelled that in the single year since the war's end, the Soviet government could "do themselves so much harm and chill so many friendships in the English-speaking world."

The Conservative leader asserted that "not only has a curtain descended from the Baltic to the Adriatic, but behind it is a broad band of territory containing nearly one third of the population of Europe, apart from Russia."

"It is here," said Churchill "that the seeds of a new world war are being sown. Behind that curtain efforts are being made to Sovietize all the Soviet occupation zone of Germany. We have to face the fact that two Germanies are coming into being."

Both Churchill and Attlee advocated a conference of the 21 belligerent nations if the "Big Four" were unable to agree on European peace treaties.

Attlee, replying to Churchill in the second day of debate on foreign policy, said the misunderstanding between Russia and the western powers "is really the iron curtain—it is a curtain between minds."

He said Russia insisted on literal and rigid interpretation of the Potsdam agreement, denying all flexibility to meet changing situations.

Attlee Says Russians Break Spirit of Pact

JUN 6 1946

Prime Minister Backs Bevin on Policy—Churchill Declares Seeds of New War Are Being Sown in East Europe.

R. W. HEELER

London, June 5 (A.P.).—Prime Minister Attlee charged in the House of Commons today that Russia has disregarded the spirit in which the Allies entered into the Potsdam agreement. He spokes after Winston Churchill had declared that "the seeds of a new world war are being sown" in the Soviet-dominated areas of eastern Europe.

In the second day of the full-dress debate on foreign policy, Attlee said that Russia had insisted on imparting to the Potsdam agreement a rigid and literal interpretation, denying all flexibility to meet the changing situation.

"I think," he declared, "that they disregard the spirit in which we entered into these things at Potsdam."

Aliens to the Sun.

One of Great Britain's greatest difficulties, he continued, is "to try to get into the minds of our Russian friends some real understanding of the way we work things in western democracies." He added: "We have to look upon the Russian people, to some extent, as if they had been born in a dark forest; they do not seem to understand the sunlight, the wind and the air of the free democracies."

Attlee defended Foreign Secretary Bevin in his policies, declaring: "The Foreign Secretary is showing the thing that is needed most of all at the present time—patience and understanding. Do not believe that we should judge the present state of the world wholly pessimistically. I believe in the overcoming of our difficulties, no one will play a greater part than Mr. Bevin."

Continued misunderstanding between Russia and the Western Powers, Attlee declared, "is really the iron curtain—it is a curtain between minds."

Referring to a statement made earlier by Churchill that Russia regards any Anglo-American agreement as sinister in motive, Attlee observed: "I entirely agree that friendship with neighbors is not 'ganging up' but I also have this to say: We don't want in any way to get exclusive friendship with the Western Powers. We are out to get an all-inclusive friendship."

Touching on Spain, Attlee commented that Great Britain must take action "best calculated to make the Spanish get rid of their present government and get a decent government in its place." But he added: "Because you get rid of one government, it does not necessarily follow that you get a better one."

He said that Germany should be treated as an economic whole. As for Western Europe, he continued, Great Britain believes in closest co-operation with all countries "and, above all, France," and in China it is British policy to do everything possible to secure conditions favorable for British trade. "We desire in the interests of the Chinese people to see the emergence as soon as possible of a strong, stable, unieted China," he said, adding that this depended on a settlement of the dispute between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists.

Churchill Lauds Policy.

Opening the second day of debate as Leader of the Opposition, Churchill declared that the Attlee Government had made an important contribution to world peace by its resolute denunciation of Communism.

"Not only has a curtain descended from the Baltic to the Adriatic, but behind it is a broad band of territory containing nearly one-third of the population of Europe, apart from Russia," the former Prime Minister declared, and added: "It is here that the seeds of a new world war are being sown. Behind this curtain efforts are being made to Sovietize all the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany.

"We have to face the fact that two Germanies are coming into being."

Warns Reds on U. S.

Sounding a warning that "it cannot be in the interest of Russia to go on irritating the United States," Churchill observed that "the American eagle is a large, strong bird with formidable beak and claws." He then drew laughter with the remark that the eagle "sits motionless, and Mr. Gromyko is sent day after day to prod him."

Churchill praised Foreign Secretary Bevin, declaring that he "has stood forth as a representative of much that is wise and courageous in the British character."

"It would be wrong to cast blame on him," Churchill said, for what he called virtual breakdown or stalemate in the concert and collaboration of the three great Powers as well as a painful decline in British influence and prestige" since the end of fighting against Germany.

Churchill applauded Britain's hands off policy in Spain, declaring the Government has shown "wise restraint in not interfering in the internal affairs of that country."

Would Admonish Franco.

"We none of us like the Franco regime," Churchill said, and drew laughter by adding: "Personally I like it as little as I like the present British administration."

Continuing, however, he added: "Between not liking the Government and trying to stir up a civil war, there is a very wide difference. I have a sort of feeling that the Spanish people had better be left to work out their own salvation.

"Even the Communists in Spain will not thank foreign governments for trying to start another civil war, and anything more silly than to tell the Spaniards that they ought to overthrow Franco, while at the same time telling them there will be no military intervention by the Allies, cannot be imagined."

Referring to suggestions that the British Ambassador be withdrawn from Spain, Churchill said: "That would only have the effect of preventing us worrying and admonishing Franco with diplomatic representations, and gradually smoothing the way for better times in Spain."

Churchill Lauds Bevin Stand On Communism

JUN 6 1 1946

London, June 5 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in Commons today that the British Labor Government had "made an important contribution to world peace" by a "resolute denunciation of Communism."

He said, however, that Prime Minister Attlee's Government "has followed the Russian principal in foreign affairs of one party government" by not consulting opposition leaders.

Churchill, now leader of the Conservative opposition, said, however, "I am not complaining."

Praise For Bevin

Churchill, opening the second day of a foreign affairs debate, praised Laborite Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who he said "has stood forth as a representative of much that is wise and courageous in the British character."

"It would be wrong to cast blame on him," Churchill said for what he called "virtual breakdown or stalemate in the concert and collaboration of the three great powers as well as a painful decline in British influence and prestige" since the end of fighting against Germany.

Policy On Spain

Churchill applauded Britain's hands-off policy in Spain, declaring the Government has shown "wise restraint in not interfering in the internal affairs of that country."

"We none of us like the Franco regime," Churchill said, and drew laughter with his political sally that "personally I like it as little as I like the present British administration."

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"Their Own Salvation"

"I have a sort of feeling that the Spanish people had better be left to work out their own salvation."

"Even the Communists in Spain will not thank foreign governments for trying to start another civil war, and anything more silly than to tell the Spaniards they ought to overthrow Franco while at the same time telling theme there will be no military intervention by the Allies cannot be imagined."

Referring to suggestions that the British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Victor Mallet, should be withdrawn, Churchill said it "would only have the effect of preventing us worrying and admonishing Franco with diplomatic representations and gradually smoothing the way for better times in Spain."

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Government today to take over the iron and steel industry immediately and run it as a Government concern until proposed nationalization laws can be prepared and pushed through Parliament.

"Any form of state control or public ownership that leaves the representatives of the steel monopoly entrenched in the administrative machinery is fraught with the gravest danger," the party said in a statement critical of announced plans for a Government board to supervise the industry until it is nationalized.

"The Government must not hesitate," it said. "The surest safeguard against sabotage by the steel monopolists is to requisition the industry now."

Wavell Lays Somaliland Defeat To War Cabinet

JUN 6 1 1946

London, June 5 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Wavell blamed the British war Cabinet in a dispatch published today for actions which resulted in his troops being driven from Somaliland by a twelve-day Italian offensive in August, 1940.

The dispatch was filed a month after Mussolini's forces overran the British protectorate in East Africa, but was withheld until today.

Lord Wavell, then British commander in the Middle East and now Viceroy of India, accused the War Cabinet, then headed by Winston Churchill, of dispensing with "proper precautions" against an Italian entry into the war in an effort to appease Mussolini and keep him neutral.

The field marshal said the Cabinet policy "resulted in long delays in the arrival of reinforcements, withholding of money necessary for defenses and refusal to allow measures to be taken to establish a proper intelligence system for fear of impairing relations with Italy."

Mountbatten Hails U.S. Air Transport In War

London, June 5 (AP) — Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied supreme commander for Southeast Asia, paid tribute today to American air transport in beating the Japanese in that theater.

"America's greatest contribution," he told a news conference, "was the great proportion of air transport they supplied."

The SEAC commander, in London for the victory parade on Saturday, said 200,000 Japanese were killed in Southeast Asia.

At the time of Japanese surrender, he said, the SEAC was ready for a September 9 invasion of Malaya with 250,000 men.

"It would have been an absolute pushover," said Mountbatten. "Thank God it wasn't necessary."

Iraq's Boy King Reaches London

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Eleven-year-old King Faisal of Iraq, wearing a heavy overcoat and pink ankle-length socks, arrived in Britain today to witness Saturday's Victory Day celebration. A twenty-one-gun royal salute from Dover Castle greeted the young monarch as his destroyer entered Dover harbor. A special train carried him to London. It was reported that he would be treated for his asthma during the visit.

British Reds Urge Plant Seizures

JUN 6 1 1946

London, June 5 (AP)—The British Communist party called on the

Romanian, Bulgarian Forces Limited By Allies

Paris, June 5 (AP)—The Deputy Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and France today agreed on future limits for the Romanian land, air and sea forces, and on Bulgarian land forces, American sources said.

The deputies discussed the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, the Dodecanese Islands and proposals for a free port authority at Trieste, but without agreement. They tabled these issues for their superiors who reassemble here June 15.

G. I. Fined $60 For Beatings at Lichfield Camp

P. DOANE

Testifies He Was Told To Be Tough, Says Most of Men Were Combat Shirkers

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 5 (AP).—A United States Army private who testified he beat American soldier prisoners on orders from his superiors was convicted today by a general court-martial but drew the lightest sentence—a $60 fine—yet meted out in the Lichfield Detention Camp case.

The soldier, twenty-eight-year-old Private First Class William B. Norris of Mulga, Ala., a former coal miner, was not sentenced to confinement. He was ordered to forfeit $15 of his pay a month for four months. In the cases of two others convicted of beating prisoners in the camp at Lichfield, England, one drew a prison term of three years and one a term of six months.

Norris, who saw action in Normandy before becoming a Lichfield guard, testified in his own defense before the court of seven officers that he had been instructed by officers to be rough on the prisoners in the guardhouse.

He said he questioned these orders in his own mind at first, "but I saw it being done all around me and right out in the open, with officers seeing it, and it began to seem right. Since then I have come to realize I was wrong."

Norris was asked why he felt justified in beating the men.

"Well," he replied, "I knew most of these pr[illegible] were repeaters who would [illegible] into combat—who would [illegible] in the guardhouse tha[illegible]t lines—and we were following orders. I thought if we were doing wrong some one would have reported it and something would have been done about it."

The prosecutor, Captain Joseph J. Crimmins, of Yonkers, N. Y., while denying that orders from superior officers justifies illegal acts, conceded that the orders might "extenuate down to next to nothing but a token conviction." The maximum sentence would have been two years imprisonment.

In a concurrent court martial, Private First Class Thomas E. Warren, of Plainview, Texas, admitted that as a guard he beat Lichfield prisoners, but said he acted on orders from Lieutenant Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, who is on trial charged with authorizing the cruelties.

"Cubage told us," he testified, "if prisoners gave trouble to beat the hell out of them. He told us not to dirty our hands but to use rifle butts and billy clubs. He said if they gave us too much trouble to beat them into the the damned floor. Then when an inspector came around, Cubage told us to deny any mistreatment of prisoners and assured us this will all blow over in a few days."

In the simultaneous trial of Lieutenant W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., also accused of mistreating prisoners, Staff Sergeant James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., testified that Ennis ordered guards to get as rough as possible, and that Ennis once pushed a prisoner against a wall and stood by while a guard hit him with his fists.

Jones was convicted two months ago of mistreating prisoners, and sentenced to six months' confinement.

Norris, a [illegible]-year-old former coal miner who enlisted in the Army in 1940 and saw action in Normandy before becoming a guard at Lichfield, was the third soldier convicted of cruelties there. His sentence was the lightest yet given. Two others were convicted in London. One was sentenced to three years in prison, the other six months.

Norris admitted the beatings, but contended he acted under orders of superior officers and in accordance with the general policy at Lichfield.

Earlier a soldier accused of beating guardhouse prisoners admitted the charge and said the prisoners were beaten in accord with orders from Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City.

The soldier, Pfc. Thomas E. Warren of Plainview, Tex., was testifying in the trial of Cubage, who is accused of authorizing and aiding cruelty to prisoners in the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

Willing to Talk.

Although warned by the military court that his answers to prosecution questions might be incriminating and that he need not answer, Warren, a former guard, said:

"I intend to tell the truth in this trial and I'll repeat these things in my own trial. Cubage told us if prisoners gave trouble to beat hell out of them.

"He told us not to dirty our hands, but to use rifle butts and billy clubs. He said if they gave us too much trouble to beat them into the damned floor. Then when an inspector came around Cubage told us to deny any mistreatment of prisoners and assured us this will all blow over in a few days."

Warren said he was warned by a Capt. Allen, who was not further identified, that if he did not follow the instructions to treat prisoners rough "you will find yourself in the guardhouse getting the same treatment yourself."

Warren told the court that when he was charged last year with a beating, Cubage "told me "I'd be backed up at that time."

A major and a sergeant, he said, gave him a false pass indicating he had not been on duty when that alleged beating occurred and he was acquitted. New charges of other beatings were brought against him later, however, and his trial is expected to be called soon.

In the simultaneous trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., also accused of mistreating Lichfield prisoners, Sergt. James M. Jones of Muskogee, Okla., testified that Ennis directed guards to get as "rough as you can get" and that Ennis once pushed a prisoner up aganst a wall and stood by while a guard hit him with his fists.

G. I. Guilty of Beating Soldiers

D. DOANE

Norris Gets the Lightest Sentence Yet in Lichfield Trials—a Fine of $60.

Bad Nauheim, June 5 (A. P.).—A general court-martial today convicted Pfc. William B. Morris of Mulga, Ala., of beating four American soldiers imprisoned at the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

Norris was sentenced to forfeit $15 a month in pay for four months—a total fine of $60. He was not sentenced to confinement.

JODL RECALLS ROMMEL ADVICE

T. REEDY

Hitler Warned War Was Lost, Nuernberg Court Told

Nuernberg, June 5 (AP)—Field Marshals Erwin Rommel and Karl von Rundstedt in July, 1944, urged Hitler to sue for peace because of the hopeless situation in France, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl declared today at his war-crimes trial.

Jodl also said Hitler had decided to attack Russia in 1941 because Russia had massed troops on the German border and Hitler feared the Soviet Union was waiting only for an Allied attack before abandoning her neutrality.

Month After Invasion

Jodl said that at a conference with Hitler in July, 1944, a month after the Normandy invasion, "von Rundstedt and Rommel—Rommel particularly—stated in unmistakable language how serious the entire situation in France was. Anglo-American air forces had made a mockery of the situation, and our ground forces were powerless.

"Rommel asked Hitler: 'My Führer, have you actually imagined continuation of this war?'

"Hitler grew very angry and said very shortly:

"'That is a question which is none of your business. That is a question I will decide.'"

Rommel's Last Conference

The Allies by then had a firm foothold in France. Jodl said the conference was the last Rommel had with Hitler before being wounded by strafing, retiring in ill health and later committing suicide.

Jodl also said he was standing beside Hitler when a letter came from Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, who committed suicide on the Western front.

"Hitler read it and handed it to me without a word. Von Kluge said he was convinced the situation in France was now hopeless, and his best advice was to make peace now.

View Of Attack On Russia

He declared that no responsible commander felt otherwise at the time but that none could touch the question of ending the war in conversations with Hitler.

Jodl testified that all factors presented to the German military high command "justified the attack on Russia from a military standpoint."

He said Russia had massed 150 divisions on the Russian-German border after the occupation of Poland, that Hitler received information that the Soviets intended to seize Romanian oil fields at the first opportunity, and concluded that Russia was waiting to time her strike with an Allied invasion of Europe.

JODL EXCUSES BLOW AT REDS

T. REEDY

Says 150 Russian Divisions Were at German Border.

Nuernberg, June 5 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Alfred Jodl, the ex-German chief of staff, told the war crime court today that Russia provoked the German attack in 1941 by massing 150 divisions on the border after the two countries had partitioned Poland. Adolf Hitler, he testified, heard of this still growing concentration and was informed that the Russians intended to seize the Romanian oil fields at their first opportunity, whereupon he decided to attack.

The German High Command also had concluded by that time that Russia intended to forsake her neutrality and to time a blow at Germany coinciding with an Allied [illegible] invasion in the west, Jodl went on to say, adding that that would have been fatal to Germany. At a moment when Russia had 150 divisions on Germany's flank, the Reich was ill prepared on the Eastern Front and could not have withstood an attack, he said, for 300 divisions would have been needed to defend a front that long and "we never had that many available."

The witness, testifying in his own defense, declared that Hitler had talked to the Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov in an unsuccessful effort to clarify the situation, then ordered general mobilization on the Russian frontier, which required four months.

"With Russia neutral, we could not lose the war," Jodl said. "An invasion such as that of 1944 [Nomandy] was completely out of the question if we had all our forces that were used up in the Russian struggle.

"For months Der Fuehrer struggled with this decision (the attack on Russia). We succeeded in a tactical surprise, but never in a strategic surprise. We found Russia was finally prepared for war."

Jodl contended that all these factors, as presented to the High Command, "justified an attack on Russia from a military standpoint."

Tank Driver Describes Killing Of Unarmed GI's

Dachau, Germany, June 5 (AP)—SS armored force veterans continued to kill unarmed American prisoners even when their own tanks came under deadly fire from United States artillery, a confessed slayer told the war-crimes court here today.

Erwin Szyperski, tank driver, swore he saw ten or fifteen Americans, their hands clasped helplessly behind their heads, mowed down by the machine gun of his vehicle while a tank behind him boiled into flames from a direct shell hit.

Szyperski, one of the 74 SS defendants on trial for mass atrocities during the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium in December, 1944, said he shot two Americans.

FRATERNIZATION RULES TIGHTENED IN GERMAN ZONES

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 5 [illegible]—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney today prohibited all U. S. Army personnel from entertaining women in other than "designated" rooms.

The American commander in Europe, intervening in the issue of fraternization between troops and German girls, said the Army also was considering screening every German girl allowed in Army clubs. Four German girls have died violently recently in American soldiers' quarters.

Simultaneously, U. S. headquarters disclosed that military police had been ordered to take disciplinary action in Frankfurt against soldiers caressing or holding hands with German women in the streets.

"Purity squads" are to clean up Frankfurt trysting spots. Commanders in Berlin and Nuernberg already have prohibited public displays of affection.

McNarney said his new restrictions were part of a general disciplinary crackdown which, he added, had improved soldier conduct "in all but one area of Germany." (He evidently was referring to Frankfurt.)

"Sixty per cent of the reasons for screening German girls at American clubs is to reduce propaganda, 35 per cent is to combat venereal disease, and five per cent to improve behavior," McNarney said.

U.S. Curbs 'Right' Party In Its Zone

Frankfurt, Germany, June 5 (AP). The strongest political party in the United States zone; the rightest Christian Social Union, has been outlawed in Wuerzburg for an alleged pro-Nazi trend, the American-controlled Dana News Agency disclosed today.

Dana said the American Military Government cracked down after local members re-elected to office a chairman who, a few days previously, was barred from political activity for admitting Nazis to membership.

Posts Retained

The party will not be permitted to operate in Wuerzburg until further notice, although party members elected recently to city and country administrations in the area were permitted to retain their seats.

A military government officer at Frankfurt army headquarters declared the "infiltration of Nazi sympathizers into the Christian Social Union is growing, and it will not be tolerated."

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15-YEAR OCCUPATION OF GERMANY IS SEEN

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 5. —(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said tonight Germany would have to be occupied at least 15 years.

Admitting he had revised his previous estimate of 10 years, the American theater commander told a press conference that "until we can reeducate the growing generation x x x we never are going to have a democratic Germany."

Secret Yugoslav Army Discovered

Iserlohn, Germany, June 5 (AP)—British authorities have reported the discovery of a secret Royalist Yugoslav army, operating from a displaced-persons camp near Menden, Prussia, which has allegedly been attempting to smuggle arms to anti-Tito forces in Yugoslavia.

Officials said 40 Royalist generals had directed the Europe-wide traffic in guns and ammunition from the Menden headquarters. The secret channel of supply was said to have run through Germany and Austria to Yugoslavia.

Authorities said the movement had been stopped in the British occupation zone of Germany, where Yugoslav displaced persons have been dispersed and deprived of their military uniforms. Numbers of such persons have been picked up daily traveling through the zone with arms they planned to smuggle into Yugoslavia, the British said.

Newspaper Suppressed Again

SOFIA, June 5 (AP).—The Bulgarian government suppressed today the Democratic party newspaper "Zname" for two months on the charge that it was "systematically leading agitation against the Soviet Union." It was "Zname's" fifth suppression since last September.

New Inflation Note Issued In Hungary

Budapest, June 3 [AP—*Delayed*]. A new 100-billion pengo note was issued today as Hungary's inflation reached a higher degree of confusion. Among the complications was a strike of schoolteachers, which closed all elementary schools in Budapest.

If the new note had existed before the war it would have been worth 20 billion dollars. Today, with dollars selling for 120 billion pengo, the new bill is worth less than a dollar.

The striking teachers, protesting delays in paying them caused by the currency shortage, are supposed to receive a salary equivalent to about $2 on the last day of each month.

They have not yet made any definite demands, but spokesmen say they want an increase in salary up to the equivalent of about $5 per month. Before the war they earned the equivalent of about $50 a month.

Nisei Regiment Holds Parade, Is Deactivated

Livorno, Italy, June 5 (AP)—The Nisei (Japanese-American) 442d Regiment Combat Team, one of the great combat units of World War II, paraded today for the last time. The occasion was the awarding of a presidential unit citation to the regiment for cracking open the western anchor of the Gothic Line in Italy.

Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, American commander in the Mediterranean theater, affixed the streamer to the regimental colors.

After the ceremony, Lee disclosed that the regiment was being deactivated. Men of the regiment in 240 days of combat in Italy and France won more decorations than the soldiers of any other American outfit of its size for an equal time in the line.

Russians Paying Last Tribute To Kalinin

Moscow, June 5 (AP)—The Russian people will pay a final tribute to the late Mikhail Kalinin tonight when the ashes of the former president of the Soviet Union are placed in the Kremlin wall beside the remains of many of the leading figures of the U.S.S.R.

The body was to be cremated this afternoon, with funeral rites in Red Square scheduled for 7 P.M.

Throughout last night long lines of mourners filed by the bier in the Hall of Columns. Prime Minister Stalin was expected to be in the two-block funeral procession from the Hall of Columns to Red Square.

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Drought Threat To Ukraine Wheat

Kiev, June 5 (AP)—A high official o fthe Ukranian Government told foreign newsmen here today that the size of the Ukraine wheat crop depends on whether there is a rainfal by June 15 to end the long drought.

During a six-day tour of Kiev and the surrounding vicinity, correspondents interviewed government and UNRRA officials and collective farmers to get a picture of the crop situation in European Russia's breadbasket.

Prediction Impossible

"It is impossible to predict what size crop the Ukraine will have at present," said Peter V. Rudnitsky, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Ukranian Republic.

There are two wheat crops in the Ukraine—the winter and the spring crops. The winter wheat, badly damaged by lack of a good winter snow cover and by a dry spell in May, is due to be harvested next month.

The spring crop is now in a critical period, with prospects of an excellent crop if rain comes quickly, but will yield 50 per cent less if the drought continues.

Criticizes UNRRA Service

Col. Vasily Khomyak, Ukranian government official, who addressed the press conference, expressed dissatisfaction with deliveries under the UNRRA program for the Ukranian Government. He declared that 2,000 tons of various kinds of seeds had proven unusable and a shipment of black beans from Brazil had turned out to be flyinfected.

"We expected tractors in time for sowing," added Khomyak.

Marshall MacDuffie, American head of the UNRRA mission here, admitted that the Ukraine had received no machinery so far, explaining that foodstuffs had been given first priority.

Under an $89,000,000 program, said MacDuffie, the Ukraine had already received $59,000,000 worth of goods, with an additional $10,000,000 worth en route.

Jinnah Says Moslems Will Stand On Demands

New Delhi, June 5 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the All India Moslem League, told the league council today that the Moslems would not rest until they had a separate state (Pakistan), and accused the British Cabinet mission of shaping its proposals for a unified India to "appease the Congress party."

On Jinnah's recommendation, the council of 475 representatives from eleven provinces went into closed session to accept or reject the Cabinet mission proposals, which suggested a federation of Indian states under a central government.

MoslemFaction Favors Trial of FederatedIndia

Would Accept British Plan for 10 Years Despite Plea by Jinnah for Separation

NEW DELHI, India, June 5 (AP). —Considerable Moslem sentiment in favor of a ten-year trial of the British Cabinet mission's plan for an independent India was reported here tonight, despite the insistence of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, on a separate Moslem state (Pakistan).

The Moslem League recessed the first of two days of closed sessions to consider British proposals, after hearing Jinnah assert that Moslems would not rest until Pakistan came into being, and that the Cabinet mission proposals were designed to "appease the All-India Congress (Nationalist party)."

Council members said they were sworn to secrecy on the day's proceedings. However, a source high in the league said some members favored a trial of the proposals, adding, "but there also is much sentiment against it."

Thirteen speakers representing the frontier provinces of Baluchistan and Sind debated the proposals in today's session, and more will give their views tomorrow.

On Jinnah's recommendation, the council of 475 Representatives from eleven provinces went into closed session to accept or reject the Cabinet mission proposals, which suggest a federation of Indian states under a central government.

U.S., British Study Siam Border Row

Bangkok, Siam, June 5 (AP)—American and British military observers left yesterday for Nongkai at the request of the Siamese Government "to survey the scene" of recent French-Siamese border clashes. They probably will remain several weeks.

Lieut. Col. William S. Law, Wellesley Hills, Mass., assistant military attaché of the American legation, represented his country.

(The French Foreign Office in Paris said last night that Siamese "pirates and irregulars" were continuing attacks on French frontier garrison troops in Indo-China. The French high commissioner asserted that the Siamese had been firing "for 43 consecutive hours" across the Mekong River.)

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Chinese In Java 'Butchered By Indonesians'

Batavia, Java, June 5 (AP)—Chinese refugees reaching Batavia today reported a large-scale massacre of Chinese by Indonesians retreating from the Tangerang area, twenty miles west of Batavia.

The Chinese consul general promptly asked Allied military authorities to send a rescue expedition.

It was reported the massacre occurred as the Indonesians withdrew and Dutch troops occupied the city. A Chinese-language Batavia paper said at least 1,000 men, women and children were "butchered."

Laid To Resentment

The Chinese Red Cross here is preparing to accommodate several thousand Chinese refugees from areas west of Tangerang, where the Tjisadane River separates Dutch and Indonesian-controlled territories.

A Chinese spokesman said the Indonesian action might be explained by resentment over the fact that many Chinese were serving with Dutch forces under reoccupied Tangerang.

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters officially denied a charge by Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir that Tangerang was occupied after "heavy mortar and artillery bombardment," saying the occupation was without incident.

Trend Worries Britain

London, June 5 (AP)—Pessimistic reports from Java and questions surrounding formation of the new Dutch Cabinet caused growing concern in the British Government today over the problem of Indonesia.

In Batavia, Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic was quoted, on his return from five days of conferences with independence leaders and army authorities, as saying that Dutch offers for settling Indonesian demands for independence were "far below expectations," as a result of which Indonesians "must be prepared for the worst."

Dutch Split On Policy

In The Hague, authoritative sources said Premier Willem Schermerhorn's Labor party—second to the Catholic party in the number

Admiral Lord Louis Mounbatten, agree to a coalition government with the Catholics only if the latter agreed to accept a liberal view on the Indonesian problem.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons yesterday that "this Indonesian problem has given us a good deal of anxiety" because the Government wants to withdraw all British forces from the Netherlands East Indies as soon as possible.

Tells Evacuation Schedule

Admiral Lord Louis Mounthatten, supreme Allied commander for southeast Asia, estimated the Dutch had about six brigades in the islands and the British a like number of units. Mounthatten said all British had been withdrawn from Semarang and Soerabaja and would relinquish Bandoeng to the Dutch this month.

The supreme commander said he foresaw little likelihood of civil war between the Indonesian Nationalists and Dutch forces "because politically there would be no point in waging war if the 45,000,000 people don't want you."

BELIEVE MUCH RICE HIDDEN IN BURMA

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Rangoon, June 5 (A. P.).—The rice traders of Rangoon say they are convinced that rice hoards of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons lie in the jungle-locked and hard to reach interior of fertile Burma but they have not yet solved the problem of how to get it for the hungry world.

Nobody really knows how much rice Burma's farmers concealed from the Japanese invader because all records were destroyed, but it is believed the total might reach 2,000,000 tons —more than enough to avert famine in India.

Many hoards have been uncovered already. Town elders of two areas alone informed officials of 116,000 tons of rice hidden by falsifying declarations to the Japanese, who habitually seized all the rice available. Fearing similar action by the returning British, the elders added, they at first were afraid to make true declarations.

Approximately all of this hidden surplus will be exportable, the rice traders say, because Burma's rice crop this year, although short, is estimated to be sufficient for her own needs.

Some of the supplies, however, will not be available until July or August, when flood waters allow maximum communication by boat.

Marshall Wins 15-Day Truce In Manchuria

J. RODERICK

Hostilities to End Today as Both Factions Prepare to Negotiate Major Disputes

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NANKING, June 6 (Thursday) (AP).—Assurance of a fifteen-day truce in Manchuria today gave General George C. Marshall time in which to try for a permanent settlement of the civil strife which has disrupted China.

The Manchurian truce, announced yesterday after conferences between President Truman's special envoy and leaders of the opposing factions, was to take effect today immediately after its formal signature by General Marshall's committee of three. The committee members, besides General Marshall, are General Chou En-lai, chief negotiator for the Chinese Communists, and General Chu Yung-chang, representing the Nationalist government.

General Marshall's headquarters ordered an advance section of Executive (truce) Headquarters at Peiping to move to Changchun, the Manchurian capital, "in preparation for carrying out any agreement."

Will Consider Three Points

Three major points remained to be negotiated during the armistice period. As listed by Lu Chung-lin, prominent Kuomintang (Nationalist party) leader, they were: Permanent cessation of hostilities, restoration of communications, disrupted in many places by fighting, and reorganization of the army.

Chen Li-fu, Rightist minister in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime, said it was possible that the government would assign the Communists an area to garrison in Manchuria after hostilities ceased.

"There must be no empty talk, however," Chen declared. "The Communists must carry out the agreement to reorganize their armies in Manchuria and restore communications. Then there can be peace."

Referring to the failure of the January truce agreement, Information Minister Peng Hsueh-pei said more authority for General

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Marshall could remove the danger of further delay and frustration.

Increase Marshall's Power

"The most reliable means to insure speedy realization of agreements and prevent endless discussion over technical details and questions of theory," Peng told a press conference, "is to increase the power and responsibility of arbitration by the American member of the committee of three. Acceptance of this arbitration is the best proof of sincerity and the best remedy against delay."

Peng said the damaged railways of the strife-torn areas would have to be repaired according to assigned sections and within a definite time limit, so that the public could know when trains would run.

He said the proposed increase of arbitration powers for General Marshall also would involve increased authority for American members of the Executive Headquarters field teams, which have arranged regional cease-fire pacts.

Peng confirmed news reports that the steel center of Anshan, south of Mukden, was again in government hands after five days' possession by Chinese Communists. He added that the southern part of Yingkow, one of four Manchurian cities which the Communists asserted Monday they had captured, still is held by government forces.

will tomorrow sign an agreement imposing a fifteen-day truce in Manchuria.

The truce is preliminary to negotiations for permanent peace between the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communists, who for eighteen years have waged civil war, primarily in Manchuria.

Lu Chung-li, prominent Kuomintang (Government party) leader, announced the armistice. He told the Associated Press that these three points remain to be negotiated for peace: (1) a permanent cessation of hostilities; (2) the restoration of communications, disrupted in many places by the fighting and (3) the reorganization of the army.

Effective At Once

Lu said the truce would go into effect immediately after it was signed by the Committee of Three, whose members are General Marshall, United States envoy to China; Communist negotiator Chou En-lai and Government Gen. Chu Yung-chang.

At the same time, Marshall's headquarters ordered an advance section of Executive (truce) Headquarters at Peiping to move to Changchun, the Manchurian capital, "in preparation for carrying out any agreement that may be reached for the cessation of hostilities."

Garrison Area Predicted

Chen Li-fu, extreme rightist minister in the Kuomintang, reported meantime it was possible that the Government would assign the Communists an area to garrison in Manchuria after hostilities ceased.

"There must be no empty talk, however," Chen said. "The Communists must carry out the agreement to reorganize their armies in Manchuria and restore communications. Then there can be peace."

A January agreement, since violated, provided for nationalization of the army, with reductions in both the Government and Communist forces.

Ruin Threatened

Chen said he was hopeful peace could be established in Manchuria. He warned that if fighting continued, China faced financial and economic ruin.

Marshall's announcement said Brig. Gen. Henry Byroade, senior American officer at Peiping truce headquarters, would head the advanced section, which was ordered to move to Changchun after having been alerted to prepare for such a move ten days ago.

Marshall and Chiang Kai-shek conferred again today in an effort to agree on a basis for complete, permanent peace.

Marshall Wins Point

Chiang first proposed a seven-day truce, a high Government official said, but Marshall urged a fifteen-day halt.

The reported agreements surprised anxious Nanking. Marshall's conferences yesterday with Chiang and Chou had raised few hopes here, and Communist sources had spoken pessimistically of chances for an early peace.

Marshall talked for more than five hours with Chiang yesterday, shortly after the latter's return from Manchuria. Immediately after the meeting, Marshall went into a two-hour conference with Chou.

15 DAYS' TRUCE IS AGREED UPON IN CHINESE WAR

J. RODERICK

Marshall's Committee Will Sign Formal Pact Tomorrow.

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PEACE MEETING TO FOLLOW

Permanent Settlement of Strife Waged by Communists for 18 Years Will Be Sought.

Nanking, June 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Marshall's Committee of Three

Chinese Arrest 23 Military Puppets

Peiping, June 5 (AP)—The arrest of 23 military puppets was announced here today. Their names and the evidence against them were given to the military law department of the Government field headquarters, which will handle the trial.

Among those arrested, the announcement said, were two former Peiping garrison commanders, Shao Wen-kai and Huan Nan-peng.

The others includes puppet provincial chairmen, army commanders, district magistrates and staff members of the puppet armies.

Pauley Stricken On Korean Trip

Seoul, Korea, June 5 (AP)—United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley was confined to the 29th Army General Hospital today with bacillary dysentery. Medical officers said he may have contracted it on his recent inspection trip to northern Korea.

The reparations mission ate all its meals aboard its special train on the trip, save for two dinners given by Soviet officials.

Pauley is the only member of the group suffering from the common Oriental malady.

Col. W. D. Willis, of Dallas, senior surgeon of the 24th Corps, said Pauley's condition was not serious.

4 MORE JAPS FACE WAR CRIME TRIALS

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Tokyo, June 5 (A. P.).—Four former Japanese Navy officers were charged today with responsibility for the deaths of twelve identified and numerous unidentified American war prisoners.

Rear-Admiral Inokichi Matsumoto and Capt. Kenji Iwataka and two lieutenants were accused. All will be taken to Manila for trial. Specifications charged they forced the prisoners to work at Nichols Field, Manila, while the field was being used by Japanese war planes.

The prisoners named as victims included Pfc. C. E. Quattroni of 220 Washington street, Trenton, N. J.

Capt. James E. Healey Jr. of Son Francisco, Lieut. Robert A. Dreyer of Elizabeth, N. J., and Lieut. James R. Lynch of Jersey City will prosecute the case.

Pacific Chaplain Switch

Tokyo, June 5 (AP)—Col. Frank O. Mackenzie, of New York, has relieved Col. Ivan L. Bennett, of Raleigh, N. C., as chief chaplain of army forces in the Pacific.

Hirohito Tours Farm Areas

Tokyo, *Thursday*, June 6 (AP)—Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, today began a two-day inspection tour of near-by agricultural areas in an obvious attempt to spur farmers into increased production and to encourage legitimate sale of foodstuffs.

Ruling On Hirohito Autos

Tokyo, June 5 (AP)—Allied headquarters decreed today that Emperor Hirohito must have his automobiles repaired only by firms in good standing. It disapproved an imperial request for repair of automobiles by the Bosch department of Irisu Shokai, a German firm not licensed by Allied headquarters.

Jap Peers School Shut Over Food

Tokyo, June 5 (A. P.).—Peers School, the blueblood institution which Emperor Hirohito's 12-year-old son entered this week, was closed for ten days today for what officials called a "food crisis vacation."

WESTERN THRILLER A HIT WITH JAPS

Tokyo, June 5 (A. P.).—A press survey of fourteen American films shown in Japanese theaters since March 1 today showed a western picture, Tall in the Saddle, the box office hit.

Others, in order of popularity, were: Once Upon a Time, Lost Angel, Enter Arsene Lupin, Keys of the Kingdom, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay, Watch on the Rhine, The Gold Rush, Madame Curie, His Butler's Sister, and Abe Lincoln.

APOLOGIZES TO U.S. ENVOY

BUENOS AIRES, June 5—(AP)—The newspaper Larezon reported today that Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia apologized to U.S. Ambassador George S. Messersmith for booing apparently directed at him during yesterday's inauguration of President Juan D. Peron.

Hoover Sees Hunger Exploited by Reds

By The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 5—Herbert Hoover, making a world food survey for President Truman, said today in an interview that the Communists "like to see the peoples of Europe hungry in order more easily to establish their political ideals."

The former United States President accused the world Communist press of perpetrating "slanderous reports" wherever he traveled. Mr. Hoover, who arrived here Tuesday from Lima, found himself described by the Chilean Communist press as a "food dictator."

Mr. Hoover said he found that the Communist press in Latin America was following the same line of attack on his food mission as the Communist press in Europe.

He declared that "to date we have not got a pound of food out of Russia."

Argentine Becomes Member Of Air Group

Montreal, June 5 (AP)—Argentina which was not invited to the 1944 Chicago World Air Conference, has now become a member of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, it was announced today by a member of the Argentine delegation.

Poland To Have Man At World Air Meeting

Montreal, June 5 (AP)—The Polish Government has decided to have representation at the meeting of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization assembly, officials of the world air body said today.

They disclosed that J. J. Rolian, Polish vice consul in Montreal, would attend the sessions as a delegate-observer with, a member of the secretariat said, the accent on observer.

Court-Martial Set For June 19

Honolulu, June 5 (AP)—Attorney John Wiig said today the court martial of Larry W. Laible, of Chicago, and Stanley J. Berrent, of Baltimore, navy firemen accused of sabotaging the Japanese cruiser Sakawa at Kwajalein, had been set for June 19.

The court martial of two other navy enlisted men on similar charges will follow, he said.

The alleged sabotage occurred while the cruiser was tied up at Kwajalein en route to Bikini atoll, where it will be one of the atomic bomb test targets.

Red Spy Figure Reported Dead

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Col. Zabotin Said to Have Had Heart Failure After Return to Russia From Canada.

Ottawa, June 5 (A. P.).—The Ottawa Morning Journal said today that word had reached here of the death in Russia of Col. Nicolai Zabotin, former military attache at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, four days after his return to Moscow from the Canadian capital.

Zabotin was named by Igor Gouzenko, former Russian embassy cipher clerk here and star crown witness in the current espionage trials, as master-mind of a spy network in Canada.

The Journal said he had "died from heart failure four days after reaching Moscow from Ottawa, according to word reaching intelligence services here."

It was announced in Moscow February 20 last that Zabotin was being recalled because of the "inadmissibility of the activities of some members of his staff.

Gouzenko to Stand.

Montreal, June 5 (A. P.).—Attorneys for Fred Rose, communist member of Canada's Parliament, prepared today to cross-examine Igor Gouzenko, one of the prosecution's key witnesses against Rose, who is on trial for conspiracy in connection with the wartime Soviet espionage ring in Canada.

Gouzenko, a former cipher clerk in the Russian Embassy at Ottawa, testified yesterday that Soviet officials sought samples of uranium 235, basic ingredient of atomic research, and also tried to learn the location of the atomic bomb plant in the United States.

The witness identified a document which, he said, he removed from a secret room in the Embassy, stating that the Russians sought this information from an agent named "Alex," previously named by Gouzenko as Dr. Alan Nuhn May, now serving a ten-year sentence in Great Britain for disclosing atom secrets.

Also scheduled to be summoned to the witness stand today was Miss Kathleen Willsher, former stenographer in the British High Commissioner's office in Ottawa, who was sentenced to serve three years in prison for violation of the official secrets act. Miss Willsher testified briefly yesterday but her testimony was interrupted by defense objections.

DOCUMENTS CITED IN RED SPY TRIAL

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H. MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, June 5—(AP) Igor Gouzenko, star witness against Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament on trial for conspiracy in behalf of Russia, testified under cross-examination today that all his information linking Rose with the so-called espionage case came from documents which he stole from the Soviet embassy in Ottawa.

Gouzenko, 27-year-old former code clerk in the embassy, admitted he had no personal knowledge of the incidents related in the documents linking Rose, under the code name of "Deboub" and "Fred", with the espionage network.

Gouzenko said he first took his documents and his story upon leaving the embassy last September to an Ottawa newspaper instead of the Royal Canadian Mounted police because he "thought there might be

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NKVD (Soviet secret police) agents in the RCMP" and because he wanted "the protection of public opinion".

The defense brought out these ponits from Gouzenko in cross-examination:

That he took an oath not to disc[lose] secrets of his work; that when he came to Canada in June, 1943, he knew it was for espionage work under Col. Nicolai Zabotin, former embassy military attache described as leader of the network in Canada; and that his pay began at $200 a month and had been increased to $275 when he fled last September.

It was in 1945, Gouzenko said, that he first "definitely" decided to expose the espionage network. He took the first document in August of 1945, several pages from a notebook later that month, and the remainder of the bulky file on Sept. 5 when he left the embassy for the last time.

sion bill today which would continue the act until May 15, 1947, permit 18 and 19-year-olds to be drafted again after this month, and raise the pay of enlisted men.

The vote on final passage was 69 to 8. It came after the Senate defeated, 63 to 14, a proposal that actual inductions be halted while the volunteer system got a further trial with the pay of an army private raised from $50 to $75 a month.

Bill Returns to House

The main features of the Senate bill, which grants most of the Administration's requests, are subject now to House action. That chamber voted an extension only to Feb. 15 with a ban on teen-age inductions, and approved pay increases in a separate measure.

The Senate and House, in seeking

ther 18 and 19-year-olds should be subject to the draft. The House voted no. The Senate decided, 53 to 26, that they should. Talk already is going around of a possible compromise dropping boys 18 but taking those 19.

Differences in Proposal

Other major differences:

The House voted to extend the draft only until Feb. 15 and to supend all inductions from May 15 until Oct. 15.

The Senate approved an increase from $50 to $75 a month in pay of "buck" privates, increases for other enlisted men, but no pay boost for officers. The House, in a bill separate from its draft measure, voted comparable increases for enlisted men. It also approved 20 per cent raises for first and second lieutenants and 10 percent in-

Draft Bill Provisions

WASHINGTON, June 5. — (AP) Here are the major provisions of the legislation extending Selective Service until May 15, 1947, as passed by the Senate today and sent to the House:

1. Principal sections of the wartime draft act are extended, including re-employment benefits.

2. Men between 18 and 45 years must register and are subject to call. This would eliminate the present exemption for 18 and 19 year olds forced by the House into the stopgap extension which expires July 1.

3. The size of the armed forces is fixed for July 1 and the year following with inductions limited to numbers required above voluntary enlistments. The Army limits are 1,550,000 at the end of this month and 1,070,000 a year later. The Navy limit for both dates is 558,000 and the Marines 168,000.

4. All inductions of fathers, or men with a dependent child, are halted. On August 1 all inductees in this class who request it will be released.

5. On October 1 all present inductees with 18 months service or longer may request release. Service of all future inductees is limited to 18 months.

6. Men who have served overseas or six months in this country are exempted from reinduction.

7. Pay increases are granted for enlisted personnel.

8. Special deferments are given scientists and scientific students.

9. Selective Service will expire May 15, 1947, unless sooner ended by Congress. It's records will be transferred to other Federal agencies.

Major provisions of the House-approved legislation include:

1. Extension of the draft only to February 15.

2. Prohibition against induction of 18 and 19-year-olds.

3. Suspension of all inductions from May 15 until October 15 of this year to permit a trial of the voluntary system.

A broader pay increase was voted in a separate bill, covering officers as well as enlisted men.

Senate Votes to End Draft Holiday July 1, Increase Pay for GI's

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VOTE OF 69 TO 8 FAVORS INDUCTION OF TEEN-AGE GROUP

Proposal to Give Volunteer System Further Trial Fails, 63 to 14.

BILL MOVES TO HOUSE

Pay Boost Would Benefit Privates, No Increase for Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 5 — (AP) The Senate passed a draft exten-

to adjust their differences, will work against a July 1 deadline when the temporary draft extension expires.

Appointed to represent the Senate on the Senate-House conference committee were Senators Thomas (Utah), Johnson (Colo), Hill (Ala) and Downey (Calif), Democrats, and Austin (Vt), Bridges (NH) and Gurney (SD), Republicans, all of the Military committee.

Proposed Halt in Inductions

Senators Revercomb (R-WVa), Wilson (R-Iowa) and Wherry (R-Neb) had proposed the stop on inductions, arguing that Congress should await results from the pay increase

"I don't want to draft American boys to march into Spain," Revercomb said, adding that he does not know what this country's commitments might be. "And I don't want to draft boys to take part in a civil war in China."

Administration leaders contended it would be dangerous to ban inductions and leave future manpower needs of the armed forces to the uncertainty of volunteering.

The chief point of controversy between the two chambers is whe-

creases for higher officers. The Navy and Marine corps also would receive the higher pay.

The Senate and House agreed that the service of future inductees should be limited to 18 months and that fathers should not be drafted.

The Senate bill, as drawn by the Military committee, took account of the possibility that volunteers may meet future needs through a section directing, in effect, that no one should be drafted if sufficient volunteers do step forward.

This section requires that the Army shall be reduced "consistently month by month" from the current figure of about 1,550,000 to 1,070,000 by July 1, 1947. Draft requisitions, it adds, "shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the three months preceding that month in which the requisition is made."

HART EXPLAINS VOTE OPPOSING ARMY PAY BOOST

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WASHINGTON, June 5.—(AP) Senator Hart (R-Conn.), one of four senators who yesterday voted against pay raises for enlisted personnel, said today he had little "optimism" raises would increase enlistments.

He told his colleagues in a speech that he preferred an amendment to the draft extension bill by Senator Gurney (R-S.D.), which would have raised the pay of officers, non-commissioned personnel and technicians. Instead, the Senate adopted 67 to 4 a substitute amendment by Senators Johnson (R-Colo.), and La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), boosting pay in the lower grades.

Hart, a former admiral, said the increases might properly be called "incentive pay for volunteering" and that "various degrees of optimism have been expressed as to the effect of these increases in pay" on enlistments. Present volunteer figures "are not particularly encouraging," he said. "I am unable to share very much optimism over the affect of these increases."

The government, he said, will be committed to pay out nearly a half billion dollars annually "on this experiment. A half billion dollars is, of course, going to buy some enlistments," he continued, "but I do not believe that we will receive great results from that very considerable expenditure."

"Recruiting officers have found," Hart said, "that the principal reason for volunteering is the natural urge to go somewhere." The volunteers in general, he added, do not give much consideration "to the money part of it." Those who do think about the "money part of it," Hart continued, look upon military service as a career, and constitute the "motor nerves" or brains of any armed organization.

"Any nation possessing in sufficient quantity and quality a corps of all kinds of offices and technicians is a long distance on the road to having an efficient army," he declared.

"The nation would have gotten its money's worth under the Gurney amendment."

SENATOR AUSTIN 'GETS U. N. POST

Vermont Republican Named by Truman to Succeed Stettinius.

WASHINGTON, June 5 — (AP) Senator Warren R. Austin, life-long Vermont Republican, lawyer and advocate of international peace organization, was named by President Truman today to succeed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as American representative on the United Nations Security council.

Selection of the 68-year-old senator from the ranks of the President's nominal party opposition gave a bi-partisan tone to Mr. Truman's foreign policy development, for the United Nations post is one of the most important diplomatic jobs in the President's power to fill.

Responsible Job

The post pays $20,000 a year, and the man who fills it has immediate responsibility for carrying out in the council the development of American foreign policy laid down by the President and Secretary of State Byrnes.

Austin's approval by the Senate was considered assured. Presumably his ready acceptability to his colleagues was one of the factors

favorable to his selection. Others, it was learned, were the facts that he is a lawyer capable of conducting the intricate public debate for which the Security council has grown famous, and that he has been a consistent supporter of an "international" foreign policy.

Accepts Appointment

Shortly after his name reached the Senate in the President's formal nomination, Austin announced that he was accepting the appointment.

"I accept the honor which the President of United States has conferred upon me," he said, "with humility and a deep appreciation of the responsibility and the enlarged opportunity tendered me to work for my lifelong ideal of security and peace for all nations."

Officially the appointment will not become effective until January because of a constitutional provision that a member of Congress cannot, during a term to which he has been elected, take an office created during that term. Austin's senatorial term runs out in January.

Meantime Herschel Johnson, deputy American representative to the Security council, will represent the United States in United Nations affairs.

Austin, however, will resign his Senate seat as soon as his appointment is confirmed. He will then be named special representative of the President, with ambassadorial rank, to serve as adviser to Johnson until January.

Senate Group Drafts Wide Curbs on OPA

JUN 6 1948

Proposed Bill Would End Price Control on Meat, Permit Markups.

WASHINGTON, June 5. — (AP) A bill ripping great gaps in OPA's powers was approved by the Senate Banking committee tonight in defiance of Chester Bowles' warning that he would urge President Truman to veto it as a "monstrous thing."

Under the measure, price control would be extended until June 30, 1947, but with amendments lifting controls from meat and dairy products, preventing OPA from interfering with normal markups of thousands of merchants, and making other sweeping changes in the stabilization program.

The committee did, however, delete the Wolcott amendment of the

House, which provided that all producers, processors and distributors must be allowed cost plus "a reasonable profit."

The committee stuck to amendments previously adopted and even plastered on some new ones despite Stabilization Director Bowles' radio address last night declaring the measure constituted a "fraud" which would send the cost of living skyrocketing.

Chairman Wagner (D-NY) immediately told reporters he would file a minority report against the bill and declared he would be joined by "several others."

Final Draft Today

The bill was not officially reported and there was no record vote on its final form. That probably will come tomorrow when the committee gathers to look over the final draft.

The bill would remove price controls on meat and dairy products and impose various restrictions on the OPA.

As one of its final decisions, the committee adopted a provision contained in the OPA bill which the House has passed prohibiting the price agency from interfering with normal discounts or markups of retailers and wholesalers on "reconversion items" such as automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, and radios.

The OPA has estimated that this amendment will raise the price to consumers approximately $500,000,000 a year, with the boost on $1,000 cars, for instance, running about $88. The estimates, however, have been contested by senators favoring the amendment.

Major Items in Bill

Other important provisions of the bill as finally agreed upon by the committee include:

1. Ceilings could not be maintained on a farm product unless the Secretary of Agriculture certified it was in short supply.

2. Controls would have to be removed by Dec. 31, 1946, on all items not important to living costs or business costs.

3. OPA's request for approximately $2,000,000,000 in subsidies for the next fiscal year would be cut to $1,100,000,000, with no food subsidies to be paid after next May 1.

4. A decontrol board would be established to decide appeals by industry committees when the price administrator or Secretary of Agriculture, as the case might be, denied a petition by an industry advisory committee for removal of controls on a particular item.

5. OPA's "MAP" (maximum average price) order would be abolished. It is designed to require manufacturers to produce a normal volume of low-priced clothing.

6. Items not under price control May 1, 1946, could not be brought under controls.

7. The subsidy fund could not be used to start any new subsidies.

Romanian Reply to U. S. Hints New Clash with Reds

JUN 6 1 1946

G. HOUEY

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) The United States and Britain today faced the prospect of another clash with Russia over an old trouble spot—Romania.

Both Washington and London labeled "unsatisfactory" a Romanian answer to American and British notes protesting that the Balkan nation had failed to hold elections and protect the basic freedoms as promised.

American officials took it for granted that Russia would give stout support to the Soviet-sponsored regime in Bucharest, thereby reopening an old Big-Three problem which was regarded as solved four months ago.

Text Not Revealed

The State department refused to make public the text of the Romanian answer to the American note of May 27. Michael J. McDermott, department press officer, issued only the statement that "at first blush, the note is unsatisfactory because it presents a distorted picture and is inaccurate."

Earlier, a foreign office spokesman in London had said virtually the same thing.

The blunt response of both governments to the Bucharest note raised the question among diplomats as to whether they would continue official diplomatic recognition of the Romanian regime.

This country and Britain recognized the government of Premier Petru Groza only in February, after Romania promised to hold general elections "in the shortest time possible"; insure universal participation of all democratic groups, and guarantee the basic freedoms.

Not Formally Accredited

Actually, U. S. recognition has meant little because Romania never has sent a minister to Washington and consequently, Burton Y. Berry, American political representative at Bucharest, has never taken the necessary steps to be formally accredited to the Groza government as minister.

Romania never promised to hold elections on any specific date. In a note shortly before granting recognition, however, the State department told Bucharest that the U.S. "confidently expects" that election arrangements would be undertaken speedily, and hoped it might be possible to hold the balloting in late April or early May.

In the note delivered by Berry in Bucharest May 27, the U.S. cited two things it was concerned about:

1. No election law had been written and no date for elections had been set.

2. What the U. S. called "abuses of the freedoms"—particularly "the increasing frequency of actions of violence . . ."

The British note, delivered the same day, raised the same points of objections to the behavior of the Romanian government.

Surplus-Goods Credit Given Czechoslovakia

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The United States has extended a credit of up to $50,000,000 to Czechoslovakia for the purchase of American surplus war property in Europe, Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, announced today.

McCabe did not disclose the details of the credit arrangement, but said it was another in a series of agreements to enable nations with a limited supply of American dollars to buy overseas surplus goods for relief and reconstruction purposes.

A similar surplus-property credit was granted to Poland several weeks ago, but later suspended on grounds that the Polish Government had not furnished the United States with adequate information about its trade agreements with otther countries, particularly Russia.

Chinese Ambassador Bids Truman Good-By

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Dr. Wei Tao-ming, the Chinese Ambassador, said good-by to President Truman today in advance of departure for China Friday.

He said Mr. Truman sent his "best regards" to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Ambassador said he would confer with Chiang and Gen. George C. Marshall as soon as he reaches home.

Far Eastern Study Of Monarchy

JUN 6 1 1946

Washington, June 5 (AP)—A committee of the Far Eastern Commission has taken under consideration the question of abolishing the Japanese monarchy.

The commission's weekly press statement said today the question of "abolition of the Emperor institution" and the issue of basic democratic reform in Japan had been referred after discussion to the committee on constitutional and legal reform "for reconsideration and report."

It was the first time since its establishment in February that the commission — eleven-nation Allied policy-making body for Japan—had mentioned the possibility of doing away with the Emperor.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commission chairman and United States representative, indicated at a news conference that he would oppose any move to unseat Emperor Hirohito, through whom Gen. Douglas MacArthur has administered Japan since the beginning of the occupation.

Once Sharp Division

McCoy said that at one time there had been a sharp division of opinion within the United States Government over the Emperor question, but that MacArthur's "successful and statesmanlike" handling of the situation had quieted the dissenters. He added that he is well satisfied with the MacArthur method.

Pressure for abolition of the monarchy is expected to come from Russia, Australia and possibly New Zealand.

For the second straight week, Nikolai V. Novikov, Soviet Ambassador, submitted a proposal for inquiring of MacArthur what the political effects of the Emperor's recent tours around Japan have been. Novikov previously had said the Emperor's trips constituted "electioneering" for retention of the monarchy.

Proposes Broader Question

Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, sitting in on today's meeting, suggested that nothing could be gained by considering Novikov's proposal by itself. He said it should be considered as part of the broader question of whether the monarchy should be retained or scrapped. Novikov then agreed with the other commission members to refer the whole question of the monarchy to the committee on constitutional and legal reform.

Commission officials said they doubted if the committee would come up with any final decision for some time.

American food shipments to Japan also provoked a lively discussion at today's meeting.

Had Ordered Review

Some commission officials said they had been told that a policy directive on food which was approved unanimously by the commission April 25 had not been sent to MacArthur. It ordered the United States to review its plan to send nearly half a million tons of food to Japan during the April-May-June period. It also warned this country not to permit food shipments in amounts that would give the Japanese preferential treatment over the peoples of hard-pressed Allied countries.

Later, however, American officials said the commission's statement had been sent to MacArthur, not as a directive but for his information and guidance.

1948 POINTER SEEN IN WARREN FEAT

JUN 6 1 1946

Friends Hail Double Victory As GOP Presidential Omen

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren's unprecedented renomination victory on both Republican and Democratic tickets in California projected him tonight into the circle of GOP prospects for the 1948 presidential nomination.

Warren's capture of both nominations for another four-year term over Robert Kenny, Democrat Attorney General, was hailed by his friends as a tribute to his "nonpartisan" administration and his personal vote-getting ability.

One of the supporters, Representative J. Leroy Johnson, of Stockton, told the House of Representatives that the double victory made Warren "the No. 1 man" for the presidency two years hence.

Credited With "Human Touch"

He said Warren, who rejected offers of the vice presidential nomination on a ticket with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in 1944, has "the human touch" and refused to "play politics" in the governorship.

The late Senator Hiram Johnson won both major party senatorial nominations in California, but Warren was the first to achieve this in a governorship primary. California is one of the few states permitting crossfiling in primaries.

All other major races in Tuesday's five-state primaries had been decided tonight, except in New Mexico. In that State Senator Dennis Chavez won Democratic renomination over Gov. John J. Dempsey. His majority was nearing the 8,000 mark.

For New Mexico Governorship

In the New Mexican gubernatorial contests, Thomas J. Mabry, former chief justice of the State Supreme Court, had an apparently insurmountable margin for the Democratic nomination, as did Ed Safford, former State GOP chairman just out of the Army, for the Republican.

The CIO Political Action Committee counted both victories and defeats for the candidates it backed in the primaries. Some of its victories, however, were assured beforehand because it supported more than one candidate on the same ticket.

It backed the winner of the Alabama Democratic gubernatorial race, but in the losing column were men it supported for the nomination for California Governor, and for the House in the Alabama Ninth and New Jersey Tenth districts.

California Senatorial Races

In other important contests, Senator William F. Knowland won renomination on the Republican ticket in California and Will Rogers, Jr., former United States Representative and son of the late humorist, captured the Democratic nomination over Knowland and Representative Ellis E. Patterson, of Los Angeles.

Douglas (Wrong-Way) Corrigan is the Prohibition candidate. The Los Angeles aviator's "wrong-way" flight to Ireland in 1938 was one of the lighter sensations of the season.

Senator H. Alexander Smith and Mayor George E. Brunner, of Camden, were winners without opposition for the Republican and Democratic senatorial nominations in New Jersey. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War and Ambassador to China, unopposed, is the Republican senatorial candidate in New Mexico.

Folsom In Alabama

The governorship races outside of California went this way:

Alabama—James E. Folsom, 37-year-old war veteran and insurance salesman, won the Democratic runoff (which means election) from Lieut. Gov. Handy Ellis. It will be his first public office when he takes over next January at Montgomery.

New Jersey—Republican: Alfred E. Driscoll, State alcoholic beverage control commissioner, won with backing of Gov. Walter E. Edge and former Governor Charles Edison, over former Governor Harold G. Hoffman. Democratic: Former Judge Lewis G. Hansen, of Jersey City, unopposed.

South Dakota—Republican: Attorney General George T. Mickelson turned back Gov. M. Q. Sharpe's bid for an unprecedented third term. Democratic: Richard Haeder, president of the South Dakota Rural Electrification Association.

Further Subsidy Slash Tackled By Senators

JUN 6 1 1946

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee went back to work today on an OPA bill which Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles said is taking the shape of a "monstrous thing."

Specifically, the committee sought a decision as to whether its previous action in voting to eliminate meat and dairy price controls June 30 would permit lopping off an additional $600,000,000 in food subsidies.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) estimated that if meat and dairy prices are allowed to assume their supply-and-demand level, about two thirds of the $900,000,000 set up for food subsidies from June 30, 1946, to May 1, 1947, would be unnecessary. The OPA had requested about $1,700,000,000 for food subsidies and the right to pay them an additional twelve months after the present Price Control Act expires June 30.

Bowles Renews Plea

Bowles voiced a renewed plea not only for a reversal of that action but others which he said threatened to "wreck our hopes of stability and full production."

He said the meat decision would raise prices 40 to 50 per cent by September and declared that last week's increase in dairy ceilings are "only a curtain raiser to what lies ahead" for milk, butter and cheese.

Other amendments already accepted by the committee, Bowles said in a broadcast last night, would make it impossible to hold the line on rents, would lift clothing prices ten per cent and would cut down flour at home and grain shipments abroad.

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Taft May Press Plan

With the committee renewing its effort to finish the bill today, Taft indicated that he might seek another vote on his price-margin amendment, rejected yesterday on an 8-to-8 tie.

That amendment would tell the OPA that ceilings must be set so as to allow manufacturers and processors the price they charged for an article in the base period October 1-15, 1941, plus the weighted average unit cost increase since then in the industry.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) has abandoned hope of getting the one-year extension bill up before the Senate earlier than next week.

BILL TO REVISE CONGRESS UP

Senate Adjourns After Hearing It Explained

JUN 6 1946

Washington, June 5 (AP) — The Senate took up today the question of scrapping the legislative machinery Congress has built up over the years and replacing it with a simpler model.

Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.), sponsor of a bill to revise procedures, successfully moved to take it up, but got no further than a general explanation before the Senate quit for the day.

The legislation is shot through with controversy. Particularly prickly is a proposal to cut the 33 committees to 16.

The bill is the outgrowth of study by a special Senate-House committee of how Congress might improve itself.

Some Major Proposals

Among its major proposals:

Provide an annual "ceiling" on Federal expenditures. If appropriations exceed it, all except such fixed items as debt service would be reduced by sufficient percentage to bring the total under the ceiling.

Authorize each senator and representative to hire an administrative assistant at $8,000 a year.

Increase pay of Congress members from $10,000 to $15,000 a year and authorize them, at their discretion, to participate in the Federal Retiremen (pension) System by paying into it as do civil service employés.

Require lobbyists to register and state the source of their income.

Senate Group Approves Allowance For Senators

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Senate which last year spurned the $2,500 annual expense money that House members receive appeared about ready today to change its mind.

Chairman Tydings said an Appropriations subcommittee had approved the allowance unanimously. It may reach the Senate floor for action next week as a part of the pending legislative appropriations measure. Full committee acceptance is required first.

Committee Action Due On Seaway

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The St. Lawrence seaway and power project headed for full consideration by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today after several weeks' delay.

Although another postponement was considered possible, assurance that the legislation, already approved by a subcommittee, would be debated by the full committee came from an aide. Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) last week exacted a promise that the measure "definitely will be discussed" at today's committee session.

Time Of Vote Uncertain

Still in doubt was when the committee would vote on the measure which was introduced last October.

A committee clerk said he doubted "very much" that a vote would be taken "immediately."

Even should the committee report favorably, it is unlikely that the bill will come before the Senate in time for action at this session.

Anxious For Such Action

Backers of the measure, which requires majority approval of the Senate and House, are resigned to such a likelihood. They are anxious, however, for committee action, which they feel will be favorable, so as to provide the bill with a significant springboard in the next Congress.

Several seaway advocates, including Representative Pittenger (R., Minn.), have declared that they would reintroduce the measure immediately upon the convening of the next Congress.

Aiken Sees Support For Shipping Probe

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) said otday that public support is gathering behind his request for a congressional investigation into "unconscionable conditions" in the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Board.

Representative Wigglesworth (R., Mass.) lodged a similar request in the House, but neither has been successful thus far.

Aiken and Wigglesworth instituted their action on the basis of a report by the Comptroller General which Aiken told the Senate Monday "indicates . . . a total of $8,007,163,990.60 of funds unproperly accounted for by these two agencies."

Plans For Single Chief Of Staff Believed Dead

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The proposal for a single chief of staff over the armed forces was reported the first casualty today, as President Truman personally undertook to reconcile Army-Navy merger differences.

The single chief of staff proposal was strongly plugged by the Army but congressional circles heard reports that the President had decided against it, removing it from further consideration.

One senator said it was his information that Mr. Truman had sided with the Navy on this particular issue.

Sees Forrestal, Patterson

The fact that Mr. Truman is taking over the job of resolving Army-Navy merger disagreements was disclosed after he had had a 90-minute conference yesterday with Secretary of Navy Forrestal and Secretary of War Patterson.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, reported that Mr. Truman termed it "a very constructive session."

Forrestal was reported to be sticking by the Navy's contention that two departments, with separate Cabinet members, should be maintained instead of the single department of common defense suggested in a bill sponsored by Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee and Senators Hill (D., Ala.) and Austin (R., Vt.),

Early Change Seen Unlikely

While there was some indication that those favoring what is known as the Army plan for all-out unification might be willing to compromise on the proposal to retain two Cabinet members, few senators thought any basic changes in the military lineup would get serious consideration in this Congress.

Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), a member of the Military and Appropriations committees, said he expected no action on a merger bill as such.

But he said he would not be surprised if efforts were made to bring about a partial consolidation of Army and Navy activities in legislation which could be considered before the mid-July adjournment.

"I would expect to see someone offer a bill to combine the purchasing divisions of the Army and Navy," he said.

BRADLEY GIVES HOSPITAL HOPE

Veterans' Head Tells D'Alesandro Of Plans

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The Veterans Administration hopes eventually to locate a large general hospital in Baltimore, according to Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

General Bradley, veterans' administrator, is a letter to Representative D'Alesandro (D., Md.) which the latter inserted in today's *Congresional Record*, said:

"It is our hope ultimately to provide a medical center in Baltimore which would consist of a large general medical and surgical hospital in addition to the tuberculosi hospital now authorized."

Present authorizations call for a 300-bed tuberculosis hospital in Baltimore. Mr. D'Alesandro had offered to introduce legislation calling for additional facilities.

3 Hospitals In Maryland

General Bradley said, however, that no further legislation is necessary since "it may be authorized under existing procedures as soon as the need for it justifies its recommendation."

The Veterans Administration now has three hospitals in Maryland: At Fort Howard, general; at Perry Point, neuropsychiatric, and at Fort Washington, general. In addition, the agency has the use of about 200 beds at the Fort George G. Meade Army Hospital, and 50 beds at the Baltimore Marine Hospital.

Mr. D'Alesandro had argued in a letter to General Bradley that since 1,000-bed hospitals have been authorized for such cities as Buffalo and Albany, N.Y., "it would seem that a metropolitan city the size of Baltimore should also have a hospital similar in size."

Co-Operation Praised

He said there is particular need for additional facilities for treatment of neuropsychiatric cases.

"You may be assured of our desire to provide adequately for the veterans of Maryland," General Bradley replied, "and to utilize to the fullest extent the advantages offered by the medical centers in Baltimore.

"We are obtaining the best possible co-operation from the medical schools in Baltimore in forwarding our hospitalization prgram."

States Are Urged To Form Air Units

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer said tonight that every state has become vulnerable to sudden surprise air thrusts and urged them to "accept allocated air national guard units without delay."

Stratemeyer, commanding general of the Air Defense Command, Mitchell Field, N.Y., declared that "with experimental long-range bombers designed to fly 10,000 miles carrying atomic bombs," the problem of integrating air defense is vital.

In a broadcast, Stratemeyer said the units will consist of 72 fighter squadrons and 12 light bombardment squadrons with one or more squadrons in each state and the District of Columbia.

"They will be equipped with the latest fighters and light bombers," he declared.

"Later when they become available, we hope to equip fighter units with jet-propelled aircraft, never permitting guard equipment to become obsolete."

Inquiry Clears Medical Staff In Death of Bride Ship Babies

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 5.—An investigating board reported to the War Department today that "lax sanitary methods employed by the mothers" may have contributed to the tragedy of eight baby deaths on the bride ship Zebulon B. Vance.

"No misconduct or neglect on the part of the medical staff aboard the vessel contributed in any way to the cause or spread of the illness, nor were any members of the medical staff intoxicated at any time during the voyage, as alleged by several of the passengers," said the report.

"On the contrary, if a break in technique was a contributing cause, it undoubtedly was occasioned by the lax sanitary methods employed by the mothers in the care of the infants."

The Zebulon Vance docked at New York May 20 after a thirteen-day voyage from Le Havre, France. Called to testify before the board which investigated the baby deaths were members of the ship's medical staff, doctors and nurses, passengers, United States Public Health authorities and New York Port of Embarkation officials.

This board, which sat in New York, was composed of Lieutenant Colonel Edwin T. Miller of the Army Transportation Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Thayer Chapman of the Inspector General's Division; Captain Lawrence I. Michel, Medical Corps, and Dr. Roy E. Bodet, medical director of the United States Public Health Service, quarantine service at Staten Island.

As a result of its investigations, the board recommended that no infant under one year be embarked from the European theater, and that more thorough physical examinations be given mothers and infants before they sail.

The board found that during the voyage the medical staff, composed of two medical officers, seven Army nurses, eight enlisted Wacs and two enlisted male personnel, was in constant attendance.

Further, it held that the hospital areas and the whole ship were "scrupulously cleaned." It found that "several of the infants were suffering from diarrhea at Camp Philip Morris" in France, and that "some mothers failed to inform medical authorities."

Major Jule F. Corey, transport commander, was shown to have testified, on the personal habits of his women passengers, that he had "noticed women didn't flush toilets." In fact, he said, if a toilet was out of repair it was used anyway.

Colonel Edward M. Marsh, director of preventive medicine, office of the surgeon, 2d Service Command, testified he believed that the infection was introduced before the ship left France. He said it was likely transferred from mother to baby because of an unsanitary and unhygienic manner of living.

The passenger list showed that of the adults 242 were French, 124 Belgian, two Poles and one Dutch. There were fifty-seven infants.

Dr. Henry M. Friedman sr., United States Public Health Service, testified: "I would say the personal hygiene of all the brides, no matter where they came from, was very unsatisfactory."

Captain George P. Schneider, transport surgeon, recommended replacement of Negro stewardesses with nurses. He suggested also that no infants under six months be brought over and that no mother pregnant more than six months be shipped.

Lieutenant Blanche F. Kuchar, chief nurse, testified that the medical staff repeatedly tried to discourage use of pacifiers, as unhygienic.

Lieutenant Kuchar said some of the mothers would pour the feeding formulas from sterile bottles, which had been made up in the diet kitchen, to unsterile bottles of their own. Sometimes, she said, when the milk was not flowing fast enough mothers used pins to enlarge the holes in the bottle nipples.

Asked about the personal cleanliness of the mothers, she said she thought they bathed their children every day but that some of the mothers went four to five days without bathing.

The board found that bottles and nipples had been sterlized according to accepted methods. It said that mothers of numerous infants prepared home-made pacifiers, using unsterile nipples, corks, cotton, sugar and water.

Mrs. Yvette Carter, one of the mothers, testified she had been very sick on ship and couldn't get attention. Her own baby became ill, but she said she was satisfied with the treatment given the infant. Mrs. Claude Graper, 1728 Belleau Drive, Pittsburgh, said that on the last day at Camp Philip Morris her baby daughter had had a touch of diarrhea. She said she allowed her child to use a pacifier.

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Both these mothers expressed the belief that one of the medical staff, whom they believed to be a nurse, had been drinking. However, both said they saw this supposed nurse in a uniform and it was that of a soldier. The testimony indicated, the board said, that the person they saw was one of the Wac enlisted personnel.

The board's report said that during the voyage thirty infants were treated at the dispensary for diarrhea, vomiting and dehydration.

It reported that cause of the illness has not been definitely established, but that it resembles "epidemic infantile diarrhea, summer diarrhea or cholera infantum."

GI Baby Dies At Army Hospital

New York, June 5 (AP) — The death last night at Fort Hamilton Station Hospital of Margaret Freer, 2½-month-old GI baby, was announced today by the Army Port of Embarkation.

She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Freer, of Miami, Fla. The announcement said cause of death was pulmonary edema and gastroenteritis dehydration.

Baby and mother arrived here May 26 on the brideship George Goethals. Margaret and eight other infants were taken immediately to the hospital.

Of the eight, two have been discharged, three are in a "fair" condition and three others are seriously ill, the Army said.

E-Bond Cashins Exceed Buying

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Cashins of the Series E savings bond—the former "war bond"—have outstripped new purchases by $486,930,000 this year, Treasury figures disclosed today on the eve of a campaign to promote greater bond buying.

E-bond redemptions from the beginning of the year to June 1 totaled $2,598,655,000, as against $2,111,725,000 in new purchases.

Combined Sales Favorable

For all current savings bonds, however, new purchases have exceeded cashins of the same issues—Series F and G as well as E—by $629,182,000.

Furthermore, combined sales of the E, F and G issues for the first five months of 1946 totaled $3,470,440,000, which officials translated to "an annual rate of $8,300,000,000" and described as higher than predicted last December.

A downtrend in redemptions of E bonds, which have outrun new buying every month this year except January, was shown in figures for the last two months.

Campaign Opens Tomorrow

Cashins in May were fourteen per cent under April, which had been 14.7 under March, the peak month.

E-bond buying during May totaled $344,800,000. Redemptions were $469,160,000.

The nation-wide bond-selling campaign which opens tomorrow—second anniversary of D-day in Normandy—and runs through July 4 was described officially as a step to combat inflation.

REPORT ON FRANCO FACES OPPOSITION

M. HARRELSON

U. S., Russia, Britain Object to U.N. Sub-Committee's Spanish Findings.

NEW YORK, June 5—(AP) The United Nations Security council tonight appeared to be headed toward another bitter fight as it became clear that Russia, Great Britain and the United States would refuse to accept the report of the council's sub-committee on Spain in its present form.

An authoritative Soviet spokesman indicated that when the report comes before the council at 3 p.m. tomorrow Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko would be prepared to object strenuously to two major points.

Soviet Veto Seen

While the spokesman would not comment on reports that Russia might veto acceptance of the report, some delegates saw the Soviet attitude as opening the way for a possible veto.

Neither the United States nor the British delegations had received instructions from their governments this afternoon, but spokesmen for both groups said it could be safely assumed that they would object to some of the sub-committee's conclusions.

The sub-committee report, circulated Saturday after a month's investigation of Poland's charges that the Franco regime is a threat to world peace, concluded that the Spanish government was not an actual threat at present but only a "potential threat."

Diplomatic Break Urged

It recommended that the case be referred to the 51-nation General Assembly with a request that the assembly call for a worldwide break of diplomatic relations with Spain unless the Franco regime is "withdrawn" by September.

The Soviet spokesman said Russia took issue with both points. He said the Soviet government is convinced that Generalissimo Francisco Franco is a definite menace to peace at present and that the council itself should direct a break with the Franco government instead of referring the case to the assembly.

American and British circles, while emphasizing that their positions were not yet definite, indicate they probably would follow their previous contention that there is not sufficient evidence to justify a break with Franco.

This, it was pointed out, would mean opposition to sending the Assembly a specific recommendation for a break in September. It was not clear whether they would be willing to refer the case to the Assembly without recommendations or whether they would object to handing it over to the Assembly under any circumstances.

Must Get 7 Affirmative Votes

Under terms of the charter, the recommendations must get seven affirmative votes, including the unanimous support of the five major powers. Thus, the recommendations must have the support of Russia, the United States and Britain, to be approved.

So far the report has the definite backing of five Council members—France, China, Australia, Poland and Brazil—who made up the sub-committee.

The fight for acceptance of the report will be led by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Opposes Russian Proposal

Meanwhile, at today's session of the Economic and Social Council, British Delegate Philip J. Noel-Baker vigorously opposed a Russian proposal that aid to war-devastated areas be extended only to United Nations members.

"It would be tragic," he said, "if we would say we should not consider such countries as Italy and Austria in studying devastated areas."

Soviet Delegate Nikolai J. Feonov, after suggesting limitation of United Nations aid, said the United Nations must make sure it does not endanger the sovereignty of the countries being aided.

Russian Opposition To Spain Report Told

F. CARPENTER

New York, June 5 (AP)—An authorized Soviet spokesman declared today that Russia was strongly opposed to the conclusions reached by the United Nations Security Council subcommittee investigating Franco Spain.

The spokesman declined to comment on reports that Russia might invoke the veto against the subcommittee recommendations in their present form, but his explanation of Russia's stand made the veto a possibility.

The subcommittee, in its conclusions announced last Saturday, said Franco Spain does not at present constitute an "existing threat to the peace" and that the Security Council therefore has no jurisdiction to authorize enforcement measures called for by the Charter.

September Action Urged

The subcommittee recommended, however, that if Generalissimo Franco is still in power in September the General Assembly call upon the entire membership of the United Nations to break relations with the Franco regime forthwith.

The spokesman said the Russian delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, was not enthusiastic about the subcommittee's conclusions, regarding them as contradictory.

It was said that the Russian delegation disagreed with these two points contained in the subcommittee report:

1. That Spain is not an existing threat to peace.
2. That the General Assembly, instead of the Security Council, should call for severance of relations.

On the first point Gromyko, debating in the Council on a resolution presented by Poland calling for an immediate break with Spain, said the evidence put before the Council showed that Generalissimo Franco is a threat to international peace.

It was said today that Gromyko still could not agree that Franco is not an existing threat to world peace.

On the second point, it was pointed out that putting the matter up to the General Assembly postpones action. The next meeting of the Assembly will be here in September.

Meets Once A Year

The General Assembly meets once a year. Therefore, if such a precedent is to be established, such recommendations might prove to be ineffective because they put the matter off until the Assembly meets.

United Nations observers have noted that the Security Council has closely guarded its prerogatives. The recommendation of the subcommittee that the Council pass final action on to the Assembly occasioned some surprise on that score.

The Russian view was said to be that the Security Council was created for the definite purpose of taking action and it should do so instead of the General Assembly.

The Spanish question has been placed on the agenda of the Security Council meeting tomorrow at 3 P.M.

UN Council Will Fly 'World Flag'

SAN FRANCISCO, (INS)—The new "World Flag" will soon replace the more cumbersome 51-flag display of the United Nations.

A check of more than one thousand UN diplomats and leaders by the UN Honor Flag Committee has disclosed their unanimous approval of the new banner.

Brooks Harding of San Francisco, national chairman of the U. S. division of the flag committee, is now in the East conferring with UN officials there on the flag.

However, the UN flag is not really new. It was first raised to the top of a flag pole at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D. C., on June 20, 1943.

The flag is quite un-complicated. It consists of a white field with four upright bars emblazoned upon it. In the United States these pillars will usually be red, but blue or green pillars are optional at the request of certain of the United Nations.

Four Bars

The white field of the flag stands for purity and peace among nations and the bars for the four freedoms.

When it is displayed with the national flag, the UN honor flag is placed below or, if on a stage or table, is to the right of the observer.

And there's a possibility the four bars—like the stars in the United States flag—may be increased in number. The flag committee has this to observe about the bars:

"Each country may define its own basic four freedoms, or join with others in determining an acceptable set of world-wide four freedoms. Other freedoms may be added by interpretation of the basic four."

U. N. Nominee Wins Approval

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved today the nomination of Harry J. Anslinger of Pennsylvania to represent the United States on the Narcotic Drugs Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The nomination now goes to the Senate for final action.

2 German Seamen Await Deportation

Philadelphia, June 5 (AP)—Two former crew members of the Nazi heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen awaited deportation today to the Germany they left May 15 as stowaways aboard an unidentified American ship.

The men were turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday. The FBI said the Germans were Hans Haska, 21, and Eugene Schall, 20.

The Prinz Eugen is to be a target ship at Bikini atoll for the atomic-bomb tests.

FBI agents said the two Germans had arrived in Baltimore May 30 and came to Philadelphia because they had been told jobs were easy to get and because they had a good time when the Prinz Eugen was docked at the Philadelphia naval base.

Newspaper reports said crew members of the Nazi vessel were wined and dined at a party before the ship departed for Germany and given gifts of clothing and liquor

RADAR EQUIPMENT LANDS PLANES IN BLIND FLYING TEST

DAYTON, O., June 5—(AP) Converted war-time radar apparatus was used today to guide nine blind-flying planes to landings by a method which Army air officials said promised to relieve the problem of traffic congestion over large airports.

At intervals of about one and one-half minutes, the planes were "talked" to runways at Clinton Army Air base at nearby Wilmington upon their arrival from Cincinnati.

Without special equipment of any kind aboard, they had been kept in view for some 35 miles on a radar screen on the field and their movements controlled by instructions radioed to the pilot.

Airliners, because of Federal safety regulations, are spaced as much as 15 minutes apart in landing in thick weather at large metropolitan airports.

Radar was used in wartime to help guide planes to landings but this newest Airport control traffic apparatus and system was developed since V-E Day by Cambridge, Mass., field station.

Nine planes of miscellaneous types were "stacked up" in the vicinity of Cincinnati for today's demonstration, much as airliners sometimes are spaced as far west as Dayton, O., waiting to enter La Guardia field, New York city, in bad weather, or are held over West Virginia before getting the radio signal to land at Washington's National airport.

The radar-radio system brought them down in about twenty minutes, compared with a delay which officials said might reach three hours over congested airports. Attempts are being made now to speed the landings to one a minute from about forty an hour.

As three operators and three radio channels are required the new system is adopted presently chiefly to large airports.

With today's demonstration, the Army Air Forces reported for the first time on tests of this peacetime adaptation of radar which have been in progress for more than a month.

'Make Army, Navy Unify Research'

Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Dr. Vannevar Bush proposed today that the Army ground and air forces and the Navy be required by "authoritative" means to unify their military research and development so as to eliminate costly duplication of effort.

Dr. Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution and a leading figure in development of the atomic bomb, said a national program of military research and an end to "acrimonious disptue and jockeying for position" is "a must if we are to remain fully strong."

Sees No Voluntary Accord

Shortly before, army air research and development requirements had been estimated at $250,000,000 an-

nually for five years and Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay outlined a current proposal for a new air forces center to develop jet-age weapons estimated to cost $600,000,000.

Bush did not refer specifically to any service or plan. He said, however, a specific unification proposal was under consideration and indorsed as one measure the creation of a national science foundation. He contended overlapping of effort could not be prevented by voluntary agreement.

Rivalry among the Army, Navy and Air Forces over control of guided missiles and other new type weapons was brought to light last month by top officials of the three services when the ground forces ordnance department fired the first 25 captured German V-2 rockets at the start of a series of tests in New Mexico. The Budget Bureau directed the air forces and the NACA to get together on overlapping proposals.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two U. S. ports today await scheduled arrival of 4,949 returning service personnel aboard three vessels.

New York is due to dock one ship with 4,942 troops while San Francisco expects two vessels with seven men.

Ships Arriving Today

At New York

George Washington from Le Havre, 4,942 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

LSM 486 from Pearl Harbor, two Navy; Mercy Warren, five Navy.

Arrivals Yesterday

At New York

Willard A. Holbrook from Southampton, 772 war brides and children.

Christobal from Le Havre, 191 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Iran Victory from China, 11; LST 943 from Pearl Harbor, 167 Navy, five Marines; LST 868 from Pearl Harbor, 100 Navy; Marine Phoenix from Pearl Harbor, 1,065 Navy, 465 Marines, 613 Army; Winged Arrow from Samar, 1,618 Navy (due originally Monday).

At Seattle

U.S.A.T. George W. Carver from Alaska, 50 Army, 101 Navy.

ADD LONDONXXX SITUX 11-15

ONE OF BRITAIN'S GREATEST DIFFICULTIES, ATTLEE SAID, WAS "TO TRY TO GET INTO THE MINDS OF OUR RUSSIAN FRIENDS SOME REAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE WAY WE WORK THINGS IN WESTERN DEMOCRACIES."

"WE HAVE TO LOOK UPON THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, TO SOME EXTENT, AS IF THEY HAD BEEN BORN IN A DARK FOREST; THEY DO NOT SEEM TO UNDERSTAND THE SUNLIGHT, THE WIND AND THE AIR OF FREE DEMOCRARIES," ATTLEE SAID.

A224

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CHURCHILL DECLARED IT WAS INCREDIBLE THAT "THE HANDFUL OF VERY ABLE MEN" WHO RULE FROM THE KREMLIN SHOULD BE SO ILL-INFORMED CONCERNING THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES, AND CRIED:

"IT CANNOT BE IN THE INTERESTS OF RUSSIA TO GO ON IRRITATING THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHICH IS SLOWER IN DEVELOPING HOSTILE FEELINGS AGAINST A FOREIGN COUNTRY THAN THE AMERICANS."

"THE AMERICAN EAGLE SITS ON HIS PERCH, A STRONG BIRD WITH FORMIDABLE BEAK AND CLAWS. THERE HE SITS, MOTIONLESS, AND MR. GROMYKO (ANDREI GROMYKO, RUSSIAN MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL) IS SENT EVERY DAY TO PROD HIM WITH A SHARP SICKLE, NOW ON HIS BEAK, NOW UNDER HIS WING, NOW IN HIS TAIL FEATHERS.

"ALL THE TIME THE EAGLE KEEPS QUITE STILL," CHURCHILL CONTINUED AMID LAUGHTER. "BUT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO SUPPOSE NOTHING IS GOING ON IN THE BREAST OF THE EAGLE. I VENTURE TO GIVE THIS FRIENDLY HINT TO MY OLD WARTIME COMRADE, MARSHAL STALIN."

"WE SEEK NOTHING FROM RUSSIA EXCEPT GOOD WILL," CHURCHILL SAID, ADDING THAT IF RUSSIA WERE MENACED AGAIN, BRITAIN WOULD FULFILL HER OBLIGATIMNS AND GO TO THE RUSSIANS' AID.

NEVERTHELESS, HE SAID, BRITAIN COULD NOT AGREE TO INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF PEACE TREATIES.

"THE IDEA OF KEEPING MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HANGING ABOUT IN A SUB-HUMAN STATE BETWEEN HEAVEN AND HELL WILL ONLY BREED MORAL PESTILENCE AND PROBABLY ACTIVE WAR," CHURCHILL SAID.

"IT IS BETTER TO HAVE A WORLD UNITED THAN A WORLD DIVIDED," HE SAID. "IT IS ALSO BETTER TO HAVE A WORLD DIVIDED THAN A WORLD DESTROYED."

CHURCHILL INJECTED INTO THE DEBATE THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SOVIET SPY PLOT IN CANADA, AND SAID THE BRITISH PEOPLE WONDERED WHETHER RUSSIA REALLY SOUGHT THE FRIENDSHIP OF BRITAIN.

BOTH ATTLEE AND OPPOSITION LEADER CHURCHILL SUPPORTED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, WHO YESTERDAY CRITICIZED THE RUSSIANS' IDEAS ON SECURITY AND DEMOCRACY AS BEING ONE OF THE "GREAT OBSTACLES TO PEACE."

CHURCHILL APPLAUDED BEVIN AND THE LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR THEIR "RESOLUTE DENUNCIATION OF COMMUNISM."

ATTLEE SAID BEVIN'S PATIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING WOULD PLAY A GREAT ROLE IN THE "OVERCOMING OF OUR DIFFICULTIES."

CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE DISAGREED ON SPAIN. THE OPPOSITION LEADER CALLED SPAIN "ONE OF THE LEAST AGGRESSIVE NATIONS OF EUROPE" AND SAID HE FELT THAT "THE SPANISH PEOPLE HAD BETTER BE LEFT TO WORK OUT THEIR OWN SALVATION." BUT ATTLEE COUNTERED THAT BRITAIN MUST TAKE ACTION "BEST CALCULATED TO MAKE THE SPANISH GET RID OF THEIR PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND GET A DECENT GOVERNMENT IN ITS PLACE."

CHURCHILL DECLARED "I BELIEVE IT IS A FACT, TO PUT IT MILDLY, THAT THERE IS AS MUCH FREEDOM IN SPAIN UNDER THE FRANCO REGIME, AND A GOOD DEAL MORE SECURITY AND HAPPINESS FOR ORDINARY FOLK, THAN THERE IS IN POLAND AT THIS TIME."

SAYING THAT "NONE OF US LIKE THE FRANCO REGIME," HE STATED THAT "BETWEEN NOT LIKING THE GOVERNMENT AND TRYING TO STIR UP A CIVIL WAR THERE IS A VERY WIDE DIFFERENCE."

30.24-3153

CHURCHILL, ON OTHER SUBJECTS, S... SUPPORTED INTERNATIONALIZATION ... THE ADRIATIC PORT OF TRIESTE. CALLED FOR A STRENGTHENED FRANCE AND BRITISH FRIENDSHIP WITH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND AND ENDORSED BRITISH POLICY IN GREECE. HE ALSO SUPPORTED THE PROPOSAL FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL TO DECIDE ITS OWNERSHIP BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

HE SAID TRIESTE WAS OF "VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE WHOLE OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE DANUBIAN BASIN" BECAUSE IT IS A NATURAL FUNNEL TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR THE AREA'S COMMERCE.

ATTLEE DECLARED GERMANY SHOULD BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC WHOLE, PREFERABLY AS A FEDERATION OF GERMANIC STATES.

"GERMANY MUST WORK OUT HER SALVATION THROUGH GERMANY," HE SAID, "AND THEREFORE WE ARE CONTINUING TO TRY TO WORK IN GETTING AN ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY, TO GETTING REAL DEMOCRACY INTO GERMANY, AND IN WORKING IN THE CLOSEST HARMONY WITH OUR GREAT ALLIES."

RG&SN404PED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT ROMANIA HAD DENIED A BRITISH CONTENTION THAT POLITICAL AND PRESS FREEDOM WERE LACKING ROMANIA AND THAT ELECTIONS WERE BEING DELAYED UNDULY.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ROMANIAN REPLY TO A BRITISH NOTE WAS THOROUGHLY UNSATISFACTORY. THE NOTE ASSERTED THAT COMPLETE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS PREVAILED IN THE BALKAN KINGDOM AND THAT ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD SHORTLY, ALTHOUGH NO DATE WAS MENTIONED.

A BRITISH CONTENTION THAT POLITICAL OPPOSITION WAS BEING BROKEN UP ALSO WAS REJECTED. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ROMANIAN REPLY SAID NOTHING OF THE FACT THAT NO ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BRITAIN'S ORIGINAL NOTE OR THAT THE TWO OPPOSITION REPRESENTATIVES IN THE ROMANIAN CABINET WERE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH DOCUMENTS FORWARDED BY BRITAIN TO THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

SW1139AED

JUN 6 1946

London, June 5--(AP)--Winston Churchill said today in the debate on foreign policy that a Communist spy system "whose exposure is at present confined to Canada," had made a deep mark on trans-Atlantic opinion.

"These revelations, by no means complete, have stirred the whole of the dominion of Canada," Churchill said.

"The Canadian government and Prime Minister MacKenzie King have only done their duty with courage and justice in exposing what has been brought out in Canada," he declared.

William Gallacher, Communist member for Fife, Western, interrupted

Churchill at one point, saying that he knew of only one Communist, (Fred Rose) who was associated with the question of espionage in Canada and that he understood that man's trial was proceeding. He said he did not think it desirable that any one should "prejudge" the case.

JUN 6 1946

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, JUNE 5-(AP)-A SCOTTISH MINISTER SUGGESTED TODAY THAT BRITISH DRINKING MIGHT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMERICAN DELAY IN APPROVING THE $3,750,000,000 LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

"WE DON'T LEND MONEY READILY TO PEOPLE WHO INDULGE HEAVILY IN DRINK," THE REV. J. H. HALDANE OF GLASGOW COMMENTED, IN PRESENTING A TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW THAT THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS VERY CONSIDERABLE, BUT THAT NEVERTHELESS EVERY YEAR THE BRITISH NATION IS SPENDING THREE FIFTHS OF THAT AMOUNT ON DRINK-- £662,000,000 ($2,648,000,000)."

Tuesday

JUN 6 1946

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JUNE 5-(AP)-A RECORD HUNGER STRIKE WAS CLAIMED TONIGHT FOR DAVID FLEMING, IMPRISONED FORMER IRA LEADER, WHO HAS FASTED FOR 74 OF THE LAST 78 DAYS.

FLEMING'S BROTHER, JAMES, SAID THE 27-YEAR-OLD IRISH REPUBLICAN HAD ECLIPSED BY TERENCE MCSWINEY, FORMER LORD MAYOR OF CORK, WHO FASTED TO DEATH IN A DEMONSTRATION FOR IRISH FREEDOM.

-FLEMING, HUNGER-STRIKING IN PROTEST AGAINST T[illegible] TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS, IS "VERY [illegible]" BELFAST PRISON AUTHORITIES SAID.

30.24-3155

PARIS, JUNE 5-(AP)-- POLITICAL OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT A SOCIALIST PROBABLY would BE NAMED TO HEAD THE JUN 6 1946 PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL RULE FRANCE UNTIL THE NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, ELECTED LAST SUNDAY, COMPLETES ITS WORK OF DRAFTING A CONSTITITOON.

ALTHOUGH THE CENTRIST POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT(MRP) CAPTURED A PLURALITY OF THE SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY, THERE SEEMED LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE PARTY WOULD SEEK THE PRESIDENCY FOR ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

IT WAS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT AN MRP CANDIDATE WOULD HAVE SMALL CHANCE OF SUPPORT BY THE COMMUNISTS, NOW FRANCE'S SECOND LARGEST PARTY, WHO REGARD THE MRP AS REACTIONARY AND CATHOLIC-DOMINATED.

IT WAS EQUALLY OBVIOUS THAT ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH DOES NOT INCLUDE THE COMMUNISTS WOULD BE A DIFFICULT ONE TO FORM, AND IF FORMED WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO KEEP IN EXISTENCE WITH THEIR OPPOSITION.

THE ONLY SOLUTION SEEMED TO BE A THIRD PARTY COALITION HEADED BY THE SOCIALISTS, WHO HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT THEY WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH EXCLUDED THE COMMUNISTS.

THE SOCIALISTS THEMSELVES, ATTEMPTING TO STRENGTHEN A POSITION BADLY WEAKENED BY SUNDAY'S ELECTION, HAVE PUT OUT FEELERS CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF A SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST RADICAL SOCIALIST COALITION. THIS APPEARED OUT OF THE QUESTION, JUN 6 1946 HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER'S ASSERTION THAT HIS RIGHTIST RADICAL SOCIALISTS WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN FORMING THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

SELECTION OF A PRESIDENT WILL BE BY SIMPLE MAJORITY VOTE OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, WHICH WILL CONVENE NEXT TUESDAY. IT IS EXPECTED TO DESIGNATE ITS OWN OFFICERS THE FOLLOWING DAY BEFORE TACKLING THE QUESTION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

SOCALIST LEADERS REGARDED AS LIKELY CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT INCLUDE FELIX GOUIN, HEAD OF THE RETIRING GOVERNMENT; VINCENT AURIOL, PRESIDENT OF THE OLD CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AND FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM.

PARIS, JUNE 5-(AP)-FRANCE GREETED BRITISH-AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS OF AID TO OVERCOME A CURRENT COAL SHORTAGE WITH THE WRY COMMENT TODAY THAT THE FRENCH WILL GET ONE-THIRD LESS COAL THAN THEY RECEIVED DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF THIS YEAR.

"GERMANY IS THE ONLY ONE NOT TO UNDERGO ANY PREJUDICE BECAUSE

OF THE STOPPAGE IN AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTION", SAID A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

COMMENTING ON THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID:

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FRANCE'S JUNE ALLOTMENT OF GERMAN COAL WAS UPPED FROM 900,000 TO 1,125,000 TONS BUT THE PERIOD COVERED WAS EXPANDED FROM FOUR TO FIVE WEEKS, RESULTING IN "NO INCREASE IN GERMAN EXPORTS".

FRANCE WAS SHIPPED 195,000 TONS OF AMERICAN ANTHRACITE FOR MAY AND EARLY JUNE BUT PRECEDING SHIPMENTS "AMOUNTED TO ABOUT 500,000 TONS A MONTH".

OF 100,000 TONS LOANED BY BRITAIN TO THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION, AN 85,000-TON SHARE WAS PROPOSED FOR FRANCE, BUT THE LOAN WAS FOR SHARING "AMONG ALL INTERESTED COUNTRIES WITHOUT FRANCE BENEFITING IN PARTICULAR."

SIMILARLY 60,000 TONS WERE LOANED FROM AMERICAN RESERVES IN GERMANY, TO BE FOLLOWED BY 100,000 FROM THE BRITISH ZONE, BUT FRANCE RECEIVED "NO DETAILS" ON ITS SHARE IN THESE.

MK835AED

BRUSSELS, JUNE 5-(AP)-PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER ANNOUNCED TODAY O THAT THE MONLY BELGIAN BUTTER RATION WILL BE RAISED FROM NINE TO 14 OUNCES.

TU1037AED

WITH ROME

NAPLES, THURSDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE ITALIAN CRUISER DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, WITH QUEEN MARIA JOSE AND HER FOUR CHILDREN ABOARD, SAILED EARLY TODAY FROM NAPLES FOR GAETA.

KING UMBERTO, WHO LOST HIS THRONE WHEN ITALY VOTED TO BECOME A REPUBLIC IN LAST WEEKEND'S PLEBISCITE, WAS EXPECTED TO BOARD THE CRUISER AT GAETA--POSSIBLY LATER TODAY--AND FOLLOW HIS ROYAL PARENTS INTO EXILE IN EGYPT.

VS110AED

LIVORNO, ITALY, JUNE 5--(AP)--MEDICAL OFFICERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 1,200 ENLISTED MEN AND 27 OFFICERS ARRIVING ON THE TRANSPORT "POMONA VICTORY" HAD BEEN QUARANTINED BECAUSE OF THREE CASES OF MUMPS WHICH DEVELOPED ENROUTE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MC 628PED JUNE 5 MCNIGHTS 01855APL

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 5-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER, COMMENTED TODAY THAT IT SAW IN THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS AN "AFFIRMATION OF TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLES" AND "CHRISTIAN VALUES."

THE COMMENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ITALIAN MONARCHY HAD BEEN VOTED DOWN IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC AND HENCE EVIDENTLY REFERRED TO THE VICTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IN ITALY AND THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT PARTY (MRP) IN FRANCE OVER LEFTIST PARTIES.

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HJ833PED

WARSAW, JUNE 5--(AP)--THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY TODAY PADLOCKED THE HEADQUARTERS OF VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S PEASANT PARTY IN FOUR DISTRICTS, CHARGING THAT THEY WERE LINKS IN TERRORISTIC BANDS WHICH "THREATENED PUBLIC SECURITY AND ORDER."

MIKOLAJCZYK HAS REPEATEDLY DENIED THESE ACCUSATIONS.

MC 605PED JUNE 5 ALLENS 01215APR

30.24-3157

WARSAW, JUNE 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 900,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN EXPELLED FROM POLISH TERRITORY SINCE MARCH 1.

(ON MAY 10, DR.HENRY K.WOLPE, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH-SOVIET REPATRIATION COMMISSION, ANNOUNCED THAT THE REPATRIATION OF APPROXIMATELY 800,000 POLES FROM RUSSIAN TERRITORY WOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF JULY.)

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BD651AED

(290)
MADRID, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ACCUSED FRANCE AND RUSSIA OF BEING A THREAT TO SPAIN'S PEACE AND DECLARED THAT THIS NATION WOULD LIVE IN "SACRIFICING ISOLATION" RATHER THAN SUBMIT TO INTERFERENCE IN ITS INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

IT MADE THE STATEMENT IN A 3,000-WORD NOTE HANDED TO DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONS WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND WHICH MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. THE NOTE WAS RELEASED ON THE EVE OF THE COUNCIL MEETING IN NEW YORK TO CONSIDER A SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT RECOMMENDING EVENTUAL WORLDWIDE BREAK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO REGIME.

THE NOTE ASSERTED THAT SPAIN DEFENDS THE CAUSE OF NEUTRAL AND SMALL NATIONS, "ALL OF WHICH MUST FEEL THREATENED BY THE SAME DANGER IF NOW THEY DO NOT OPPOSE THE INJUSTICE OF THIS ATTEMPT TO CRUSH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNITIES."

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DENIED AGAIN CHARGES THAT IT COMPROMISED WITH THE AXIS, AND APPEALED TO THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE NOTE WAS SENT TO STUDY THE CASE OBJECTIVELY.

ARGUING AGAINST THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO JUDGE SPAIN, THE NOTE ASSERTED THAT IT WAS "UNJUST AND ABUSIVE THAT WHILE DENYING SPAIN THE RIGHT, NEVER SOLICITED, OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, THEY USURP THE RIGHT TO JUDGE HER CONDUCT."

VS&HJ1101PED

BUDAPEST, JUNE 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNGARIAN PREMIER FERENC NAGY, WHO ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY HE PLANNED VISITS TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, HAS DECIDED NOT TO MAKE THE TRIPS, A HUNGARIAN SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE SOURCE REPORTED NAGY'S DECISION WAS BASED ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S UNWILLINGNESS TO RECEIVE AN OFFICIAL VISIT FROM THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER. HOWEVER, HE ADDED, THE BRITISH HAD SAID THEY WOULD WELCOME NAGY FOR PRIVATE TALKS.

(IN LONDON INFORMED CIRCLES SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO QUESTION OF AN OFFICIAL VISIT AND ADDED THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN PARIS JUNE 15 WOULD PRECLUDE SUCH DISCUSSIONS UNTIL LATER IN THE YEAR).

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS WILLING TO RECEIVE NAGY ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

G904AED

Helsinki, June 5--(ap)--Finance Minister R. Toerngren told Parliament tonight that Finland faced economic chaos similar to that in Greece and Hungary unless effective price ceilings were established promptly.

This was the first official announcement that an economic crisis was imminent in Finland.

apl/02320/tho/Bp

JUN 8 1946

NIGHT LEAD

MOSCOW, JUNE 5-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN HELPED TODAY TO CARRY THE BODY OF MIKHAIL I. KALININ, FORMER PRESIDENT, TO HIS GRAVE BESIDE SOVIET LEADER LENIN'S TOMB IN RED SQUARE.

STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV SHOULDERED ONE END OF KALININ'S COFFIN; THE OTHER END WAS TAKEN UP BY OTHER HIGH SOVIET OFFICIALS AS 100,000 PERSONS LOOKED ON.

THEY CARRIED THE BODY TO THE GRAVESIDE AND STOOD SOLEMNLY BY AS THE COFFIN WAS CLOSED AND FINAL SALUTES FIRED. KALININ DIED MONDAY.

HJ830PED

DEREK

BANGKOK, JUNE 5-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER NAI [illegible]NAM SAID TODAY THAT SIAM AND SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD EST[illegible]ABLISH [illegible]IC RELATIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE, IMPLEMENTIN[illegible]G AN AGREE[illegible]IGNED IN 1940 BUT NEVER CARRIED OUT BECAUSE OF [illegible]THE WAR.

MOSCOW, JUNE 5--(AP)---EARL BROWDER, FORMER LEADER OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY WHO IS VISITING THE SOVIET UNION, SAID TODAY TOLD NEWSMEN "I AM FINISHING UP MY BUSINESS HERE AND HAVE NO COMMENTS OF ANY KIND RIGHT NOW."

(BROWDER APPARENTLY DID NOT CHOOSE TO COMMENT ON REPORTS ABROAD THAT HE HAD CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN. BROWDER HE HAS EXPLAINED THAT HE WAS IN MOSCOW TO ARRANGE DETAILS FOR A U.S. AGENCY FOR SOVIET PUBLISHERS.)

JUN 8

FW21 0105S FILE JNF WED

SINGAPORE, JUNE 5--(AP)---A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND IN SOUTHEAST ASIA HAD RECEIVED NO INFORMATION ON THE MASSACRE OF CHINESE CIVILIANS REPORTED IN PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BATAVIA.

APR 56 SWINTONS 01710 JNF 10AED

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE
BY JOHN RODERICK
NANKING, THURSDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-AN AGREEMENT FOR A 15-DAY TRUCE IN THE MANCHURIAN CONFLICT WAS EXPECTED TO BE SIGNED BY GENERAL MARSHALL'S COMMITTEE OF THREE AT NOON TODAY, GIVING THE SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY BADLY NEEDED TIME TO HELP SETTLE THE PROLONGED CIVIL STRIFE BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FORCES.
A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN PREDICTED THE ACTION. AT THE SAME TIME, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WOULD INSIST THAT GENERAL MARSHALL'S POWER OF ARBITRATION BE INCREASED.
THE MANCHURIAN TRUCE X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD (A19KX)
JQ842PCS

ADD NEW DELHI xxx GOVERNMENT

JINNAH SAID MEMBERS OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S WORKING COMMITTEE, WHICH LAST NIGHT CONCLUDED A TWO-DAY SESSION, HAD LEFT THE DECISION FOR THE FULL COUNCIL TO MAKE, AND TOLD THE MEMBERS:

"YOU ARE COMPLETELY FREE TO TAKE ANY COURSE YOU CHOOSE. BUT AS FAR AS PAKISTAN IS CONCERNED, MOSLEM INDIA WILL NOT REST UNTIL IT IS ACHIEVED."

JINNAH SAID DELAY WOULD NOT BENEFIT EITHER THE BRITISH OR THE HINDUS AND THAT THE QUICKEST WAY TO AGREEMENT ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE WAS FOR THEM TO "ACCEPT PAKISTAN." HE SAID THE CONGRESS PARTY PRESS WAS PLEASED BY THE BRITISH PROPOSALS, WHICH HE CALLED "THESE SUGAR-COATED PILLS," AND ADDED THAT THERE WAS "LITTLE SUGAR IN THEM."

JINNAH ATTACKED THE BRITISH ON SEVERAL SCORES FOR "IMPERIALISM," AND SAID THEY MUST REALIZE THEY "ARE WOUNDING THE FEELINGS OF MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF MOSLEMS, AND IT IS A DANGEROUS THING TO LET THAT GROW."

HE SINGLED OUT THE SITUATION IN JAVA, WHERE INDONESIANS ARE SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FROM THE DUTCH, AND SAID THAT WITH BRITISH HELP HOLLAND "HOPES TO KEEP HER IMPERIALISTIC WORLD" IN INDONESIA.

FW8SW232PED

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE ARREST OF PFC. WILLIAM E. HAMILTON, 19, JONESVILLE, LA., ON CHARGES OF KILLING A JAPANESE CIVILIAN WITH A GREASE GUN.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HAMILTON TOOK THE VICTIM'S POCKET WATCH AND SOLD IT FOR 300 YEN ($20).

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S REPORT SAID HAMILTON SIGNED A CONFESSION THAT HE STRUCK THE JAPANESE MORE THAN 10 TIMES WITH THE GREASE GUN, DUMPED THE BODY INTO A NEARBY CANAL AND NEXT DAY JOINED A CROWD OF CURIOUS JAPANESE STARING AT IT. HE IS HELD FOR COURT MARTIAL.

FJ352ACS

30.24-3159

buenos aires, june 5-(ap)-thousands of argentinians continued to throng the capital's gaily decorated streets today after night-long celebrations ~~honoring~~ accompanying the inauguration of juan d. peron, as the nation's 29th president.

JUN 6 1946 Yesterday

the 50-year-old army officer, who assumed office on the third anniversary of the military revolt which seized power from the country's last constitutional government, decreed that his first full day as president would be a national holiday.

three minor disorders, the first to occur since the elections took place on feb. 24, marred an otherwise orderly inaugural celebration. an unidentified man was wounded in the hand during a street fight between youths affiliated with the nationalist liberating alliance and patrons of a cafe usually frequented by spanish republicans. the office of the morning paper la prensa was stoned by nationalist youths, and a group of armed men entered the plant of the communist organ laHora and destroyed some newspaper files.

one of peron's first official acts was to ~~take the oaths~~ swear in of his cabinet. eight ministers were named, in addition to four secretaries who do not hold the rank of minister, but will be members of the cabinet.

three secretaryships to the president's office were also created.

these secretaries who will be military, political and technical advisors, will serve as a sort of little cabinet.

peron's ride from congress to government house was made in the same open car used by the late president roosevelt when he visited here in 1936 for the chaco peace conference.

JUN 6 1946

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Havana, June 5-(AP)-Unidentified assailants seriously wounded police Capt. Alfredo Porto today in the Vedado residential suburb. They escaped.

Porto and an aide were riding in an automobile when the assailants sped by in another car firing a sub-machinegun. Five spots hit Porto, who was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

AG Kaufman 0945 rm 1320

FIRST LEAD ROSE

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, JUNE 5-(AP)-KATHLEEN WILLSHER, ENGLISH-BORN FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN OTTAWA, TESTIFIED TODAY SHE HAD GIVEN FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, INFORMATION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE LATE '30'S.

MISS WILLSHER, NOW SERVING A THREE-YEAR SENTENCE AFTER PLEADING GUILTY TO GIVING UNAUTHORIZED INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGED MOSCOW-DIRECTED ESPIONAGE NETWORK IN CANADA, WAS A PROSECUTION WITNESS AGAINST ROSE, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE SAME CASE.

SHE TESTIFIED THAT IN SIX OR SEVEN MEETINGS OF A GENERAL NATURE AT "SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDY GROUPS" FROM 1936 TO EARLY 1939 SHE GAVE ROSE INFORMATION WHICH "I MIGHT KNOW THROUGH MY WORK." SHE SAID IT INCLUDED "ANYTHING THAT MIGHT BE IN ACCORD WITH THE POLICIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

THE WITNESS SAID SHE BELIEVED THE INFORMATION WAS "NOT DETRIMENTAL TO CANADA."

SHE SAID THE CONVERSATIONS WERE "OF A GENERAL NATURE," AND THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW ANY MILITARY SECRETS OR SECRET INVENTIONS.

SHE FOLLOWED IGOR GOUZENKO TO THE WITNESS STAND.

GOUZENKO, A FORMER, ETC. X X X SECOND GRAF ORIG.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, LORD INVERCHAPEL, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES.

THE PRESIDENT TOLD THE AMBASSADOR THAT THE TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM "WILL DO MUCH TO ASSIST IN ACHIEVING" A LASTING PEACE AND HAPPINESS FOR THE WORLD.

LORD INVERCHAPEL PLEDGED HIMSELF TO STRIVE CONSTANTLY "TO FORTIFY" THE RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

VH1012PES

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-SIDNEY HILLMAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, TODAY FILED A VIGOROUS PROTEST WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AGAINST PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE WFTU.

HILLMAN DESCRIBED THE PROPOSALS AS "UNSATISFACTORY" AND DECLARED THEY DENIED THE WFTU ANY MEDIUM FOR FULL PRESENTATION OF THE VIEWS OF ITS 60,000,000 MEMBERS IN 56 COUNTRIES.

HIS PROTEST WAS BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATION WHICH PROVIDED THAT THE WFTU MIGHT SUBMIT ITS VIEWS TO SPECIAL COMMITTEES SET UP FOR THAT PURPOSE AFTER RECEIPT OF A FORMAL REQUEST FOR A HEARING.

HILLMAN SAID THIS PROPOSAL WOULD DEPRIVE THE LABOR ORGANIZATION OF "ANY SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS FOR CONSULTATION." HE DEMANDED:

1. THE RIGHT OF AN AUTHORIZED WFTU REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND ALL SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

2. THE RIGHT OF A WFTU REPRESENTATIVE TO PRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION TO THE FULL COUNCIL OR ANY OF ITS COMMISSIONS ON ANY MATTER UNDER DISCUSSION.

3. THE RIGHT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO PRESENT PROPOSALS TO THE COUNCIL OR ANY OF ITS COMMISSIONS.

SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, CIRCULATED THE LETTER AMONG THE DELEGATES.

HARRELSON

HARVARD HAILS WAR LEADERS

In Absentia Degrees Break 3-Century Tradition.

Cambridge, Mass., June 6 (A. P.).—Harvard University broke a three-century-old tradition today to confer in absentia honorary doctor of laws degrees upon Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Gen. George Marshall.

President James B. Conant made the announcement at the university's 295th commencement presenting personally the same degrees to four other top ranking American military leaders—Gens. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Henry H. Arnold, Alexander A. Vandegrift, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Conant said that both MacArthur and Marshall had accepted the degrees. They will be presented at a special ceremony to be held in Cambridge at a later date.

Thirteen honorary degrees in all were conferred by President James B. Conant, including:

Byron Price, vice-president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, for his work as war time censor, master of arts.

Pierpont Morgan Hamilton of New York city, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, master of arts.

John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo, lawyer and president of the Harvard Alumni Association, doctor of laws.

Moslems Accept British Plan, Insist Pakistan Is Still Goal

Will Enter Federated Union of India, but League Retains Right to Advise Secession Later; Princes Also Announce Their Acceptance

By The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, June 6.—The Council of the Moslem League accepted tonight the British Cabinet mission's plan for an independent federated union of India, but reiterated that establishment of a separate Moslem state (Pakistan) remains the Moslems' "unalterable" objective.

The council, which claims to be the spokesman for the 90,000,000 Moslems in India, said its action was "prompted by its earnest desire for a peaceful solution, if possible, of the Indian problem."

In a resolution the council declared that "the basis and foundation of Pakistan are inherent" in the British plan, by virtue of the plan's reference to "compulsory regrouping" of six provinces in which the Moslems assert they are the dominant majority.

The council said the league "is willing to co-operate with the constitution-making machinery proposed . . . in the hope that it would ultimately result in establishment of complete sovereign Pakistan and in the consummation of the goal of independence for the major nations, Moslems and Hindus and all the other people inhabiting this vast subcontinent."

The league retains the right, the council asserted, to advise secession of Moslem groups from any federation of India resulting from the British plan. For achievement of Pakistan the Moslems will, "if necessary, employ every means in their power and consider no sacrifice or suffering too great," the council added.

To Negotiate On Participation

A resolution passed by virtually unanimous vote of the council instructed its president, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, to negotiate with Viceroy Lord Wavell on participation in an interim central government.

The action came after hours of discussion and an informal voice vote this morning favoring acceptance of the plan, even though Britain's proposals rejected the Moslem demand for establishment of a separate Moslem state.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, a leader of the other major Indian political party, the All-India Congress party, has already spoken in favor of following the British proposals.

Princes Also Willing

In Bombay a spokesman at a meeting of representatives of the foremost princes of India said today the princes were also "quite willing to come into the framework of an independent India" and do their best to enter the British plan.

The resolution passed by the council said that the "ultimate decision" of the Moslem League would depend upon the outcome of the work of the constitutional assembly which will draw the plan for a federated India.

Some Moslems had staged demonstrations against the British plan, but Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, which is predominantly Hindu, said it was "the best document the British Government could have produced under the circumstances."

India Group Backs Freedom Plan

New Delhi, June 6 (AP)—The Moslem League council gave overwhelming approval to the British Cabinet delegation's plan for Indian independence in an informal voice vote today, council members said, after a four-and-a-half-hour closed meeting.

The members said the vote indicated that a "large majority in favor" would be recorded this evening when a formal ballot is scheduled on a resolution setting forth the league's attitude toward the Cabinet mission's proposal for a constituent assembly to draft basic laws for an independent Indian federation.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, criticized the British proposals yesterday in an address at the opening session of the council, reaffirming demands for a separate Moslem state (Pakistan).

The council is composed of 475 delegates representing the Moslem League members in eleven provinces.

Russia, Argentina Linked Again by Diplomatic Ties

LONDON, June 6—(AP) Russia and Argentina have established diplomatic relations, the Moscow radio announced tonight. The announcement said:

"The government of the U.S.S.R. and the government of the Argentine republic, inspired by the high principles of collaboration and understanding between peoples, declare that they have decided to establish from today complete diplomatic, consular and trade relations.

"The two governments have decided to exchange ambassadors in the very near future."

Negotiated By Peron

"The negotiations which have come to such a happy conclusion took place in the city of Buenos Aires between the plenipotentiary of the government of the U.S.S.R., Shevelev, and his excellency the president of the Argentine republic, Gen. Juan Domingo Peron, and the minister of foreign affairs and culture, Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia.

"As a result of the negotiations, notes were exchanged simultaneously between the minister of foreign affairs and culture of the Argentine republic, Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia, and the plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R., Shevelev. The present communique is being published simultaneously in Moscow and Buenos Aires."

The two countries now have diplomatic relations for the first time since the Russian revolution during the first World War. The action had been expected since Peron's victory in the Feb. 24 presidential election. It also has been forecast that Argentina would establish relations with Poland and Egypt.

Announcement of the establishment of relations came only two days after Peron was inaugurated as Argentina's 29th president.

Reds Denounced Regime

During the 1945 San Francisco conference when the United Nations charter was being written, Russia denounced Argentina's military regime as fascist. Peron had been a leading figure in that regime which ruled the South American country until last Tuesday.

In preparing the ground for the move, the Soviet press today praised Argentina editorially. An article in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia by V. Kudryavtsev said the Soviet Union considered that the establishment of relations between the two countries would be in the interest of peace and security.

Declaring that the move to force a diplomatic link between the two countries had gained strong headway since Peron's election, the article said:

"Argentina has possibilities of conducting animated trade relations—she needs autos, tractors and farm machinery so naturally this opens broad prospects for trade with the Soviet Union—a highly industrialized country."

Presence of a Soviet trade mission in Argentina, Izvestia said, stimulated interest in political and business circles there in the setting up of normal relations.

The article described Argentina as a country where the British dominated the railroads, American and British interests had a large measure of control in the meat packing industry and where foreigners in the past sometimes have tried to run the nation's foreign policy.

REDS ATTACK U. S. ON GERMAN PLAN

Moscow Radio Charges Probe of Disarmament Has Been Sidetracked.

LONDON, June 6 — (AP) The Moscow radio charged today that the United States had "sidetracked" the Soviet plan for a four-power investigation of the progress of German disarmament by proposing a simultaneous inquiry of the entire German war industry.

The government newspaper Izvestia, meanwhile, declared that it would be in the interests of peace and security for Russia to establish diplomatic and trade relations with Argentina, which Izvestia described as a country "where British interests dominate the railroads, meat packing is largely American and British controlled, and where foreigners in the past sometimes tried to run the nation's foreign policies."

Reports from Berlin had said that the breakdown of the commission, appointed at the recent foreign ministers conference in Paris, was caused by Soviet reluctance to permit the commission to inspect factories in the Soviet occupation zone.

The Moscow radio, in an English-language broadcast by the commentator "Analyzer," attributed the commission's failure to an American proposal "that a general investigation of the entire German war industry be undertaken simultaneously," then added:

"Obviously this would not make it possible to carry out quickly the urgent job of making sure that all the German troops had been actually disarmed. So the investigation, suggested by the Soviet representatives, has been sidetracked."

The broadcast hit again at the U. S. action in halting all industrial reparations shipments from the American zone until a decision is reached on economic unification of Germany.

"German industry is still so powerful as to be capable of supporting large scale aggression," the broadcast said, "and the fact that General Clay, head of the American military administration in Germany, refused, contrary to agreements made, to proceed with the dismantling of German factories does not make the menace to peace which a formidable German industry represents any smaller."

Another Moscow broadcast said the Iranian newspaper *Rahbar* had suggested that Premier Ahmed Qavam investigate whether all British troops have withdrawn from Iran.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass dispatch from Tehran, said the newspaper reported that disgusted British officers remained in various districts of Iran, including the extreme eastern area near the Baluchistan border. The newspaper reported also that British troops remained in Bushire, Iranian port on the Persian Gulf, and on Bahrein Island, on the opposite side of the gulf.

Diplomats Hopeful Of Big-4 Part For Reich

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Diplomats talked hopefully today of improving chances for Big Four agreement on plans for long-range control of Germany.

Their guarded optimism is based on late reports from London, Paris and Moscow bearing on the approaching June 15 renewal of the Foreign Ministers conference.

These officials say British Foreign Minister Bevin has decided to press for eventual creation of a German federation which would include the once highly industrialized Ruhr.

Byrnes To Try Again

An agreement on this point would put an end to the long controversy centering around France's demand for separation of the Ruhr.

Secretary of State Byrnes is equally determined to try again for an agreement to keep Germany disarmed.

Bevin has pledged his support: and indications are that Byrnes will fully back the federation plan. It is, in fact, already being practiced in the American occupation zone.

France, according to some diplomats here, may be prevailed upon to accept the federation system without insisting on her demand for complete separation of the Ruhr. The expectation, too, is that the French will go along with the treaty to keep Germany impotent.

Soviet Strategy Seen

Moscow is silent, but diplomats familiar with conditions there are speculating that since the French elections are over and the Ruhr is no longer a prime political issue, the Kremlin may be quite willing to accept a plan which would keep Germany more or less in one piece.

The Russian hope, according to these persons, would be to exercise a strong influence in Germany by means of a union of the Communist elements in eastern and western Germany.

British and American officials recognize this as possible Soviet strategy, but they believe the development of communism in Germany may be comparable to that in other European countries where the party's success has been considerable but not overwhelming.

The belief is that the Russians eventually many go along on Byrnes's 25-year treaty proposal, provided Byrnes can allay Foreign Minister Molotov's suspicions.

No Appeasement British Policy Takes Shape

London, June 6 (AP)—After two days of debate in the House of Commons in which the Conservative opposition sustained the Labor Government's policy toward Russia, the British attitude on foreign affairs appeared today to sum up to this:

1. Determination to approach the new four-power Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris June 15 with an open mind, but with the limitation that there will be no appeasement of Russia.

2. Acceptance of the view that, if compromise fails, peace treaties for Europe should be considered by the other 21 belligerents of the United Nations.

3. Regretful acknowledgement that, although a united world is desirable, "it is also better to have a world divided than a world destroyed."

Compromise Doubted

British Government sources as well as authoritative diplomatic quarters were pessimistic today about the chances that Moscow would compromise on matters in its primary zone of influence. This zone has been described as reaching westward from Stettin in the north to Trieste on the Adriatic, and including all the Russian occupation zone of Germany.

In this zone, where Churchill declared "the seeds of a new world war are being sown," diplomats have noted a Soviet determination to hold a position of dominant influence.

Soviet Stand Uncertain

Both Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin have committed Britain to the policy of organizing a federated Germany bound with political and economic ties to neighboring countries.

They also have committed Britain to support United States Secretary of State Byrnes's plan for a 25-year four-power alliance to keep Germany disarmed.

But whether Russia will accept the principle of federation and recede from opposition to Byrnes's offer is uncertain.

Diplomats say they believe it significant, however, that Communist propaganda in the western zone of Germany is advocating a centralized Reich rather than a federated Germany. This may be because the Russians believe centralization would strengthen their influence through all Germany and well beyond their present zone of occupation.

LASKI TO VISIT RUSSIA

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The Labor party announced today that it is arranging to send to Russia a "good will" mission headed by Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the party's national executive committee.

Morgan Phillips, party secretary; Miss Alice Bacon, a member of Parliament, and Harold Clay, assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, will be the other members of the mission. The party will leave some time in July.

Phillips said the British Labor movement "is very desirous that there shall be closest possible contact with the Soviet Union."

1948

Disguised British Still In Iran, Paper Says

London, June 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted the Tehran newspaper *Rahbar* today as saying that British soldiers disguised in civilian dress still remained in various sections of Iran—including the Bushire area, Iranian Baluchistan and various southern ports.

The broadcast said the paper urged Premier Ahmed Qavam to send a mission of patriots and journalists to "check up whether the evacuation of British troops and installations from these districts has been completed and inform the United Nations Security Council of its findings."

Britain Concluding Greek Trade Pact

London, June 6 (AP)—Great Britain is concluding a trade agreement with Greece, aimed at centralizing distribution and combatting the black market, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Text of the agreement was not yet available in London, but the agreement was understood to be regarded favorably in Washington although the United States was not consulted beforehand.

Russia Denies Report

London, June 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight an official Russian denial of a report that Soviet troops were being stationed on the borders of Greece. (ADD)

SECURITY COUNCIL POSTPONES DEBATE ON FRANCO REPORT

U. S., Great Britain Both Favor Delay in Discussion.

NEXT SESSION TUESDAY

Chairman of Probe Group Demands 'Just, Fearless Decision.'

NEW YORK, June 6—(AP) The United Nations Security council yielded to a request by the United States and Great Britain today for postponement of full-dress debate on a proposal for a complete United Nations diplomatic break with Generalissimo Franco's Spain by Next September.

Both Herschel V. Johnson, sitting for the first time as the United States delegate, and Sir Alexander Cadogan of Great Britain, said their governments had not had time to decide their position on the Spanish issue. They requested that the discussion be put off.

Action Until Tuesday

When it became apparent that no one wanted to start the long-expected debate, Council President Alexandre Parodi of France, announced adjournment until next Tuesday.

Prior to submission of the subcommittee report, Parodi expressed the Council's regret at the resignation Monday of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as the United States delegate. Parodi at that time welcomed Johnson, who will serve as acting delegate until Senator Warren R. Austin (R., Vt.) takes the delegate's post next January 3.

The question before the council was a formal proposal by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian delegate and chairman of the council subcommittee which investigated Spain, to approve the recommendations his group had reached after a month-long study.

The sub-committee decided that the Franco regime is a "potential" threat to world peace and should be isolated unless Franco is ousted by September.

The group suggested that the Security council convey to the General Assembly, which meets here in September, a recommendation that every member of the United Nations break off relations with Franco if he still is in power by that time.

Attacks Franco

Dr. Evatt, also sitting for the first time in the council, told his fellow delegates and a crowded council chamber that as long as "Franco remains in power there is likely to be a situation of international concern."

Calling for a "just and fearless decision," Dr. Evatt said:

"So here is a challenge to the United Nations organization, a challenge to the Security council in the first instance and ultimately in the recommendation of the committee to the assembly. Because we have thought that in this particular case it is proper that the Security council should not be the final arbiter in this matter but as all the United Nations are involved, and as the question of diplomatic relations with Spain is involved, so many countries are involved, the matter should ultimately go to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"Mr. President, I therefore propose to the Security council that all the recommendations in the subcommittee's report be now adopted by the Security council."

Johnson immediately requested the discussion be put off. Sir Alexander supported Johnson.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Russian delegate, did not say a word during the session.

Showdown Is Due On Spain Issue

New York, June 6 (AP)—Russia and the big Western powers in the United Nations Security Council—all three armed with the knockout punch of the veto—headed for a showdown today over a subcommittee's appraisal of Franco Spain as a potential menace to peace.

As the Council prepared to assemble after a fifteen-day layoff, the spokesman for a delegation represented on the subcommittee said he understood [illegible] of the Big Three might invoke the veto unless the report is modified, but he expressed hope that the committee's conclusions on Spain would be adopted "without too much cutting or watering down."

The report called for a collective United Nations diplomatic break with Madrid by the General Assembly next September if Spain is not rid of Generalissimo Francisco Franco by then.

Reasons Vary

It was authoritatively reported unacceptable in its present form to Russia, the United States and Britain for divergent reasons.

The subcommittee spokesman said that Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko could be expected to argue for severe action against Franco immediately and that the Russian would oppose any attempt to hand the issue over to the General Assembly. (ADD)

Spain Press Hits Russ On U.N.

Madrid, June 6 (AP)—The Falange party newspaper *Arriba* said in a first-page editorial today that only Russia would benefit from a world-wide rupture of relations with Spain and asked if the United States and England "want the iron curtain to begin at Algeciras."

"It does not seem that the Anglo-Saxons are too interested in cutting the throat of the only portion of Europe which maintains order and liberty—yes, liberty—and those good intentions indispensable to the normal living together of nations," *Arriba* said.

"A Spain sunk in chaos or in terrible, ordered Communist silence would not suit either the commerce and politics or the spiritual values which the Anglo-Saxons defend. Or do they want the iron curtain to begin at Algeciras?"

"Russia's Business"

The Catholic newspaper *YA* said a rupture would be "good business" only for Russia "because Russia's business is this: Disorder, oppression and hunger for all peoples."

The monarchist publication *ABC* printed an attack on Spanish exiles by Mariano Daranas, press chief of the Ministry of Interior, accusing them of having offered Spanish territory to Russia.

The Franco Government maintained that Spain would rather endure "sacrificing isolation" than submit to foreign interference in her internal affairs. It contended that the United Nations was "unjust and abusive" toward Spain.

"Threat To Spanish Peace"

In a 3,000-word statement, issued only a few hours before the United Nations Security Council was scheduled to meet in New York to consider a subcommittee report recommending an eventual world-wide diplomatic break with Spain unless Generalissimo Francisco Franco is ousted, the Government accused France and Russia of threatening Spanish peace. (ADD)

Choice Of Austin Seen As Russ Amity Move

Washington, June 6 (AP)—President Truman's choice of Senator Warren R. Austin as American representative on the United Nations Security Council prompted official hopes today of encouraging a new Soviet attitude in that body.

The Vermont Republican said only that as the successor to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., he considered himself the President's deputy to carry out policies Mr. Truman formulates.

But Senate colleagues noted that the 68-year-old New Englander will take into his new post a publicly recorded understanding of what he has termed the "Security-conscious" position of Russia.

Dealings With Gromyko

As American representative, Austin will deal directly wtih Andrei A. Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart who on more than one occasion has failed to see eye to eye with the United States on world controversies called to the Council's attention.

Noting that he has not publicly criticized Russia, Austin referred a reporter's request for a statement of his attitude toward the Soviets to the June 1 commencement address she delivered to the School of Advanced International Studies of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation.

Word On Draft Moves

In that address, Austin mentioned the House vote for a selective service holiday and said it must have caused "consternation" in Russia when that country saw "her greatest ally bowing in subservience to an isolationist minority."

Russia could not be blamed, he went on, for concluding that the United States would fail in her occupation duties and "could not carry out her expressed obligations under the United Nations Charter."

"People who have suffered military aggression and the devastation of modern war have little faith in promises without works," Austin said. "After her desperate exposure to German aggression during the last 30 years, in which she was ravaged and looted in two wars, Russia is security conscious.

Buffer-State Interest

"The conduct of the United States being inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, Russia is interested in buffer states for her security."

But friends said Austin is not so impressed with Russia's position that he could ever forget that American interests come first.

OHIO G. I. GETS LIFE IN SLAYING

Paris, June 6 (A. P.).—Private Eddy Jones Jr. of Cleveland was convicted of the slaying of an Army courier and sentenced by a military court last night to life imprisonment.

Jones was convicted also of assault, armed robbery and escape from confinement.

The murder victim was Pvt. James Clendaniel of Lincoln, Del.

In the closing hours of the trial Jones's attorney, Lieut. Harry Cohen of New Milford, Conn., resigned because the eight-man court admitted as evidence a confession of the slaying that Cohen charged was extorted from Jones by the brutality of criminal investigation agents.

Cohen called the case a "gross miscarriage of justice" and said that it proved an indictment against the Army court-martial system.

Lieut. Ernest Fidellow of Huntington, N. Y., took up Jones's defense.

The prosecution denied that the Negro soldier was mistreated. One military police witness, however, testified he saw Jones slapped several times by an agent.

D-DAY OBSERVED IN FRENCH TOWNS

ST. MERE EGLISE, France, June 6—(AP) More than 5,000 Norman villagers and peasants paid tribute today to the American 82d Airborne division—which two years ago liberated this hamlet from the Germans—in one of several D-day commemoration ceremonies held in Normandy.

Twenty [illegible] enlisted men of the 508th regiment of the division, selected for devotion to duty under long periods of combat, were awarded the Croix de Guerre, with stars and palms, by Gen. J. P. Le Gentilhomme, military governor of Paris and commander of the French First Military region.

The day-long D-day anniversary celebration started this morning with the ringing of church bells at 7 a.m., and included a reception at the town hall, a solemn mass at the Catholic church, a procession to two nearby American military cemeteries and a dance tonight.

Monuments to Allied invasion forces were dedicated in ceremonies at Collenville and St. Laurent on bloody Omaha beach in the American sector.

Ceremonies also were held on the beaches where British soldiers landed and where Gen. Charles deGaulle stepped again on French soil, June 14, 1944, after an absence from France of five years.

Formal Celebrations

In St. Mère Eglise there was an all-day observance honoring the men of the 82d Airborne Division, which floated out of the sky two years ago to begin the invasion. In Bayeux and Caen there were anniversary celebrations honoring the British and Canadian troops who fought there.

But in most of the little villages and along most of the dusty roads bordered by hedgerows the people of Normandy regarded the day quietly. They prayed for the men who came to liberate them and who stayed behind under the white cross or Star of David in one of Normandy's nine American military cemeteries.

Many of them told once again stories they have been telling for two years, personal stories of heroism and sacrifice by the men who came to free them. They also recall many anecdotes which put a touch of humor to the grim days.

A Drink On The House

Pierre Aoust, who used to be "Pierre of the Ritz-Carlton" in New York, poured another toast to the men of the 2d Infantry Division, which captured Treviers, and recounted how he stood at the door of his Hotel Laglon and yelled: "Come in for a drink. The Boche has gone for a jump in the river."

Many men accepted his invitation for "one on the house," then left again to continue the bitter hedgerow battle. (ADD)

FRANCO AIDES CONFER WITH EXILED LEADERS

BIARRITZ, France, June 6—(AP) The Journal de Biarritz said today that two members of the Franco Spanish government had conferred in Arnegy, France, with a representative of the Spanish republican government in exile headed by Jose Giral.

The newspaper quoted one of the Franco ministers as saying that a decision against the Franco regime by the United Nations Security council "would oblige us to capitulate."

The Franco ministers also were quoted as saying that they had made contact with the Spanish republicans to avoid a new revolution in Spain."

On D-Day Plus 2 Years French Tell Epic Tales

Treviers, France, June 6 (AP)—The people of Normandy paid tribute today to a memorable morning two years ago when Allied troops, in the greatest invasion in history, surged over their beaches to begin the long, bloody attack against Hitler's Fortress Europe.

The commemoration was held for

1948

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GERMAN GENERAL CHARGES ALLIES WITH ATROCITIES

T. Reed

NUERNBERG, Germany, June 6.—(AP) Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, former German army chief of staff, indirectly accused the Allies of war atrocities today and said the Allies would be on trial if Germany had won the war.

His [illegible] war crimes trial before the International Military Tribunal came during questioning by British Attorney G. C. Roberts about Hitler's orders to shoot commandos, orders which were distributed by Jodl.

"We have heard about your inner convictions against this and about (Field Marshal Wilhelm) Keitel's conscience," Roberts observed. "Would we have heard anything about your convictions and conscience if Germany had not lost the war?"

"No, but then we would have heard of other atrocities in a similar trial," Jodl retorted.

Referring to Germany's invasion of Russia, Roberts asked:

"Don't you think these facts will dishonor the nation for centuries to come?"

"Only if history proves without doubt that Russia had no intention to attack us or to break the (non-aggression) agreement," Jodl replied.

Jodl said he never knew about the shooting of 15 American soldiers who landed in Italy to destroy a railway tunnel. Gen. Anton Dostler was executed for ordering the men's death after they surrendered.

Roberts declared that "these men were killed by the order you circulated"—Hitler's order initialed by Jodl.

"It would be more proper to say by the order I had to circulate," Jodl said. "In five years I could not do or say what I liked."

"You and other generals could have said, 'We are honorable soldiers and we will not issue such orders'," Roberts declared.

Questioned about Germany's treaty-breaking or violations of international law, Jodl termed such questions "political" and refused definite answers.

JODL DEFIANT AT WAR TRIAL

Refuses to Be Pinned Down on Treaty Breaking.

Nuernberg, June 6 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Alfred Jodl, former chief of staff of the German Army, refused defiantly under cross examination at the international war crimes trial today to be pinned down to categorical answers about Germany's treaty breaking.

He fended off such questions as "political" and repeatedly clashed with British Attorney G. C. Roberts, who challenged his veracity.

"I am afraid I am too dumb to answer that question," he said when Roberts asked him if he always was honorable and truthful in his dealings as army chief of staff.

Roberts took Jodl over the details of every aggressive German campaign in which battle plans bore his initials and each time reproached him for breaches of international law.

"You represented yourself as such a stickler for international law. What do you have to say about these things?" Jodl was asked.

"There were political questions," was the defendant's reply each time.

Referring to a Jodl speech in which he referred to the British as sanctimonious, Roberts asked: "Why did you call us that? Because we keep treaties and do not persecute Jews?"

"The political situation was such that I was of that opinion," was all the defendant would say.

Explaining the Austrian invasion, Jodl said at one point that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria was put in honorary detention by Hitler.

Roberts cut in: "He was an honorary member of Dachau."

Reich 'Rearmed Before Hitler'

O. DeLuce

Nuernberg, Germany, June 6 (AP). Confiscated records of the Krupp dynasty laid bare today the secret origin of Germany rearmament in the supposedly beaten and bankrupt Weimar Republic barely a year after the Treaty of Versailles was signed and 13 years before Hitler came to power.

Documents in Allied hands provide evidence that a hush-hush $48,000,000 loan was made available to Krupp's in 1920 by a man who was Reich chancellor and finance minister three years before Hitler had marched in his 1923 beer hall putsch.

Wrote Of Role

In 1940, when Germany had beaten France and was poised to invade England, the ex-chancellor wrote proudly from exile in Switzerland to old Gunmaker Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach in his stone palace in the smoke-wreathed Ruhr.

The letter, signed "Joseph Wirth" and recovered from the Krupp files in Essen, is regarded by Allied investigators as typifying brazenly the hidden partnership of industrial magnates and presumably Democratic politicians to restore German military might.

As It Might Do Today

"That partnership operated a quarter-century ago just as it might do today," said one.

"Most honored herr president," the letter began, "Swiss papers carry the news that you are the first German to be decorated with the War Cross of Merit, first class, in appreciation of your accomplishments in arming the German Wehrmacht.

"I have the honor to state that this fact has been noted down with pleasure in my memoirs and I look with satisfaction to the years 1920-23 when we both . . . laid the new foundations for the development of German armament technique with the help of your great and most important firm.

Boasts Of "My Initiative"

"I am putting down these lines in order to make a record in my files, in which there is already the letter of Doctor Wiedtfeld of 1921, which sets forth that, through my initiative as Reich Chancellor and Finance Minister, your highly esteemed firm was secured for ten years by putting at its disposal considerable means of the Reich for maintenance of armament technique in the Reich's service.

"I am repeating this fact purely personally and confidentially. . . . The Reich government, only about two years ago, issued a statement through its ambassador in Paris that publicity on the subject of earlier preparations for regaining national freedom is not desirable. There is no reason to do that, considering the grave battle decision ahead of us. . . .

"Private Journey" To U.S.

"I have kept up good relations with the United States of America, which passed the test during my last year's journey of purely private character. . . . I should desire that we may be spared armed conflict with the United States of America, as doubtful as the news from the United States of America makes one feel."

Attached to Wirth's letter was a confidential memorandum by one of Krupp's staff which is expected to figure prominently in any Allied trial of German industrialists.

The memorandum stated that Wirth put $48,000,000 worth of marks at Krupp's disposal at Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin, from which the money was transferred to an account carried under the name "Custdois" in Amsterdam.

Added Swedish Crowns

The account was later "nourished by yearly remittances from Stockholm in Swedish crowns which represented dividends for Bofors shares," the memorandum concluded. "The Bofors shares had been paid for from Wirth's funds."

Because of senile softening of the brain, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach was excluded from the present Nuernberg war-crimes trial. His son, Alfred, may be included as a defendant if industrialists are put on trial as a class.

German Royal Jewels Stolen from Castle Used by U. S. Officer

D Dodge

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 6—(AP) The provost marshal announced today that German royal jewels valu l at $1,500,000 had disappeared from a castle used as an American officers' club and said "it is presumed that further investigation is being continued in the United States."

NIGHT

The House of Hesse complained to American authorities that the jewels, stored for two years in the basement floor of Kronberg castle, had vanished. The castle is about 15 miles from Frankfurt.

An investigation showed that a container was taken from the basement floor last Nov. 6, seven months after the castle had been requisitioned as a recreation center for American officers, the provost marshal's office said.

"All military personnel who may have had knowledge of the jewels alleged to have been buried in the basement and then reported removed, returned to the United States prior to disclosure of the loss," it was added.

"All facts ascertained here have been reported to the War department and it is presumed that further investigation is being continued in the Unit l States."

(In Washington, the War department said no details would be released until the inquiry was completed.)

No official indication was given as to what individuals might be suspected in connection with the removal of the jewels.

A criminal investigation division officer said that the brief announcement through the Army public relations division, was "all the information that we can disclose at this time."

He refused to say if both American military personnel and German civilians were possibly implicated, or whether the jewels could have been stolen without knowledge of American officers who operated the center.

The House of Hesse hid the family treasure in October, 1944, when there was general panic in western Germany. The castle was taken over in April, 1945, as a night spot where officers and their feminine guests dined and danced by candlelight.

Tells of G. I. Massacre

Defendant Says U. S. Prisoners Were Nazi Targets at Ardennes

DACHAU, Germany, June 6 (AP).—A defendant in the Ardennes massacre trial stated today that helpless American prisoners were shot from the rear after being linedup by German S S. (Elite Guard) troops as stationary targets for small arms practice.

T. I. Rauh, veteran of the S. S. Hitler Lifeguard Division, testied that he and his comrades selected seven or eight Americans at a time, carefully spaced them two yards apart in a Belgian woods in the Ardennes, then killed them from a distance of less than ten feet.

"We took turns firing," Rauh's signed statement said. "We made them face th eother way, because if they had seen that we aimed at them they woud have moved and offered a bad target."

Reds Open Black Sea Railroad

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP).—Train travel between Moscow and Tiflis, in Georgia, has been cut by 435 miles and eighteen hours by opening for general use a new railroad line along the eastern shore of the Black Sea through Sochi, Gagry and Sukhumi. Previously, mainline trains had to go by way of Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, to by-pass the high ranges of the Caucasu Mountains. Distance was about 1,500 miles. The new line was finished during the war and played an important military role in the defense of Novorossick and the defeat of the Germans in the Kuban region.

UMBERTO TO URGE ITALIAN UNITY IN HIS FINAL MESSAGE

J. McKnight

ROME, June 6—(AP) King Umberto II tonight was drafting a farewell message expected to urge unity for the new Italian republic, already confronted with mutterings of secession in the south, before joining his queen en route to exile in Portu[illegible]

NIGHT

The royal [illegible] announced officially that Queen Marie Jose and her four children were on their way to Portugal aboard the Italian cruiser Duca Degli Abruzzi, and Umberto was expected to follow after giving a final message to the nation. His family ruled Italy for 75 years and his reign lasted just under a month.

Secession Talk in South

Talk of secession came from the south of Italy, which saw its overwhelming monarchial vote in the plebiscite go for naught in the face of the north's heavy vote for the republic. There was open discussion in Naples, royalist stronghold, about breaking with the north.

For the moment it was only a muttering, and northern and southern political leaders, backed unanimously by the press, joined in speaking out for unity behind the new form of government for which 54.3 per cent of the voters cast ballots on Sunday and Monday.

Yet the urgency of the pleas for union emphasized the danger that the old division between the industrial north and the agricultural south, born of economic and cultural unbalance, might be sharpened by the referendum split.

Will Board Cruiser

Royal household sources said the 41-year-old king who succeeded to the throne when his father, Vittorio Emanuele III, abdicated on May 9, was busy writing his farewell message. The vessel on which his wife stalled from Naples was the same one that took his father and mother Queen Elena to exile in Egypt last month. A Naples dispatch said the ship would stop at Gaeta, 40 miles northwest of Naples, presumably to wait for Umberto.

The flag of the House of Savoy still waved over historic Quirinale palace, where stalwart royal guards wept openly at the outcome of the voting. Umberto was still technically king, until formal pronouncement of the republic expected early next week after the court of cessation makes the voters' verdict final.

Tearful scenes took place at the royal palace as notables, officers and personal friends of Umberto called to pay their farewell visits. Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italy's first post-fascism Premier, wept openly as he left the King's offices.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's coalition government, which handled the plebiscite so impartially that no complaint of illegality was voiced from any source, was running the country.

Coalition To Remain At Helm

The coalition government will remain at the helm until the Constituent Assembly, also elected in the week-end voting, meets on June 24 to pick a provisional president.

Mentioned as likely candidates for president were grizzled Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, 86, and Ivanoe Bonomi, 78, who led two provisional governments.

With only 31 out of 35,318 precincts missing, the total vote was 12,737,398 for the republic and 10,725,532 for the monarchy. In the seven northern regions the republic won by a vote of 2 to 1, but in the four southern regions the monarchy was supported almost 3 to 1, a breakdown of the vote showed.

Orlando, Bonomi Italy President Possibilities

Rome, June 6 (AP)—Grizzled, 86-year-old Vittorio Emanuel Orlando was winning wide mention today as a likely compromise candidate for first President of Italy's new republic as the nation awaited formal proclamation of the end of the monarchy.

Orlando, the only survivor of the Big Four of Versailles, was being proposed, political observers said, because as a Sicilian he would be able to heal the schism shown at the polls between the industrial north—which favored the republic—and the south—which supported the House of Savoy.

Red Opposition Seen

It appeared likely, however, that Orlando would face powerful opposition from the Communists, who ran third in last weekend elections. Palmiro Togliatto, Minister of Justice and a Communist leader, declared in one campaign speech that the Communists would "never" collaborate with Orlando, whose National Democratic Union ran fourth in the balloting.

Another "venerable old man" of Italian politics, 78-year-old Ivanoe Bonomi, who headed two provisional governments during Italy's status as a cobelligerent, was also being suggested as a presidential candidate. His supporters said he was less of a monarchist than Orlando and thus perhaps more suitable to a new regime.

Choice To Be Made June 24

King Umberto II, meanwhile, prepared to follow his father into exile, his brief reign ended under the crushing weight of nearly 13,000,000 votes favoring a republican form of government.

The first President will be selected at the new Constituent Assembly's first session June 24, and he in turn will select the new Premier. Premier Alcide de Gasperi is expected to be called upon to continue in office.

The republic will be formally proclaimed Saturday at a ceremony in the ornate "Hall of the Wolf" in the Chamber of Deputies. Reports circulated that Umberto might attend as his last official act. He was still at the royal palace today.

Secession Talk In South

A dispatch from Naples said there was increasing talk in that city of secession of southern Italy so that it could continue under the monarchy. However, the likelihood of such a step was discounted in Rome.

Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commander of American forces in Italy, called on Umberto at noon. He described the visit as unofficial. Premier de Gasperi also conferred with the king.

Victory by 2,000,000.

The republic's margin of victory was extended to more than 2,000,000 votes today—12,718,019 to 10,709,423—with the ballots in all but eighty-five of the nation's 35,317 voting districts counted.

Although some counted the monarchy's defeat a leftist victory, the Vatican's Osservatore Romano interpreted the strong Christian Democratic showing in the assembly election as a rebuff to the left.

Naples reported increasing talk there of the secession in southern Italy so that it could continue under the monarchy. However, the likelihood of such a step was discounted in the capital.

Other members of the royal family apparently also were preparing to leave Italy. Prince Aimone di Savoia-Aosta, the Duke of Spoleto, who during the war briefly held the title of "King Aimone of Croatia," left Rome early today with his family and luggage for an undisclosed destination.

The only untoward incident was reported at Pisa, where, the Italian news agency Ansa said, a bomb thrown by an unidentifed person killed a youth and wounded eighteen persons who had gathered at a street corner.

De Gasperi's middle-of-the-road Christian Democrats, meanwhile, maintained their big lead in the Assembly election, clinching a good-sized plurality, with the Socialists second and the Communists third.

MONARCHIST SLAIN IN RIOT AT NAPLES

ROME, Friday, June 7—(AP) The long calm that prevailed during Italy's orderly ouster of the House of Savoy was broken last night in Naples when one monarchist was killed and eight more were wounded.

The casualties occurred, when a hand grenade was hurled by one of a group of 400 monarchists who had marched to the carabinieri headquarters and demanded arms.

The group was dispersed by shots fired in the air by the carabinieri. Police and troops, some of whom were in light tanks, patrolled the streets of the city early today. The city had voted four to one in favor of the monarchy.

Priests on the outskirts of the city were reported to have been maltreated by the populace which blamed them for the downfall of the Italian royal house.

The curia at Naples in a statement said it was "false to accuse the church and clergy for events developing only through the free will of the people of the whole nation."

Other sections of Italy were calm. Guiseppe Romita, minister of the interior, telegraphed a circular to prefects ordering them to act with the greatest energy against any attempt to violate public order.

MIKOLAJCZYK HITS WARSAW PLOTTERS

Charges Attempt to Destroy His Peasant Party by Armed Bands and Secret Police

WARSAW, Poland, June 5 (Delayed) (AP)—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has charged in an address that the Warsaw regime is trying to destroy his Polish Peasant party through force, armed bands and secret police. M. Mikolajczyk, who formerly was Premier of the Polish Goverament in exile, spoke before the general council of his party, but the text has not been published here because of censorship.

He declared that an attempt was under way to "railroad" the June 30 referendum, charging that Peasant party members had been rejected as polling clerks in all but three of Poland's seventeen provinces. The referendum is to obtain the voters' views on the Government's policies of nationalization of industries, and other measures.

The Vice Premier charged that the Government was using secret police to plant evidence purporting to show that the Polish Peasant party was linked with terrorist bands.

Constitutional Violation Seen

"This is nothing but a political fight which tries to make our work impossible and perhaps wipe us off the face of the earth," M. Mikolajczyk said.

He declared that instructions had been issued that Polish citizens of German descent and even Germans be supplied with counterfeit Peasant party memberships "so that it will be possible to say after the referendum that our party is not only anti-democratic but pro-German."

"The breaking up of our party is to be accomplished through the citizens' militia reserve organization, special courts and through gangs," he said, adding that gangs were "often recruited" from the Communist-backed Workers party and the outcast Poles of German descent.

The Peasant leader charged that the recent action of the security police in padlocking and suspending activities of six Peasant district headquarters violated the 1921 Constitution. He questioned the legality of the Government's formation of the reserve militia, which had placed guns in the hands of 30,000 in the last sixty days.

Forest Bandits Included

"There are those who ask what we, the unarmed, can do, although there are millions of us, when brutal force attacks us?" he said. "I told [Vice Premier Wladyslaw] Gomulka, the Workers' party leader: 'You will not be able to shoot us all. You will not be able to break the freedom of every person in Poland.'"

M. Mikolajczyk predicted the fifty-year-old party would continue, despite threats. He said that Stanislaw Radkiewicz, Minister of Public Security, admitted in Parliament that his own secret police organization contained armed bandits from the forest.

Meanwhile, secret police agents continue to drive against what were described as anti-democratic elements, meeting many allegedly bearing credentials of M. Mikolajczyk's party.

Greece Moves to Curb Reds

ATHENS, June 6 (AP). — The Greek government submitted to Parliament today a resolution providing drastic measures for the suppression of Communist and autonomist bands in northern Greece. The resolution stipulates that special courts martial will be established in Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace to deal with offenses against the security and integrity of the state. Death sentences and other heavy punishments were provided.

Belgians Light Fires.

Vielsalm, Belgium, June 6 (A. P.).—Huge fires were lighted all over Belgium during the night to commemorate the landing two years ago of Allied troops on the Normandy beaches and the action of Belgian underground forces.

1,000 In Stone-Throwin Battle In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, June 6 (AP)—Approximately 1,000 Arabs and Jews stoned each other in the eastern quarter of Jerusalem tonight in the first clash of this kind in the city in recent years. Cause of the disturbance was not ascertained.

A number of persons suffered slight injuries during the stone throwing and a Jewish girl was accidentally wounded in the shoulder when police fired warning shots into the air to disperse the excited crowd.

Chiang Orders Drives Halted During Truce In Manchuria

Nanking, Friday, June 7 (AP)—The long conflict between the Chinese Government and Communists for control of Manchuria is scheduled to end at noon today in a fifteen-day truce arranged by Gen. George C. Marshall in hope of making a permanent settlement.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced that he was issuing orders to his armies "to hold all advances, attacks and pursuits" for the fifteen-day period. Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, said his faction concurred but was concerned over the brevity of the truce.

[It was not immediately clear whether the armistice covered all China or merely Manchuria, but Manchuria has been the only recent scene of widespread major strife.]

Both Claim Credit

While General Marshall, special American envoy to China, jammed the truce agreement through, both Chinese groups took credit for making every effort for peace.

"We concur in the cease-fire arrangement, having in mind that no opportunity for peace should be skipped over," said Chou. "In doing so, we will exert our best efforts toward bringing the negotiations to success."

In issuing his orders, Chiang declared: "I am doing this to give the Communist party an opportunity to demonstrate the good faith of their intentions in carrying out the agreement previously signed.

Stands On Treaty Right

"In taking this action, the Government in no way prejudices its right under the Sino-Soviet treaty to recover Manchurian sovereignty."

Chiang specified that these three matters must be settled within the fifteen days:

1. Detailed arrangements governing complete termination of hostilities in Manchuria.

2. Detailed arrangements and time schedules for complete restoration of communications in China.

Includes Reorganization

3. A definite basis for carrying out without further delay the February 25 agreement for demobilization, reorganization and integration of China's armed forces.

The previous truce to which Chiang referred was arranged by General Marshall last January but since has been violated by both sides.

To implement the new "last chance" truce, Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade and his staff flew to Changchun, Manchurian capital, where a truce-inspection headquarters will be established to enforce whatever agreements are made in Nanking.

Trops Nearing Harbin

The latest truce finds the Government armies pushing north toward Communist-held Harbin. Latest reports have placed them 20 to 70 miles from that North Manchurian metropolis.

Government forces control most cities of southern Manchuria. Chinese press dispatches said the Communists there were concentrated now in a narrow strip in Antung province.

There were no fresh reports of fighting elsewhere in China. Accounts from Peiping said the Communists had unexpectedly halted their three-way drive on Tsinan, Shantung province capital, after aproaching within 3 miles.

15-Day Truce Set In New Try For China Peace

Nanking, June 6 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek today issued a cease-fire order. Calling a fifteen-day halt in the long, bloody conflict in Manchuria.

The truce, effective tomorrow, is expected to clear the way to permanent settlement of differences between the Chinese Government and the Communists.

"I am issuing orders to my armies to hold all advances, attacks and pursuits for a period of fifteen days from noon Friday, June 7," the Generalissimo announced through Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei.

Communists 'Opportunity"

"Doing this gives the Communist party an opportunity to demonstrate its good faith and intention of carrying out the agreement previously signed. In taking this action, the Government in no way prejudices its right under the Sino-Soviet treaty to recover Manchurian sovereignty."

The previous agreement was a January political-military truce, since violated by both sides.

Three Things To Settle

Chiang stipulated that the following three matters must be settled within the fifteen-day period:

1. Detailed arrangements governing the complete termination of hostilities in Manchuria.

2. Detailed arrangements and time schedules for the complete restoration of communications in China.

3. A definite basis for carrying out, without further delay, the February 25 agreement for demobilization, reorganization and integration of China's armed forces.

In Peiping, meanwhile, the independent newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* said Government forces have pushed north to within 20 miles of Communist-held Harbin. The paper said National troops had captured Lafah, east of Yungki (Kirin) and now controlled all major cities in the triangular area formed by Lafah, Changchun and Harbin.

Committee Of Three At Work

The key Committee of Three, made up of American General Marshall, Government Gen. Chu Yung-chang and Communist Gen. Chou En-lai, was expected to make the truce agreement immediately effective.

An advance section of executive (truce) headquarters at Peiping headed for Changchun, Manchurian capital, to carry out any agreement.

Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have insisted that Communists agree to a broadening of Marshall's arbitration powers.

Information Minister Peng said additional authority for Marshall could remove the danger of further delay and frustration. The proposed increase, he added, also would involve more authority for American members of the executive headquarters field teams, which have arranged regional cease-fire pacts.

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China Opens Inland Ports.

Nanking, June 6 (A. P.).—China's Supreme National Defense Counsel ruled today that foreign ships would be allowed to unload cargoes at inland ports of Nanking, Hankow, Wuhu and Kiukiang by the next year. Premier T. V. Soong recommended the action to relieve seaboard congestion.

Canton Seizes Leftist Books

CANTON, June 6 (AP).—Police, provincial guards and civilian officials raided bookstores today, seizing Leftist books, magazines and newspapers, most of which had been published in Hong Kong. The Peiping branch of the Chinese Communist agency was closed by the government last week. Yesterday the Communist "New China Weekly" at Shanghai was suspended.

Native Saves Flyer, Now Will Buy a Wife

SINGAPORE, June 6 (AP).—Saka', an aboriginal hillman, found and led to safety today Royal Air Force Flying Officer William Leslie McLachlan, of London, who had been lost in the jungle since he left the Cameron Highlanders' leave center May 28.

Sakai, who was en route to buy a wife when he found McLachlan, said he would use his $250 reward to purchase the best type of wife, instead of the $40 variety he planned before.

DARN GOOD

SYDNEY — (AP) T ydney girls make a good livin, arning socks for bachelors at 16 cents a pair. They started 18 months ago and now employ three other women to help them. They also do other mending, especially for ex-prisoners of war.

Malayan Tin Mining Gradually Coming Back

Ipoh, Malaya, June 6 (AP)—Malaya's tin-mining industry gradually is making a postwar comeback.

Production in both European and Chinese owned mines increased from 99 tons in January to 251 in February and 452 tons in March.

Dulang washers—industrious Chinese women who work with peculiarly shaped wooden pans—produced 143 tons of tin in February and 252 tons in March. This was more tin ore than large-scale operators mined with dredges, hydraulic equipment and gravel-pumping devices.

The colorful dulang washers, dressed in long-sleeved black jackets and trousers with red scarfs over their heads, now number 13,000 and an additional 13,392 other laborers are employed in the industry.

Move To Oust Hirohito Held Step Backward

By BYRNES

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—Monarchy is a minor question in Japan now but, in the opinion of many observers, continued pressure from outside might inflame the Japanese into giving the institution support they don't feel at present.

An announcement in Washington yesterday that a Far Eastern Commission committee is considering the question of abolishing the emporer institution doubtless will cause strong repercussions in monarchist circles.

Any reaction, however, will be closely hidden, as has been the Japanese attitude toward recent international criticism of their ruler.

Little Sanctity Left

For the people as a whole, the problem of the Emperor's future is far less important than are questions of livelihood.

Hirohito has become a rather ordinary man whose personal power is slipping fast. His people bear him a unique affection. But little of his one-time sanctity is left.

The Japanese always are quick to change sides with expediency. Commoners no longer hesitate to brand the Emperor's actions "foolish." The extent to which the Emperor's sanctity has been stripped—with added pressure from unsatisfied appetites—was illustrated by the recent food demonstrations at the palace gates.

But that does not deny the depth of affection the people hold for the ruler. It means simply that the relationship now is far more realistic than in the days of unchallenged teaching that the Emperor embodied divinity.

Confusion Foreseen

The abrupt removal of the Emperor by outside pressure doubtless would create great confusion in Japan. Although Hirohito has little influence, he retains a symbolic position, holding together his essentially clannish subjects. This symbolic power should be distinguished from the political influence he is losing.

Observers say that continued outside pressure in itself would elevate the emperor question to major importance again and perhaps transform the present unexpressed Japanese affection into strong, vociferous support. That might nullify all the progress made to date toward realism.

HIROHITO IN TOUR OF RICE PADDIES

Chosi, Japan, June 6 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito trudged through heavy mud along rice paddies today and urged farm workers to help overcome Japan's food crisis.

Traveling to Chiba prefecture, southeast of Tokyo, for another visit among his people, he stopped at the little farming community of Odo to watch planting.

Obviously nervous, he talked to men and women in flooded paddies.

To one elderly woman he stressed Japan's food shortage and urged her to work even harder.

He joined his party in laughter when a cow impeded the way of correspondents on a parallel embankment.

He frequently lifted his brown fedora as lusty banzais greeted him everywhere. From Odo he came to Chosi, a fishing center, where he inspected several war destroyed schools, the Chosi dockyard and a fishery and soy sauce plant.

School children broke into tears at the sight of the shy, awkward ruler, who seemed to lose some of his nervousness as the day wore on.

Valentine For Decentralized Japan Police

Better Pay and Equipment Also Are Recommended in Report to MacArthur

TOKYO, June 6 (AP).—Democratic local control of Japanese municipal police systems, rather than national direction, was recommended to General Douglas MacArthur by a planning group headed by Lewis J. Valentine, former New York City Police Commissioner, in a report released today.

Mr. Valentine, who went to Japan with a group of police specialists to study the police system, observed that the Japanese system had been organized to advance the political ambitions of those in control of the government and that the people still resent policemen in that category.

The report, which was turned in last month, also suggested that the police be relieved of non-police functions. "Policemen," Mr. Valentine wrote, "are hardly qualified to combat epidemics, distribute charity or build sanitary facilities."

In releasing the report General MacArthur said, 'Insofar as practicable, I am sure the Japanese government will initiate reform as rapidly as there can be a full understanding of the import of the changes recommended," but added that the reform would take some time.

Colonel H. E. Pulliam, headquarters public safety officer, said he did not kno wto what extent Mr. Valentine's recommendations would be included in the final reorganization plans.

The report observed that t morale of Japanese policemen w low and that they should ha better pay and shorter hours, better and more appropriate uniforms and equipment and provisions for vacations, sickness and death benefits and pensions. "The low-pay job attracts the least efficient men, and poorly paid policemen are likely to become dishonest."

Navy To Abandon Rule In Okinawa

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—The United States Navy has decided to abandon the military government administration of Okinawa, Allied headquarters sources said unofficially today.

As a result, they said, the Army is sending 75 specially trained officers to the island, creating a serious problem in the military government section in Japan. That section already has been hard hit by demobilization.

The Okinawa administration was set up at the time of the invasion, April 1, 1945, under the overall command of the Navy to handle civilian problems.

Jap Youth Held, Tells Of Party Plot

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—General MacArthur's headquarters announced today that an 18-year-old Japanese youth had related a plot to join the Communist party and pretend to kill MacArthur. The youth said he wanted to discredit the party because he favors the Emperor.

The announcement resulted from the latest assassination rumor. The youth, Terunari Arai, was arrested after he was reported to have remarked that MacArthur must be eliminated.

Headquarters said Arai told army psychiatrists he would "not actually have injured the general" but "would have pretended to kill him." He said he had planned to join the party and kill Communist leaders.

Psychiatrists judged him mentally competent.

Headquarters did not say whether the youth would be released.

Jap Sergeant Faces Trial

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—Allied headquarters today ordered Sergt. Morio Matsuzaki held for trial in Manila on charges of participating in the murder of 300 Filipinos on Panay Island in 1943.

PRE-WAR ACT PROBED

TOKYO—(AP) The Japanese finance ministry has been ordered to report to the Allied civil property custodian on the disposition of Allied cargoes detained in Japan by the freezing of shipping in Japanese ports in July, 1941.

er Of Jap Search rties Is Rejected

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—Allied headquarters today rejected a Government offer to send search parties to help Allied forces locate Japanese soldiers still at large in combat areas.

Headquarters ordered the Government, instead, to submit any available information and disclose its source.

3 Jap Ship Firms Restricted By Allies

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—Three of Japan's biggest shipping firms and their subsidiaries, including the well-known N.Y.K. Line, were placed today on the Allied list of restricted business concerns.

Named were the Nippon Mail Steamship Company (NYL) Osaka Commercial Company (OSK) and Yamashita Steamship Company (YSK), which carried Japanese products to world markets.

33,000 GI's Join School In Japan

Tokyo, June 6 (AP)—More than 33,000 American troops have enrolled in special GI schools set up for occupation forces. Courses range from conversational Japanese to farm management. More than 20,000 others are enrolled in correspondence courses.

Jap's 30-Year Term Upheld

Yokohama, June 6 (AP)—A 30-year prison sentence imposed on Fusao Toyama, convicted of contributing to the death of Aviation Ordnanceman Doyle W. Waggoner, of Shreveport, La., was approved today by Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander.

U. S. Pacific Surplus Tops Billion Dollars

Manila, June 6 (A. P.).—The Foreign Liquidation Commission reported today that more than $1,350,000,000 worth of American goods had been declared surplus in the Pacific and China theaters since the war ended. Sales to May 25 amounted to more than $100,000,000.

Ships Still Hit Jap Mines

Pearl Harbor, June 6 (AP)—An estimated 30,000 Japanese mines adrift in the Pacific have been classified as a continual threat to shipping by Rear Admiral Arthur D. Struble, commander of the Pacific amphibious forces.

Simultaneously, the *Star-Bulletin* said six ships, including five American vessels, had been damaged by mines since V-J day. It said some stray mines had been sighted in Hawaiian waters and one only 600 miles off San Francisco.

Hoover In Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, June 6 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover arrived here today on his South American food fact-finding tour for President Truman.

STALLING SEEN ON PALESTINE

Senators Charge Britain With Delaying Jewish Settlement

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Great Britain was accused in the Senate today of deliberately delaying and obstructing settlement of 100,000 European Jews in Palestine as proposed by an Anglo-American study committee.

Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.) and Taft (R., Ohio), only two of several who voiced this accusation in a general Senate debate, coupled with it the charge that unnamed persons in the State Department are supporting the British policy despite President Truman's warm indorsement of the committee's recommendations.

The President said, meanwhile, that Secretary Byrnes and Foreign Minister Bevin are working on several problems in connection with his proposal for the admittance of more Jews to Palestine.

Housing Problem Noted

These problems, he said, include transportation, housing and a lot of other things which have to be worked out before the admittance could be carried out.

The President was asked at his news conference why, despite consultations now going forward with both Jewish and Arab leaders and various government and organization representatives, the United States could not insist on the immediate admittance of 100,000 Jews.

Mr. Truman replied that several months ago he had suggested that that number should be let in. He made this suggestion to the British, who are responsible for Palestine. But he said that before anything could actually be done it was necessary to work out the problems which he cited, and that, he declared, is being done by the Secretary of State and the Foreign Minister.

Proposal Preceded Report

Mr. Truman's original proposal was made prior to the creation of the joint Anglo-American commission which also proposed the admittance of 100,000 Jews, and it is the commission's whole report on that and various other suggestions for handling the Palestine situation which is now involved in the consultations.

During the Senate debate on the Jewish problem, Senator Johnson (D., Col.) asserted that Prime Minister Atlee "and his associates" had proposed creation of the committee in the first place in a move to "sidetrack" the Palestine issue. He said they feared that if it remained in the forefront American public opinion "might react adversely" against the $3,750,000,000 British loan which was then pending in the Senate.

Johnson was one of those who fought the loan, since passed by the Senate and now before a House committee.

Insistence Asked

Johnson, Wagner, Taft and others all demanded that the

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United States insist that Britain go ahead with arrangements for settlement of 100,000 Jewish refugees in the Holy Land.

While the debate was in progress, an Associated Press dispatch from London reported the British Government is framing new conditions which it will ask the United States to approve. Britain already has sought assurance of American military aid in putting down any fighting—Arabs have warned it will break out — resulting from increased Jewish immigration.

Quoting a high source, the London dispatch said Britain will also ask for American financial aid in settling Jewish immigrants in Palestine and for the United States to join in Demanding disarmament of "illegal armies" in Palestine.

the British mandate to 100,000 homeless Jews of Europe. Britain subsequently asked whether the United States would send troops to Palestine to help maintain order. Arabs had threatened bloodshed if the Jews were admitted.

Taft declared, the fact apparently is that the British have many thousands of troops in Palestine and that no military problem whatever is involved in this immigration."

The speeches touched off a general Senate exchange in which Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.), asserted that the British Government asked American troops because it knew "the United States is not

Two Senators Charge Attempt To Block Plan for Palestine

Wagner and Taft Accuse State Department Aids—New Yorker Says Britain Is Stalling on Admitting Jews.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Senators Wagner (D.-N. Y.) and Taft (R.-Ohio) accused unnamed State Department officials today of attempting to thwart an Anglo-American Commission's recommendation for immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

In a speech in the Senate, Wagner also asserted that Britain is "stalling" and using every device to avoid going through with the proposal. He said that he was certain the recommendation has the whole-hearted support of President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes and called on them to see that it is not "sidetracked or evaded by a group of subordinate officials in Washington and abroad who may be out of sympathy with that policy."

Taft, also praising the President's stand on the issue, told the Senate that the Sate Departmen has "promoted delay."

Cites Differences.

"Obviously the Near East division of the State Department is not in sympathy with prompt action or with the President's position," he said.

The Anglo-American group made its recommendation last April 30. It was appointed after Mr. Truman had urged opening

going to risk or spill America blood" in British-mandated territory.

Other Congressmen also protested what they termed delay in carrying out the commission's recommendation.

TALBOT ASKS ACTION ON PALESTINE ISSUE

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Representative Joseph E. Talbot (R.-Conn.) today expressed himself as "heartily in accord" with President Truman's suggestion that 100,000 Jews be granted immediate entrance into Palestine.

In endorsing the President's proposal, Congressman Talbot made public the text of letters he sent to the White House and to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, urging that the suggestion be followed by action.

"I am convinced that the vast majority of American public opinion is in accord with this request and feel as you do that this step should be taken immediately rather than be delayed until the complete report of the (Palestine) commission may be studied," Talbot wrote to President Truman.

The Connecticut congressman requested the President to urge the State department to act immediately on the matter.

In his letter to Secretary Byrnes, Talbot charged the State department with failure to follow the President's direction in not properly implementing his suggestion and asked that immediate action be taken.

Britain to Ask Armed Help.

London, June 6 (A. P.).—A highly placed informant said tonight that Great Britain intends to ask the United States for an informal assurance of military help to put down any fighting that might result from increased Jewish immigration into Palestine. The official added that the British also would ask that the United States join them in a demand for disarmament of illegal armies in Palestine, and would argue that there was little likelihood of fighting breaking out if these armies were disarmed.

The informant said a third British request would be for American financial aid in resettling the 100,000 Jews recommended for immigration by the British-American Palestine Commission.

Decision Due Soon.

The British Government is expected to announce acceptance or rejection of the commission report around the end of June and it was said authoritatively that one of the big factors in Britain's decision would be whether the United States backed the British demand for Jewish underground armies in Palestine to lay down their arms.

The demand applies equally to Arab arms, but the British express confidence that they can gather these without difficulty. They question, however, whether the Jewish illegal armies will comply unless the United States adds its voice to the demand.

British authorities said that Jewish funds would cover approximately half the cost of resettling the 100,000 Jews which the commission recommended be admitted to Palestine. The British want the United States and Britain to share the remainder.

The United States has offered Army facilities to transport the Jews from Europe, but it has not been decided who would pay for receiving and settling them.

DENIES LOAN IS 'ALLIANCE'

Clayton, State Official, Calls Jones 100 P.C. Wrong

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Jesse Jones's statement that the $3,750,000,000 British loan would constitute an exclusive alliance between America and Britain was described today by William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State as "100 per cent wrong."

As one Texan to another, Clayton said Jones "is my good friend but, frankly, I don't think Mr. Jones understands the British financial agreement. I'm afraid Mr. Jones fails to see the forest for the trees."

In response to questions by Chairman Spence (D., Ky.), of the House Banking Committee, Clayton answered a declaration by Jones, former Commerce Secretary, that the loan "carries us along the road toward financial ruin" and means an "alliance with the British to the exclusion of other countries . . . notwithstanding our advocacy and participation in the United Nations."

"Not An Alliance"

"This is not an alliance," Clayton said. "It is perfectly in the open. There are no bugs under the chips here. Instead of making a world economic bloc it dissolves a bloc and prevents the formation of another one."

Telling the committee that "I don't think Mr. Jones really understands what bilateral trading is," Clayton pointed to a part of Jones's statement, sent by mail to the committee, which said the talk about multilateral and bilateral trading is "greatly exaggerated."

Clayton, who built a huge international cotton trade, said Jones's experience has been principally in banking "in a domestic atmosphere." Both men made their fortunes in Texas.

"Exclusion" Indicated

Emphasizing that Britain has been "forced" into bilateral trading by the war, Clayton said such agreements would exclude American goods from many world markets. Under the loan agreement, he said, Britain will cease such "political arrangements" that shut out American goods.

He told the committee Jones "appears to look upon the financial agreement, as so many people do, as just a loan to Britain—a handing over of $3,750,000,000. That is a narrow concept."

Britain's agreement to co-operate in removing restrictions on world trading is the greatest considera-

tion of the transaction, he argued.

Taking up another phase of the loan, he read a letter to the committee from James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, saying the British agreement commits Congress and the United States Government to nothing beyond "the simple terms of the loan."

"It does not prejudice the freedom of choice of Congress or this Government on any other measures to be taken," Byrnes wrote. The point had been raised in the committee as to whether the loan agreement committed this Government on future world-trade policies.

Clayton lambasted proposals that Britain cede Atlantic islands to the United States in consideration for the loan, saying "this country has said repeatedly it does not seek territorial aggrandizement." Clayton said the 99-year leases for military bases this Government now has on the islands "are all that our chief of staff considers necessary to defense."

Senators Ask Reorganization Of U. S. Aviation Program

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) Guided missiles travelling 100,000 miles an hour and space ships high above the atmosphere were foreseen today by senators urging a reorganization of the nation's air planning efforts.

An aircraft sub-committee of the Senate Defense Investigating committee, in a 39-page report to the Senate, included these two glimpses into the future:

Great Speeds Forecast

1. A forecast by "reputable aviation experts" that guided missiles, similar to the V-2 rocket used by the Germans, may attain "speeds up to 100,000 miles per hour."

2. Plans by the Army Air Forces for development eventually of "flight and survival equipment for use above the atmosphere, including space vehicles, space bases, and special devices for use thereon."

The sub-committee found that German aeronautical scientists were far ahead of Americans at the start of the war and continued that leadership in the fields of jet propelled planes and guided missiles to the end of the war.

Calling for an outlay of "several hundred million dollars" for scientific aeronautical research in the immediate future, the Senate group said this is necessary to maintain wartime air supremacy.

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash), chairman of the subcommittee, in a speech prepared for the Senate, questioned the rapid contraction of the huge wartime aviation industry.

Committee Reports Conclusions

natural defenses.

2. We may be proud of our war record of mass production of 300,000 airplanes.

3. Notwithstanding the achievement, there were costly errors and unnecessary wastes. The greatest

He said the subcommittee had agreed upon 10 conclusions and will continue its work. The conclusions follow:

1. Actual and projected improvements in aircraft and missiles threaten to dissipate our historic handicaps were an almost complete lack of realistic planning by the responsible government officials and delay of the industry to use outside mass production facilities by sub-contracting and licensing. The services also failed to investi-

gate and clarify many mass production problems.

Adjustment by Industry

4. Since hostilities ended, the wartime aircraft industry has made a remarkable adjustment to lower production and has shown ingenuity in converting to peacetime aircraft production and switching to other civilian products. However, the airplane industry has been deflated to the approximate size it was in December, 1940. It would take two years to rebuild it to its productive capacity of September, 1945.

5. We have not yet developed a clear and farsighted national policy in aircraft research and development. Furthermore, we have not set a policy for the level of production of military-type aircraft and the aviation productive capacity to be maintained in stand-by conditions.

6. Military procurement during peacetime should allow for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of models to conduct experimental and service tests expeditiously to afford manufacturers an opportunity to work out problems of production engineering, planning, and tool design.

Research Facilities Inadequate

7. Present facilities for aeronautical research and development are inadequate. The government should encourage, financially and otherwise, the establishment of a body of qualified research and technical personnel and the acquisition of adequate scientific research and testing equipment.

8. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has made many valuable contributions during the past 30 years. However, in the last decade that agency, as well as the armed forces, have failed to exercise vigorous leadership in aeronautical research and development.

Furthermore, they have been slow in conducting research and development in such important phases of aviation as jet propulsion and guided missiles.

9. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics should be modified and expanded. Represented in its policy-making body should be all of the principal elements of the economy interested in furthering aviation science, especially groups which give promise of assuring more aggressive leadership in scientific research and development. The committee believes that a greater voice in the affairs and policies of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics should be given to representatives of the various branches of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

10. Clear lines of responsibility, coordination, and relationships should be established between the armed services and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and other governmental agencies and private industry.

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PRICE CHIEF FEARS END OF CONTROLS UNDER SENATE BILL

Porter Predicts 40 Per Cent Climb in Cost of Meat, Dairy Products.

TAFT EXPECTS FIGHT

Will Offer Amendment to Permit Increase Over 1941 Prices.

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Price Administrator Paul Porter asserted tonight that "effective price and rent control will end" if the Senate Banking committee's OPA extension bill becomes law.

His statement attacking the measure served to underscore the comment of Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) that a major battle may be expected when the Senate takes it up next week, especially over a provision lifting meat and dairy price controls at the end of this month.

Speak on Same Points

Though they are on opposite sides of the issue, Porter in his formal statement and Taft in talking to reporters laid their emphasis on the same points—the meat and dairy price ceilings question and the regulations on profit margin allowances.

Taft, who supported in committee the lifting of the meat and dairy ceilings, said he expected the big quarrel over that point. He added that sharp debate is likely on a committee-approved rule forbidding OPA to force cost absorption upon dealers in "conversion" items such as automobiles, refrigerators, and radios.

He said also that he will try to write in on the floor his own amendment to require that manufacturers be allowed their 1941 prices plus the industry's average unit increase in costs since then. He lost on a tie vote when he tried to put the provision into the bill in committee.

Says Prices Soaring

Porter in his statement asserted his belief that if the measure passes as it now stands, meat will rise 40 to 50 per cent in price and the cost of butter, milk, cream and cheese will soar.

He said further that the effects would spread from that point to other items of the national economy. On the profit regulations he had this main theme:

"In the case of durable goods such as automobiles, washing machines, other household electrical appliances, and farm implements, prices will be raised by hundreds of millions of dollars."

At another point he said the rise would be more than half a billion.

He added that rent controls "could not long remain with other prices uncontrolled."

He added: "The net result of these amendments would be that the city worker and everybody else pays more for his food. The farmer and everybody else pays more for his clothing, tools and the electrical equipment he's been saving his money for. We couldn't meet our commitments to feed famine-stricken allies."

Measure Goes to Senate

The Banking committee, which voted on the last disputed provisions of the bill yesterday, dotted a few I's in it today and sent it on to the Senate without a record vote.

To Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), a high ranking member of the committee, fell the task of formally reporting it to the Senate. The chore usually would be performed by the chairman, Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.), but he was busy preparing a minority report summing up what he and Administration stabilization officials do not like about the bill.

Barkley emphasized that his presentation of the report should not be construed as an endorsement of the bill itself or many of its amendments. In fact, nobody has been found late today to act as general floor manager for the measure, which is due to be taken up Monday.

Proposal on De-Control

In addition to pressing for his manufacturers' price-margin amendment, Taft said he would support a proposal by Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) setting out a systematic method for lifting controls from everything except rent in the next year. Under Capehart's plan, 40 per cent of all controls would have to go by Jan. 1, 1947, another 20 per cent in the first quarter of next year, and all by July 1, 1947. The amendment was rejected 10 to 6 in committee.

Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) said he thought the committee of which he is a member had reported a "pretty good bill."

"Of course," he told newsmen, "the OPA enthusiasts don't like it but I'm sure the people will."

Butler said enactment of the legislation might result in advances in the price of some commodities, but he declared that would happen no matter whether prices are decontrolled now or at some fuutre time.

"Prices will soon settle down to the proper basis," he said, "and the sooner we settle down to normal the better."

TAFT REPLIES TO BOWLES ON OPA SPEECH

Says Stabilization Chief 'Slandered' Congress For Price Stand

New York, June 6 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) declared tonight that Chester Bowles, stabilization director, had "slandered" Congress for its stand on price control.

Taft replied in a broadcast to Bowles's Tuesday night speech in which the Administration official referred to the curtailed and amended version of the price-control extension bill as "a monstrous thing."

"Mr. Bowles is an advertising man and is not concerned with facts," Taft declared.

Congress Listened To Facts

"Congress listened for weeks to testimony regarding the facts. No one could have listened to that testimony without being convinced that in many cases OPA is unjust, unrealistic and illogical."

Taft said all that Congress proposes to do in the pending extension legislation is "to force the gradual decontrol of prices and impose some legislative restrictions on Mr. Bowles's arbitrary powers.

"Mr. Bowles slanders Congress by representing it as a group of weaklings, yielding to every cry for more profits," Taft said. "The truth is that if they were that kind of weaklings, Mr. Bowles's pressure groups are three times as strong as any group of business organizations."

OPA Used Funds For Publicity

The Senator declared OPA has admitted spending $2,500,000 a year for publicity, and declared it has "repeatedly violated the law against spending Government money to pressure Congress."

Taft asserted that Bowles made six specific misstatements in his Tuesday broadcast: By declaring that production since V-J day has risen to record peacetime levels; by saying that people have prospered because of price and rent controls; by asserting that OPA recently increased dairy prices because Congress intended to reduce subsidies; by exaggerating the effects of removing subsidies; by blaming the lack of meat on Congress, and by claiming that Taft advocated raising the price level by 15 per cent.

Hickenlooper Joins In Attack

Speaking on the same program, Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said that Bowles's "attack upon Senator Taft and the Banking Committee was not only viciously unfair, but it is typical of the smear tactics of those who want to establish permanent controls on our American economy.

"Full production has not been attained," the Senator asserted. "The main reason is that Mr. Bowles has refused to set prices on mass consumers' goods, in many cases, that permit their maximum production. Cheap shirts, underwear, house dresses and a host of other things are almost unobtainable, but luxury items and expensive merchandise seem to be plentiful. . . . We began reconversion over a year ago, but we are still struggling with shortages of necessities, and with the delays, incompetence and stupidity of OPA."

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), the third speaker, asserted "the American people, including veterans, will not get the goods and services they must have through Mr. Bowles's demagoguery over the radio. They must get it from the factories and the farms of America."

Senate's OPA Measure Heads Into Floor Fight

Washington, June 6 (AP)—An OPA bill laden with grief for the Administration began its journey to the Senate floor today.

The Banking Committee drafted a formal recommendation to the chamber that it vote to extend price control one year beyond June 30 but in sharply curtailed form.

Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.), who led the fight against drastic revisions, announced he would issue a report denouncing the changes.

Half a dozen members of the nineteen-man committee signified their intention to side with the chairman.

Among Major Features

Some of the major features, condemned as "monstrous" by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles even before the bill was completed, follow:

1. Price control over livestock, meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products would end June 30.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture rather than the price administration would say what other farm products could be kept under price ceilings.

3. A decontrol board, independent of the OPA, would have power to overturn the price administrator's refusal to lift controls from any specific commodity.

Markup Restrictions

4. "Cost absorption" would be out. The OPA would be forbidden to interfere with normal markups and discounts of wholesalers and retailers of so-called "reconversion items." These include automobiles, refrigerators, radios and washing machines whose wartime production was curtailed 25 per cent or more by Government order.

5. The $2,000,000,000 in subsidies requested by the OPA would be cut to $1,100,000,000, with a provision that no food subsidies could

decontrol of meat and dairy products stands up in the Senate, the food subsidies will probably cut to about $400,000,000 for the ten months.

6. The OPA's MAP (maximum average price) order, designed to keep the manufacture of low-priced clothing going, would be repealed.

Ban On New Controls

7. The OPA could not put any item under control which was not controlled May 1 this year, and could inaugurate no new subsidies.

8. Items not important to living costs or business costs must be taken out from under price control by the end of this year.

The OPA officials estimated that the ban against cost absorption on reconversion items would cost consumers an extra $500,000,000 a year, with the increase for automobiles alone aggregating $400,000,000. But automobile spokesmen took exception to this. They contended that production could not exceed 2,000,000 cars this year and said the average increase would be about $75 a car.

Wagner called the committee together today to look over the completed bill.

"Reasonable Profit" Omitted

While the measure incorporated many of the House provisions, one was struck which would have required ceilings high enough on every item to reflect to manufacturers, processors and distributors their costs plus "a reasonable profit."

The House voted to scrap all subsidies by January 1, and end meat subsidies June 30.

The House also provided that the OPA would have to lift the price ceiling on any commodity when its output attained a rate equivalent to that in 1941.

The House voted only a nine-month extension.

Neither body touched general rent control

TEEN-AGE DRAFT COMPROMISE AT 19 IS EXPECTED

House and Senate Seem to Be Poles Apart on Induction Issue.

CONFEREES TO DECIDE SOON

Committees From Both Chambers Not Likely to Have Difficulty With Most of Provisions.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—House and Senate braced today for a tug of war over resuming the teen age draft. But there were hints of a compromise making 19-year-olds eligible and exempting those of 18.

The two chambers found themselves poles apart on the teen age issue in their efforts to decide how to continue the draft. The Senate is overwhelmingly for continued use of teen agers in the services, the House just as overwhelmingly against it.

The Senate pushed the question toward a showdown when it gave a thumping 69 to 8 majority yesterday to its bill for keeping the main provisions of the wartime draft act in force until next May.

Although it differed on a number of points from the House measure voted April 13, the teen age provision promised to be the big stumbling block in the bill which the Senate passed along to a Senate-House conference committee.

Must Agree by June 30.

The conferees, seven Senators and seven Representatives, must adjust all the differences and persuade Congress to accept their recommendations between now and June 30, when the present law expires. Here is their problem:

Length of Extension: The Senate voted to continue the draft until May 15 next; the House until February 15 next.

Age of Inductions: The Senate by a 53 to 26 count voted to continue inducting 18 and 19-year-olds; the House by a 195 to 96 tally ordered a halt to teen-age inductions. The top draft age in the House bill is 29; in the Senate's, 44.

Pay Rises: The Senate wrote into its bill pay rises for enlisted grades only, ranging from 50 per cent for buck privates to smaller boosts for top sergeants and corresponding ranks in the other services; the House refused to put pay rises into the draft bill, but voted in separate legislation for rises ranging from 50 per cent for buck privates to 10 per cent for five-star generals.

Induction holiday: The House ordered a moratorium on all inductions prior to October 15. The Senate turned that proposal down.

The two branches are in virtual agreement on these provisions of their separate bills:

A ban against induction of fathers, regardless of age.

A limit of eighteen months of service for inducted men.

A prohibition against any inductions that will give the Army more than 1,070,000 men by July 1, 1947.

Continuation of re-employment benefits specified in the wartime draft act.

The conferees expect little difficulty compromising all the differences except the teen-age provision.

House members indicated willingness to accept the Senate's pay rise proposal, probably with adjustments; said they wouldn't hold out too vigorously to retain the House-voted draft holiday, and expected no trouble compromising on the date the proposed new law shall expire.

But on the teen-age question a knock-down, drag-out fight was in prospect.

Twice the House has voted emphatically to prohibit induction of 18 and 19-year-olds, once in its version of the bill passed yesterday by the Senate and again in the stop-gap measure continuing the draft law until the end of this

month. The Senate has just as emphatically insisted that the teen-agers be put into uniform as replacements for men with long service.

ARMY TO REQUIRE MORE MEN SOON, EISENHOWER SAYS

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) With the final form of the draft extension highly uncertain, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said tonight that "the pool of potential volunteers is drying up" and "Selective Service must supplement enlistments."

"For this purpose 18 months of service is a fair contribution to ask of any young man," the chief of staff declared. "The security of our own country and the continuing peace of our world are worth it. It is far less than we asked of the soldiers who fought to make possible a peaceful world."

Eisenhower prepared his remarks for an NBC broadcast commemorating the second anniversary of the landings in Normandy which he commanded as supreme Allied commander.

Meanwhile a final congressional decision on the future of the draft awaited conferences between the Senate and House to adjust their differences over the length and terms of the extension.

One of the chief issues is whether teen-agers should be drafted again after the present stopgap extension expires July 1. The measure would permit 18 and 19-year-olds to be called, but the House previously had disapproved. A compromise by which 18-year-olds would be exempted but 19-year-olds would be taken was discussed.

Eisenhower paid tribute to "the American fighting man" and said that "the job he began and carried through to its combat conclusion is not yet complete."

"Only firm and just peace throughout the world can bring an end to our endeavor," he continued. "Victory won in blood and sacrifice demands of us effort and sacrifice to establish peace."

He added that the task of enforcing the surrender terms on the enemy has been assigned to the Army and "only adequate manpower can make it an effective performance."

58 FLAG OFFICERS TO RETIRE SOON

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—The Navy today issued a list of fifty-eight admirals and commodores who will be retiring soon and indicated that ninety-four more, not named, would drop out by the end of October.

At the Navy's peak strength during the war, there were 550 "flag officers" (those holding the rank of commodore or higher on the active list), a Navy spokesman said, but this number has been scaled down to 382 and will take a further cut to 230 when the 152 officers mentioned quit the service.

The following fifty-eight officers are in a "retirement proceeding pending" status:

Admirals Royal E. Ingersoll and Samuel M. Robinson.

Vice-Admirals Robert L. Ghormley, William L. Calhoun and William Farber.

Rear Admirals Roy W. Ryden, David M. Lebreton, Herbert S. Howard, Herbert F. Leary, John H. Newton, Wilhelm L. Friedell, Milo F. Draemel, Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, Alexander Sharp, Felix X. Gygax, Thomas Withers, Robert G. Giffen, Claud A. Jones, Joseph J. Broshek, William R. Purnell, Alex M. Charlton, Ormond L. Cox, Harold T. Smith, Lyal A. Davidson, Albert C. Read, Harold C. Train, Elliott Buckmaster, Ralph F. Wood, Joseph R. Redman.

Also Walter K. Kilpatrick, Carleton F. Bryant, Edward C. Weyler, George B. Wilson, Harvey E. Overesch, Vance D. Chapline, E. O. McDonnell, Giles C. Stedman, Benjamin H. Dorsey, Edgar L. Woods, Dallas G. Sutton, Lucius W. Johnson, William Chambers, Kent C. Melhorn, Edward U. Reed, Joseph J. A. McMullin, Luther Sheldon Jr., Richard H. Laning, Edward C. White and William B. Young.

Commodores John H. Magruder, Paulus P. Powell, William H. Quigley, John V. Murphy, Richard B. Tuggle, Harry A. Badt, Benjamin V. McCandlish, Robert G. Coman and W. L. Nelson.

SECURITY BENEFITS FAVORED FOR VETS

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Legislation to give veterans social security credit for World War II service was recommended to the Senate today by its Finance committee.

Senators were told that this credit, at a flat rate of $160 a month, would be retroactive to the start of the war and extend for three years after effective date of the legislation.

It would enable surviving dependents of veterans killed during the war and those who die within three years to obtain Social Security benefits. After three years the veterans are expected to have built up sufficient credits.

Both employe and employer costs would be paid by the Federal government. The cost was not estimated.

Mrs. Luce Pledges Conservation As Famine Drive Opens in Capital

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) Seven congresswomen signed the pledge today—"I will do my utmost to conserve any and all foodstuffs."

At the White House, Mrs. Truman signed, too, starting off a campaign to enlist 30,000,000 American housewives in the war against wasted food.

Five of the congresswomen got the pledge from Chester Davis, chairman of the Famine Emergency committee.

As housewives, the one question that seemed uppermost in their minds was:

"Why don't we have rationing?"

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn) said folks up her way would be tickled to have rationing if it meant help for the world's starving.

"With wheat," said Davis, "rationing just won't work."

Davis explained that rationing means dividing things up equally, and he doesn't think bread should be divided equally.

Said Davis, an old St. Louis boy: "The fellow who works across the river in Granite City, Ill., will need a lot of bread. I need very little. In fact, I don't need any.

"We've got to convince people, people like you, that if you don't need bread, don't eat it."

"Remember," he added, "there is an abundance of food in America. It's the question of having—and of eating the right things."

Here he whipped out a fountain pen, and the photographers whipped out their cameras. The ladies gave their hair a souple of hopeful, fussy pats, and signed.

In addition to Mrs. Luce and Mrs. Douglas, those who took the pledge were Representatives Rogers (R-Mass), Woodhouse (D-Conn), Smith (R-Me), Pratt (D-NC) and Mankin (D-Ga).

Rep. Douglas (D-Ill) wasn't convinced.

"It's demoralizing," he said, "for a woman to scrimp and save, all the time knowing that the woman next door is wasting as usual.

"And also, that makes it very difficult to explain to my daughter why she can't have a second piece of toast."

Davis said he has a lot of confidence in the nation's 30,000,000 housewives.

Mrs. Truman Signs Pledge Starting War On Food Waste

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Says Rationing Won't Work

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Don't Eat Bread If Not Needed

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Abundance Of Food In U.S.

"Remember," he added, "there is an abundance of food in America. It's a question of saving—and of eating the right things."

Here he whipped out a fountain pen, and the photographers whipped out their cameras. The ladies gave their hair a couple of hopeful, fussy pats, and signed.

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Mrs. Truman Asks Women To Take Lead In Bond Sales

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Mrs. Bess W. Truman called upon women today to "take the lead in backing the future of their loved ones" by buying United States savings bonds.

Mrs. Truman's statement, issued on the opening of the Treasury's anti-inflation bond drive, follows:

"The future well-being of most American families rests largely upon the resoluteness of women in maintaining the wartime habit of investing every dollar above needed living expenses in United States savings bonds.

"Equally Vital In Peace"

"It was vital to back the attack on our enemies by buying war bonds. In peace it is equally vital for women to take the lead in backing the future of their loved ones.

"Let us all heed the lesson we learned during the war—that the most effective way to save is to make each pay day a step toward ownership of another savings bond."

The drive, for which no quota has been set, runs until July 4.

50,000,000 CANS OF GIFT FOOD SEEN

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Wallace estimated today that 50,000,000 cans of relief food will be collected through volunteer means by July 1.

"This should save many lives," he said.

Wallace testified before the Senate Small Business Committee as chairman of the Emergency Food Collection, a private organization to collect canned foods and cash for relief. He said that the group's New York headquarters has received $323,000 and 349,848 cans of food from its 4,726 local committees and that shipments to New York are only beginning.

The Senate committee is looking into the relief situation in connection with a general inquiry into complaints from bakers and flour mills that Government grain buying for relief is forcing them out of business.

Meanwhile, Representative Carlson (R.-Kan.) told the House today that the Agriculture Department's order requisitioning one-half of all wheat moving into commercial channels is illegal. He contended that the order is an invasion of property rights and deprives farmers of property without due process of law.

Blades Ease Helicopter Fall

Act as Chute in 9,000-Foot Drop With Engine Dead

DAYTON, Ohio, June 6 (AP).—An Army Air Forces helicopter, its engine dead, dropped from 9,000 feet without damage to the craft or injury to its pilot today.

Auto-rotation—free-wheeling of the helicopter's rotor blades—allowed the pilot, Captain Irvin C. Steiner, of Wright Field, to land his helicopter safely in a cow pasture at near-by New Germany.

Captain Steiner said rough air tilted the helicopter so that a carburetor float became clogged.

BILL TAXES LEASED SURPLUS PROPERTY

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Surplus Government property conditionally bought or leased by private industry would be subject to full State and local taxation under a bill introduced by Representative Eberharter (D.-Pa.).

Eberharter expressed belief the measure would mean millions of dollars in revenues for many localities. His bill provides that any Government property, as defined in the surplus property act, becomes taxable when used for private profit.

Eberharter told a reporter that at present some Government-owned property, such as surplus war plants, leased or sold on a conditional basis—with title remaining with the Government—has been considered non-taxable locally.

He said this gave an unfair competitive advantage to the operators of the plants and was unjust to communities denied tax revenues from these privately operated plants, merely because they happened to be Government-owned.

VICTIM TO GO TO JAPAN

Powell Will Testify Against Tojo and Others

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—John B. Powell, the newspaper man who lost part of both feet as a result of gangrene incurred in a Japanese prison camp, will testify at the war crimes trial in Tokyo, it was learned tonight.

Mr. Powell, a native of Hannibal, Mo., will leave Friday for Japan. He is expected to testify against former Premier Hideki Tojo and other Japanese charged with being war criminals.

Publisher of the China Weekly Review in Shanghai at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Mr. Powell spent about seven months in the Bridgehouse prison camp in Shanghai before he was repatriated in June, 1942. He was hospitalized almost three years after his return to the United States.

30.24-3169

PEPPER BACKS PROTEST OF ARMY NEWS STAFF

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) told the Senate today he would ask Secretary of War Patterson to see that the staff of the Army newspaper Pacifican at Manila is "not impaired" by undue censorship and officer control.

Pepper read to the Senate a long cable from the staff complaining that cartoons, letters to the editor, and reports from the Associated Press and United Press had been deleted or altered.

The cable said the entire staff asked transfer to other duties unless allowed to "report freely and fully."

Eisenhower Lost In Pentagon Building

Washington, June 6 (AP)—The boss got lost today in the Pentagon Building.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower volunteered to guide a group of women magazine writers and editors out of the huge five-sided War Department headquarters after a luncheon given by Secretary of War Patterson.

Before they left, he said he would show them his own office. He made four false tries at promising-looking doors. Then he grinned and admitted he was lost.

An unsung, unidentified major came to the rescue and piloted the group to the right door.

KING OF SIAM TO ARRIVE ON WEST COAST JUNE 16

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) King Ananba Mahidol of Siam will arrive in San Francisco June 16, the State department announced today to visit this country as a guest of the government.

The 20-year-old monarch, accompanied by the queen mother and a royal party, will spend three days in Washington. He will see President Truman June 19.

After his Washington visit, the king will leave for New York enroute to Britian. He is also scheduled to visit Switzerland.

PREDICTS U. S. HOUSING GRAB

Producer Sees Drive for Government Control

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Producers' Council, Inc., described today a proposed permanent national housing agency as the first step in an administration plan "to gain and retain strict control over housing."

He asserted that Chester Bowles, the stabilization director, and Wilson Wyatt Jr., the housing expediter, "have beat their chests over the housing shortage, but have carefully refrained from taking the steps needed to eliminate it."

"They have held prices down to the point where manufacturers cannot turn out the needed materials," Whitlock added in testimony before the House Expenditures Committee. The committee is considering a resolution to disapprove President Truman's reorganization plan, which would set up the permanent housing agency.

"In place of adjusting ceiling prices to permit production, they brought forth their premium payment subsidy plan," said Whitlock, whose organization represents manufacturers of building materials and equipment.

Sees Industry Blamed.

"In our opinion, this failure to adjust ceiling prices and the insistence on ineffective subsides to be passed out at the whim of the Government is the groundwork for a campaign due to start before many weeks have passed, in which an attempt will be made to blame private enterprise for not building more homes.

"As soon as it becomes obvious to every one that Wyatt's housing goals cannot be met, because of the continued shortage of materials, these men in Government will cry out that private enterprise has failed, that veterans are not getting enough homes, that the Government must step in and take over."

George W. West, president of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Atlanta, also opposed the housing features of the proposed reorganization.

Appearing for the United States Chamber of Commerce, West said that the plan would merge the Government's responsibility to strengthen private home financing facilities and the objective "of seeing to it that every family in the United States ultimately obtains a suitable dwelling."

He likened this to "an attempt to mix oil and water."

Admiral Flies Nonstop Honolulu To Seattle

Seattle, June 6 (AP)—Admiral John H. Towers, commander in chief, Pacific, blazed an air trail yesterday in a nonstop flight from Honolulu to Seattle and planned another history-making hop June 10 from Kodiak, Alaska, back to Hawaii.

The admiral said his flight here was the first leg of an inspection trip to Alaskan bases. He was to take off today for Kodiak. The flight here, believed the first over the route, took 13 hours 8 minutes.

Says Taylor Will Be Recalled

Richmond Minister States Truman Assured Protestants Envoy to Pope Was Temporary.

Richmond, Va., June 6 (A. P.).—A Richmond minister said today that President Truman had assured a group of Protestant churchmen that Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal representative to the Vatican would be recalled at the latest by the time the peace treaties were signed.

Dr. John A. MacLean, pastor of the Ginfer Park Presbyterian Church of Richmond, who represented the Southern Presbyterian churches as one of the committee of eleven calling on the President yesterday, issued this statement:

"We were given assurance that the appointment of Mr. Taylor was a temporary expedient to give the President the fullest opportunity to make his contribution to the peace. We were assured that Mr. Taylor's service as Ambassador to the Pope might terminate at an early date, but would certainly terminate with the signing of the peace treaties."

[In Washington, the White House declined any comment on Dr. MacLean's statement.]

Cites Two Accomplishments.

The Richmond minister, who said the group which called at the White House yesterday represented more than 40,000,000 Protestants, commented that "the conference accomplished at least two purposes." He said that the occasion was the first in which the Protestants of America have been fully united in explaining to the President their attitude toward retaining an Ambassador to the Pope. Also, Dr. MacLean stated, "for the first time we have the assurance from official sources that this arrangement is not permanent but temporary, and will definitely be terminated.

"In the minds of Protestants," Dr. McLean continued, "the chief objection to the appointment of Mr. Taylor is that it clearly violates the principle of separation of church and state which is so large and important a part of the foundation of our Government."

Paratroops Fulfill Dead C.O.'s Vow, Made On D-Day Eve

Kansas City, June 6 (AP)—A crescent moon silhouetted the towering Liberty Memorial shaft on a mall high above the city, making dusky shadows of the 50 men gathered at the base last midnight.

A dark-haired lad, his empty sleeve aflutter in the breeze, recalled "it wasn't so bright when we 'chuted down into Normandy.'"

Some of the men, all veterans of the 506th Paratroop Regiment, wiped aside a tear now and then as a minister began praying. Others knelt, looked up at the starlit sky. The words of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Wolverton, as he stood in an English orchard two years ago, seemed nearer.

Preinvasion Prayer

"Look up," he had said to his 3d Battalion before it began its invasion of Normandy from the air hours ahead of assault troops who hit the Omaha Beach.

Then he had prayed, "If die we must, may we die as men would die, without complaining, without pleading and safe in the feeling we have done our best. . . ."

When he had finished he shouted to his boys that there'd be a reunion in Kansas City "a year from today."

Last Year's Celebration

Wolverton fell a few ours later under German gunfire. His reunion "next year" had to wait but 135 of his paratroopers celebrated the next best place they could find on June 6, 1945—Adolf Hitler's *Berchtesgaden*.

So last night, two years later, 50 men of the 3d Battalion gathered here to keep their reunion promise. They came by all sorts of ways. John Allison, of Stockton, Cal., and James W. Bradley, of Los Angeles, had spent three days on a motorcycle getting here. Bob Morrow, of Uniontown, Pa., had hitchhiked. The Colonel's widow, Mrs. Kathleen Wolverton, had flown from Elkins, W.Va.

Roll-Call Of The Dead

To the roll of drums, former Major Robert Harwick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Wolverton's successor, read the names of their fallen comrads. Then came taps. The former paratroopers left silently, each with his own way of paying tribute to his fallen commander.

But they all agreed with ex-Sergt. E. E. Lee, of Shelbyville, Ind., that Wolverton was the "best damned commander in the army."

Some couldn't say anything, like George Rosie, of Kalamazoo, Mich., whose 200 pounds dwindled to 140 in eleven months in a German prison camp.

"Really Loved His Men"

His buddy, Corporal Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia, his right arm limp, shattered by German bullets, recalled "the colonel was the kind of guy who really loved his men."

A British war bride, Barbara, knelt by her soldier-husband, Vincent Michael. Many of the paratroopers had been her friends. Her home was in Ramsbury, England, where the battalion had been stationed for nearly a year.

Miss Helen Briggs, the Red Cross girl who ran the club at Ramsbury, helped organize the Kansas City reunion. She is now a dental hygienist in Washington.

Gold Star Mothers Elect Eleanor Boyd

Philadelphia, June 6 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Boyd, of Long Beach, Cal., who lost two sons in World War II, was elected 1946-47 president of the American Gold Star Mothers yesterday at the final session of the three-day convention of the organization here.

Other officers elected include: Mrs. Anna G. Hagerty, Atlantic City, N.J.; Mrs. Martha Davies, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Agnes M. O'Laughlin, Lyndhurst, N.J., and Mrs. Etta M. Nash, Washington, D.C., vice presidents; Mrs. Hazel H. Williams, Wheeling, W.Va., treasurer; Mrs. Barbara Ford, Portland, Ore., recording secretary; Mrs. Anna Brown, Rochester, N.Y., chaplain; Mrs. Marion Harr, Cleveland, Ohio, custodian of records, and Mrs. Dorothy Gothard, Springfield, Ohio, historian.

Dulles's Warning On Soviet Policy

New York, June 6 (AP)—John Foster Dulles says: "The basic purpose of Americans for the next few years should be to develop the facts which will make it apparent, even to those within the Kremlin, that present Soviet foreign policy will not succeed."

He made the statement in an article in *Life* magazine, released today.

Dulles, adviser to Secretary of State Byrnes at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers last fall, said: "Then they (Russia) will change that policy.

Way To Ward Off Danger

"In that way, and only in that way, can we ward off the danger of another great war due to another great miscalculation.

In not making apparent, in time, our devotion to our ideals, we were guilty of contributory negligence" in World Wars I and II, he said.

"We must not make the same mistake three times in a generation.

"We bartered away to the Soviet Union the rights of weak nations, as China and Poland, despite the Atlantic Charter. We have, in Germany, shared in policies and practices which are inhuman and unjust by the standards we use to condemn Soviet policies and methods."

Called Beyond Control

Dulles said he considered these practices — all beyond control of the United Nations—a danger to world peace.

"Great powers use force, or more subtle methods, to gain working controls of the governments of weak states. . . .

"The Soviet program uses our freedom of press, speech and communication in order to convert us to a society which will not tolerate those freedoms."

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 1,200 service personnel are scheduled to debark from 17 vessels at three U. S. ports today.

Two west coast ports await at least 241 returnees aboard 16 ships while one vessel carrying 970 men, is expected at New York.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Sheepshead Bay Victory from Southampton, 970 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Following vessels are all from Pacific forward areas and carry all Naval passengers: LCI's 640, 1012, 638, 637, 41 and 455, combined totals 85; LC (FF) 679, no passenger information; Patrol craft YP 638, YP 629 and YP 618, combined total 35.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: LST 85, 34 Navy; LST 275 from Pearl Harbor, 32 Navy; LCS 95 from Pearl Harbor, 31 Navy; Edward Victory from Manila, four Navy; LSM 102 from Pearl Harbor, two Navy; Turrialba from Yokosuka, 18 Army.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

George Washington from Le Havre, 4,942 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco
LSM 486 from Pearl Harbor, two Navy; Mercy Warren, five Navy.

1945

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE ALL-INDIA RADIO, IN A BROADCA ST
RECORDED BY REUTERS, REPORTED TODAY THAT THE MOSLEM LEAG UE COUNCIL
HAS VOTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY TO SUPPORT THE BRITISH CAB INET MISSION'S
PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. FOCO new Delhi

DISPATCHES FROM NEW DELHI LAST NIGHT HAD REPORTED CONS IDERABLE
SENTIMENT IN THE COUNCIL IN FAVORING OF ACCEPTING THE BRI TISH PLA
DESPITE THE INSISTENCE OF MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, LEAGUE PRESI DENT,
ON A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE (PAKISTAN).

THE COUNCIL, COMPOSED OF 475 REPRESENTATIVES FROM 11 PROVINCES,
ASSEMBLED IN NEW DELHI YESTERDAY TO PASS UPON THE BRITISH PL
JR445AED

JUN 6 1946

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-HOME SECRETARY JAMES CHUTER EDE TOLD THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BENITO MUSSOLINI'S ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
SUBSIDIZED SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS FOR SEVERAL
YEARS BEFORE THE WAR.

CHUTER EDE READ PORTIONS OF TWO LETTERS TO MUSSOLINI FROM COUNT
DINO GRANDI, THEN ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, COMPLAINING THAT
MONEY PAID TO THE ENGLISH BLACK SHIRT LEADER "SIMPLY GOES DOWN THE
DRAIN." THE COMMUNICATIONS WERE SAID BY EDE TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED
FROM THE ITALIANS. ONE DATED JAN. 30, 1934, SAID:

"MOSLEY HAS ASKED ME TO EXPRESS HIS GRATITUDE TO YOU FOR SENDING
HIM A CONSIDERABLE SUM WHICH I HAVE ARRANGED TO HAND OVER TO HIM
TODAY."

ANOTHER LETTER DATED MARCH 1, 1934, SAID:

"AT THE PRESENT WE ARE SPENDING A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY IN ENGLAND.
AT ANY RATE WILL A FEW HATS AND YOUR GIVING MOSLEY ABOUT 3,000,000
LIRE ($241,935) A YEAR IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OF ABOUT 300,000
LIRE. ALL THIS MONEY, BELIEVE ME DUCE, EVEN ON THE BEST SUPPOSITION,
SIMPLY GOES DOWN THE DRAIN."

MOSLEY, FORMER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, WAS IMPRISONED IN 1940
BUT WAS RELEASED IN 1943 BECAUSE OF HIS HEALTH.

AT HIS PLACE OF DETENTION IN FRANKLAND TODAY HE DECLARED "THIS
STATEMENT (OF EDE'S) IS CATEGORICALLY DENIED. I DO NOT HAVE NO
DOUBT THAT EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT IT IS NOT AVAILABLE IN ALLIED ITAL-
IAN ARCHIVES AT ONCE PROVES A FORGERY. I CHALLENGE THE GOVERNMENT TO
STATE NOW AND WHEN SUCH PAPERS WERE RECEIVED."

FR114AED

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT CALLED THE OUTCOME
OF ITALY'S ELECTIONS A VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY AND A DEFEAT FOR REACTION-
ARY FORCES "WELL SUPPORTED BY THE VATICAN" AND "ENCOURAGED BY THE
REACTIONARY CIRCLES" OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

"THE REPUBLIC PERSONIFIES A BREAK WITH IMPERIALIST AND FASCIST
POWERS, REGENERATION OF THE COUNTRY AND ITALY'S EMBARKING ON A ROAD OF
BROAD SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMS," COMMENTATOR I.LEMIN SAID IN AN
ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

"ITALIAN REACTION," HE DECLARED, "WAS SPURRED ON AND ENCOURAGED BY
THE REACTIONARY CIRCLES OF THOSE POWERS WHOSE OCCUPATION TROOPS ARE
STILL STATIONED IN ITALY."

LEMIN SAID POPE PIUS XII "FORGOT HIS FORMER WRANGLE WITH THE HOUSE
OF SAVOY AND HASTENED TO THE AID OF THE WOBBLING THRONE."

"THE COMMUNISTS," HE ADDED, "HAD THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE INDUS-
TRIAL CENTERS OF NORTH ITALY, WHICH INDICATES THE TRUST THAT THE
COMMUNIST PARTY HAS WON AMONG THE ITALIAN WORKING CLASS."

WW1001PED

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ARMED FORCES REACHED A PEAK STRENGTH
IN JUNE, 1945, OF 4,683,000--APPROXIMATELY 10 PER CENT OF HER
POPULATION--DURING THE WAR IN WHICH SERVICE AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES
TOTALED 732,627.

A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED TODAY LISTED 357,116 KILLED,
6,244 MISSING AND 369,267 WOUNDED AS FINAL CASUALTY FIGURES.

SERVICEMEN'S DEATHS TOTALED 264,443, INCLUDING 144,079 IN THE ARMY,
69,606 IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND 50,758 IN THE NAVY.

ALTOGETHER 5,896,000 SERVED IN THE FORCES DURING THE WAR, OF THIS
TOTAL 3,765,000 WENT INTO THE ARMY, 1,189,000 INTO THE R.A.F. AND
923,000 INTO THE NAVY.

OF 60,595 CIVILIAN DEATHS, 26,923 VICTIMS WERE MEN, 25,399 WERE
WOMEN, 7,736 WERE CHILDREN UNDER 16 AND 537 BODIES WERE NOT
IDENTIFIED.

OTHER DEATHS WERE 30,248 IN THE MERCHANT NAVY AND FISHING
FLEETS, 1,206 IN THE HOME GUARD AND 624 IN THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
SERVICES.

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JUN 6 1946

WITH LONDON

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 6-(AP)-ARGENTINA ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
WITH RUSSIA TODAY, MARKING THE FIRST EXCHANGE OF ENVOYS BETWEEN THIS
COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET UNION.

AT HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE ASSUMING THE PRESIDENCY LAST
TUESDAY, JUAN D.PERON MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
THE ACCORD ENDS A 29-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION OF THE SOVIET
GOVERNMENT BY ARGENTINA WHICH IS RENEWING TIES CUT AFTER THE 1917
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

ARGENTINA WITHDREW HER MINISTER AFTER THE CZARIST REGIME WAS
OVERTHROWN AND AN INCIDENT DEVELOPED WHEN SOVIET OFFICIALS SEIZED
THE LEGATION'S RECORDS AND ARRESTED AN ARGENTINE DIPLOMAT ENTRUSTED
WITH CLOSING THE OFFICES. ARGENTINA ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION WHICH,
GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID, NEVER WAS GIVEN.

ARGENTINA REQUESTED AND OBTAINED RUSSIA'S EXPULSION FROM THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF FINLAND IN 1939.

THE ESTABLISHMENT NOW OF A DIPLOMATIC LINK BETWEEN THE TWO
COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THE OFFICIAL SOVIET PRESS,
OPENS BROAD TRADE PROSPECTS. THE RUSSIAN MISSION WHICH CAME TO
BUENOS AIRES OSTENSIBLY FOR TRADE PURPOSES HAS BEEN ACCORDED UNUSUAL
HONORS BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT; IT WAS GIVEN DIPLOMATIC STATUS
AT PERON'S INAUGURATION.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ARGENTINA IS RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT
POLITICALLY.

MSABJ908PED

30.24-3171

with LDN

BY [illegible]

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6--(AP)--GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY HAD IMPORTANT BUT UNDER-LINE THAT RUSSIA WAS MOVING TOWARD FORMAL RECOGNITION OF THE PERON GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA.

[illegible] IN THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TODAY SAID RUSSIA CONSIDERS ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA WOULD BE IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY.

MOSCOW SENT A TRADE DELEGATION TO [illegible] ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ELECTION IN WHICH [illegible] PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED [illegible]. THIS DISPATCHES SAID, WAS STATED PROMINENTLY AT THE INAUGURATION OF PERON THIS WEEK.

[illegible] HAS NEVER HAD FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA. SINCE THE [illegible] DELEGATION HAS BEEN THERE, UNITED STATES OFFICIALS HAVE VOICED [illegible] TO REPORTERS THAT RUSSIA WOULD RECOGNIZE PERON IN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN ITS POSITION IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

NY1111AES

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THE BROADCAST SAID:

"RECENTLY THE ANKARA RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE ANATOLIAN AGENCY TO THE EFFECT THAT LARGE CONTINGENTS OF SOVIET TROOPS ARE ALLEGEDLY ARRIVING IN ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA AND ARE BEING PLACED ALONG THE GREEK FRONTIER.

"TASS (OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY) IS AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT THIS STATEMENT IS A COMPLETE INVENTION AND IS SPREAD BY THE ABOVE AGENCY WITH OBVIOUSLY SLANDEROUS AIMS."

WW958PED ADD LDN (Russia-Greece) XXX Greece

THE ALTERNATIVE, WHICH APPARENTLY IS NOT BEING OVERLOOKED BY WESTERN LEADERS, WOULD BE A FEDERATION OF THE GERMAN STATES OUTSIDE THE SOVIET ZONE--IN EFFECT THE CREATION OF TWO GERMANYS, ONE IN THE RUSSIAN PATTERN, THE OTHER BASED ON WESTERN CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY.

N1024AED ADD LDN (Br.-For. Affairs) XYX occupation (also Ger)

LIVERPOOL JUNE 6--(AP)--THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO PERMIT LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER FIRMS TO CONTINUE RAW COTTON IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION AT LEAST UNTIL SEPT. 30, THE LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AN ASSOCIATION SPOKESMAN SAID THIS EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION SCHEME WAS REGARDED BY LOCAL DEALERS AS A "DISTINCTLY HOPEFUL" SIGN.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, WHICH IS MAKING PLANS TO TAKE OVER THE OPERATION OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, HAS SCHEDULED A MEETING OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES AND COTTON TRADE DELEGATIONS FOR JUNE 13 WHEN THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WILL USE PRIVATE FIRMS IN ITS COTTON PROGRAM WILL BE DISCUSSED.

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(200 new WW/WW) XXX FRANCO (WW-WW) XXX PROVISIONAL (Revised)

GROMYKO THROUGHOUT HAS CONTENDED THAT ACTION AGAINST HIM SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED. HE ALSO HAS HELD OUT AGAINST TRANSFER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF AUTHORITY WHICH HE MAINTAINS SHOULD BE EXERCISED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE JOINED IN MORAL CONDEMNATION OF THE FRANCO REGIME, BUT HAVE MAINTAINED THAT SPAIN DOES NOT MENACE PEACE AND THAT A BREAK IN RELATIONS WOULD END THE SURVEILLANCE THEY ARE ABLE TO KEEP OVER THE FALANGIST GOVERNMENT THROUGH VARIOUS AGENCIES.

THEY ADVOCATE A PEACEFUL OVERTHROW OF FRANCO BY THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE INQUIRY WAS LAUNCHED APRIL 29, POLAND -- WHICH BROUGHT THE CASE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL -- HAD WON THE SUPPORT OF RUSSIA, FRANCE AND MEXICO FOR AN IMMEDIATE COLLECTIVE SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH MADRID AS A THREAT TO PEACE.

AFTER STUDYING MASSES OF DOCUMENTS AND HEARING SPANISH REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY IN 18 SESSIONS, THE SUBCOMMITTEE HELD THAT THE FRANCO REGIME IS A "POTENTIAL" THREAT AND SHOULD BE ISOLATED UNLESS FRANCO IS "WITHDRAWN" BY SEPTEMBER. THE SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP -- AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, FRANCE AND POLAND -- CONCURRED IN THE FINDINGS AND IN RECOMMENDING FUTURE ACTION BY THE ASSEMBLY.

A12

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT WOULD REQUIRE THE AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF SEVEN COUNCIL MEMBERS, INCLUDING ALL THE BIG FIVE -- THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT EARLY TODAY ISSUED A 3,000-WORD REPLY TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE IN WHICH IT ACCUSED FRANCE AND RUSSIA OF THREATENING THE PEACE OF SPAIN AND DECLARED SPAIN WOULD LIVE IN "SACRIFICING ISOLATION" RATHER THAN SUBMIT TO ANY INTERFERENCE IN HER INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

THE REPLY WAS CIRCULATED IN MADRID AMONG THE LEGATIONS OF THOSE NATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. IT CHALLENGED THE "COMPETENCE" OF THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SPANISH AFFAIRS AND CHARACTERIZED THE PARENT BODY ITSELF AS A "DIALECTIC PIECE CHARGED WITH POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL PASSION."

THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING TODAY'S DEBATE BY HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, ALTERNATE DELEGATE, WHO IS TAKING THE PLACE OF EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., FOLLOWING THE LATTER'S RESIGNATION.

JOHNSON WILL SERVE AS THE U.S. DELEGATE UNTIL NEXT JANUARY 3, WHEN HIS PLACE WILL BE TAKEN BY SENATOR WARREN R. AUSTIN WHO WAS APPOINTED TO THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

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JR2117ES

1948

U.N.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC COMMISSION, WHICH WILL HOLD ITS FIRST PUBLIC MEETING HERE JUNE 14, WILL ATTEMPT TO INCREASE ITS SCOPE TO INCLUDE NEW SECRET WEAPONS BEING DEVELOPED OUTSIDE THE FIELD OF ATOMICS, SAYS A COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE.

THESE WOULD INCLUDE TOXIC AND GERM WEAPONS REPORTED EITHER IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR READY FOR USE AS RIVALS OF THE DEADLY DEVICES UTILIZING ATOMIC ENERGY.

JR705AED

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THE STATEMENT, IN THE FORM OF A NOTE HANDED TO DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONS WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND WHICH MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN, SAID SPAIN IS DEFENDING THE CAUSE OF ALL NEUTRAL AND SMALL NATIONS, "ALL OF WHICH MUST FEEL THREATENED BY THE SAME DANGER IF NOW THEY DO NOT OPPOSE THE INJUSTICE OF THIS ATTEMPT TO CRUSH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTIES."

ADD RADIO (SPANISH) XXX PEOCC

THE NOTE SAID IT WAS "UNJUST AND ABUSIVE THAT WHILE DENYING SPAIN THE RIGHT, NEVER SOLICITED, OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, THEY USURP THE RIGHT TO JUDGE HER CONDUCT."

THE GOVERNMENT DENIED AGAIN THE CHARGES THAT IT HAD COMPROMISED WITH THE AXIS AND APPEALED FOR OBJECTIVE STUDY OF THE SPANISH CASE.

"IN ANY CASE," THE NOTE SAID, "THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ONCE AGAIN DECLARES THAT NATIONAL DIGNITY WILL NEVER TOLERATE FOREIGN NATIONS SEEKING TO INTERFERE IN THE PRIVATE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN AND IT IS QUITE CERTAIN THAT IN SUCH AN EFFORT FOR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, IT WILL BE SUPPORTED BY A WHOLE NATION READY TO LIVE IN SACRIFICING ISOLATION THAN UNDER INCOMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY, CONVINCED THAT IN SO DOING IT RENDERS SERVICE OF THE FIRST ORDER TO THE CAUSE OF FREE NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ITSELF."

BD411AED

PARIS, JUNE 6-(AP)-FRANCE'S LARGEST TRADE UNION, THE CONFEDERATION GENERALE DU TRAVAIL, HAD THE FULL SUPPORT TODAY OF THE POWERFUL COMMUNIST PARTY IN ITS DEMAND FOR A GENERAL WAGE INCREASE OF 25 PERCENT.

"THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS BEHIND THE C.G.T.," JACQUES DUCLOS, SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, TOLD REPORTERS AT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. "THE POLICY OF SALARY FREEZING HAS NOT SUCCEEDED. NOW IS THE TIME TO ENVISAGE A POLICY OF DEFREEZING."

HITHERTO THE COMMUNISTS, UNDER PRESSURE FROM GEN.DE GAULLE, HAD LINED UP WITH THE SOCIALISTS AND THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN PERSUADING FRANCE'S LABOR UNIONS TO POSTPONE WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS UNTIL THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POSITION HAD IMPROVED.

THE CGT CLAIMS 5,000,000 MEMBERS.

BD406AED

BORDEAUX, JUNE 6-(AP)-FRENCH AITHORITIES SAID TODAY THAT COUNT YORCK VON WARTENBURG, A GERMAN, WAS ARRESTED YESTERDAY BY POLICE AT TARBES, NEAR HERE, AS HE SOUGHT TO MAKE HIS WAY TO HENDAYE, AND THE SPANISH BORDER.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED THE 18-YEAR-OLD COUNT AS SAYING HE HOPED TO GET INTO SPAIN AND THENCE TO ARGENTINA TO JOIN HIS FAMILY. POLICE SAID HE IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A NEPHEW OF COUNT CLAUS VON STAUFFENBERG, REPORTED COURT-MARTIALLED AND EXECUTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE JULY 20, 1944, PLOT TO KILL ADOLF HITLER.

(THE YOUNG MAN APPARENTLY WAS THE SON OF LT. COUNT PETER YORCK VON WARTENBURG, WHO THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED IN AUGUST, 1944, WAS EXCHANGED WITH SEVEN OTHER GERMAN OFFICERS ALLEGEDLY IMPLICATED IN THE FUTILE JULY ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER.)

JR710AED

C O R R E C T I O N

BORDEAUX--COUNT YORCK VON WARTENBURG ARRESTED (A65) IN LAST GRAF BEGINNING (THE YOUNG MAN X X X AND ENDING H X X ASSASSINATE HITLER.) READ X X X 1944, WAS HANGED WITH SEVEN OTHER X X X X (NOT EXCHANGED).

THE AP

JR725AED

A14 ADD TVERIERS (D-DAY) XXX BATTLE (HODGES FILED)

NOT FAR AWAY, LEAR LE MOLAY, MADAME RENE LUBIN, -- KNOWN TO HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AS "MRS. MCGINNIS" -- RECALLED HOW SHE STOOD ALONG THE ROAD IN FRONT OF HER HOUSE WAVING TO THE TROOPS AND SHOUTING THE ONLY ENGLISH WORDS SHE KNEW, WORDS REMEMBERED FROM THE LAST WAR WHEN SHE WORKED FOR TWO MONTHS IN A LONDON PUBLIC HOUSE:

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"GOOD AFTERNOON, GIN? WHISKEY?"

SHE CAN SHOW PEOPLE HER SCRAPBOOK, FULL OF LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS WHO LEFT NORMANDY TO FIGHT THEIR WAY INTO GERMANY AND WHO WROTE BACK TO THANK HER FOR HER HOSPITALITY.

IN VALOGNES THEY TELL AGAIN AND AGAIN THE STORY THAT HAS MADE THEM LAUGH SO OFTEN IN THE PAST TWO YEARS -- HOW AN UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIER ROARED UP ON HIS MOTORCYCLE TO ONE OF THE FEW HOUSES STILL STANDING IN THE TOWN AND TOLD THE FAMILY INSIDE:

"YOU'D BETTER GET OUT OF HERE, THE GERMANS ARE COMING."

WHEN THE FAMILY LEFT HE FLOPPED DOWN ON THE BIG FEATHER BED. "THERE AREN'T ANY GERMANS WITHIN MILES OF HERE" HE SAID, "BUT I JUST HAVE TO GET SOME SLEEP."

IN BREHAL, JUST NORTH OF GRANVILLE, M. PIERRE DUMONT TOLD HOW HE TRADED A BOTTLE OF 30-YEAR-OLD CALVADOS (NORMANDY'S VERSION OF APPLE JACK) TO A WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR FIVE POUNDS OF SUGAR, AND HOW FOR THREE DAYS THERE WAS A CONSTANT PROCESSION OF PRESS JEEPS BEARING CORRESPONDENT'S SUGAR TO HIS FRONT DOOR.

IN GRANVILLE THE CLASSIC STORY WAS OF MAJ. PAUL GALE (HOME TOWN UNAVILABLE) OF THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AND HIS DRIVER. THEY CAME INTO GRANVILLE THE NIGHT BEFORE THE MAIN BODY OF TROOPS AND STAYED ALL NIGHT, KILLING SEVEN GERMAN SOLDIERS AND HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME WITH THE TOWNSPEOPLE BETWEEN SKIRMISHES.

JR330AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 6-(AP)-GERMAN ROYAL JEWELS WORTH $1,500,000 VANISHED FROM A GERMAN CASTLE WHILE IT WAS IN USE AS AN AMERICAN OFFICERS CLUB AND AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY HINTED THAT AMERICANS WERE SUSPECTED OF THEIR THEFT. DAY

THE HOUSE OF HESS COMPLAINED THAT THE FAMILY JEWELS HAD DISAPPEARED FROM THEIR STORAGE PLACE OF NEARLY TWO YEARS IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR OF [illegible] CASTLE ABOUT 15 MILES FROM FRANKFURT.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE SAID INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT A CONTAINER HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE BASEMENT FLOOR LAST NOV. 6--SEVEN MONTHS AFTER THE CASTLE WAS REQUISITIONED AS A RECREATION CENTER FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS.

"ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO MAY HAVE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE JEWELS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN BURIED IN THE BASEMENT AND THEN REPORTED REMOVED RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO DISCLOSURE OF THE LOSS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

"ALL FACTS ASCERTAINED HERE HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND IT IS PRESUMED THAT FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONTINUED IN THE UNITED STATES."

(EDITORS: IN SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS MAKE IT "HOUSE OF HESSE" INSTEAD HESS.)

FW129PED

30.24-3173

FRANKFURT, JUNE 6-(AP)-MILITARY TROOPS AND A BRASS BAND IN FRANKFURT'S HINDENBURG PLATZ TODAY IN OBSERVANCE OF THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORMANDY INVASION.

THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM OVER WHICH AN ARMY ORDER OF THE DAY WAS BEING TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN FOR 3,000 CIVILIANS BROKE DOWN FOUR TIMES, CAUSING MANY GERMAN SMILES.

JR752AED

HEREFORD, GERMANY, JUNE 6-(AP)-A MARKED DETERIORATION IN THE HEALTH OF THE CITY DWELLERS IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY WAS REPORTED IN A BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT STATEMENT TODAY.

"THE DETERIORATION IS NOT UNIVERSAL AND WAS EXPECTED," THE STATEMENT SAID.

HOWEVER, REPORTS FROM ALL URBAN REGIONS OF THE BRITISH ZONE, IT ADDED, SHOWS SIGNS OF INCREASED LOSS OF WEIGHT, HOSPITALIZATION, ABSENTEEISM AND LOWERED RESISTANCE TO DISEASE.

IN HAMBURG THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF CIVILIANS DECREASED TWO AND ONE-FIFTH POUNDS DURING A SINGLE WEEK IN MAY AND DURING THE SAME WEEK 126 FRESH CASES OF HUNGER EDEMA WERE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS.

IN THE RUHR COAL FIELD AREA ABSENTEEISM INCREASED STEADILY DURING THE PAST MONTH AND ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS ROSE BY 10 PERCENT. THIS AREA ALSO RECORDED A STEADY RISE IN TUBERCULOSIS AND HUNGER EDEMA CASES.

THESE SIGNS OF STARVATION WERE NOT NOTICEABLE IN RURAL DISTRICTS, WHERE THE POPULATION SUFFERS LITTLE FROM LACK OF FOOD.

N854AED

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MOSCOW, JUNE 6-(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THE SOVIET UNION CONSIDERED THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA WOULD BE IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY.

"THUS THE SOVIET UNION REGARDS POSITIVELY THE PUBLIC MOVEMENT AND THE INITIATIVE OF THE RULING CIRCLES OF ARGENTINA WHICH HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO ESTABLISH NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO STATES," THE WRITER V.KUBRYAVTSEV SAID.

N940AED

ROME--FIRST ADD MIGHT LEAD ITALIAN X X X VOTE SHOWED.

MEANWHILE THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF AOSTA, COUSINS OF KING UMBERTO AND QUEEN MARIE JOSE, IN BRUSSELS TODAY STARTED A FUROR OF EXCITEMENT WHEN THE DUCHESS WAS MISTAKEN FOR THE QUEEN, WHO IS A SISTER OF THE EXILED BELGIAN KING LEOPOLD III.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT, HOWEVER, THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE THAT UMBERTO WOULD CHOOSE BELGIUM FOR HIS FAMILY'S EXILE BECAUSE OF AN ATTEMPT MADE UPON UMBERTO'S LIFE IN BRUSSELS IN 1929.

WBA08PED

ROME--FIRST ADD ITALIAN (ORIGINAL A20) X X X COMMUNISTS THIRD.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY APPARENTLY ALSO WERE PREPARING TO LEAVE ITALY. PRINCE AIMONE DI SAVOIA-AOSTA, THE DUKE OF SPOLETO, WHO DURING THE WAR BRIEFLY HELD THE TITLE OF "KING AIMONE OF CROATIA," LEFT ROME EARLY TODAY WITH HIS FAMILY AND LUGGAGE FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

JR706AED

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION OTECHESTVEN FRONT PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE TODAY ENTITLED "MARK ETHRIDGE AND FREEDOM," ATTACKING THE LOUISVILLE PUBLISHER WHO MADE A SURVEY OF POLITICAL FREEDOM IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA A FEW MONTHS AGO FOR THE UNITED STATES.

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"MARK ETHRIDGE IS TRYING TO MAKE THE VALUE OF BULGARIAN DEMOCRACY UNIMPORTANT BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT FREEDOM OF THE RADIO ISN'T ASSURED FOR EVERYBODY AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE OPPOSITION," SAID THE ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY INFORMATION MINISTER DIMO KAZASOV.

THE PIECE ASSERTED THAT SUCH FREEDOM DID NOT EXIST IN ANY OF THE "EASTERN DEMOCRACIES", BUT THAT "FREEDOM OF SPEECH EXISTED AND STILL EXISTS, WITH AND WITHOUT RADIO."

"TECHNICALLY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE RADIO TO BE USED BY ALL ITS SUBSCRIBERS," KAZASOV WROTE. "RADIO, LIKE A SCHOOL, IS NOT THE PLACE FOR POLITICAL DISPUTES BUT FOR CARRYING OUT A POLITICAL PROGRAM WHICH IS UNDER THE PEOPLE'S CONTROL THROUGH ITS REPRESENTATIVES."

DA208PED

VIENNA, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE AUSTRIAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, A POWERFUL POLITICAL FORCE, DEMANDED TODAY THE EARLY NATIONALIZATION OF ALL KEY INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS AND PRIVATE BUSINESSES IMPORTANT TO PUBLIC WELFARE.

"THE CAPITALISTIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM HAS NOT FURTHERED THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE," THE FEDERATION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAID IN A STATEMENT WHICH CALLED, HOWEVER, FOR COMPENSATION FOR OWNERS OTHER THAN NAZIS AND WAR CRIMINALS.

POINTING TO THE TREND TOWARD NATIONALIZATION IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE STATEMENT SAID AUSTRIA'S "SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS FORCE US IN AUSTRIA TOO TO INTRODUCE BETTER FORMS OF ECONOMY."

NATIONALIZATION OF CERTAIN KEY INDUSTRIES IS PART OF THE PROGRAM OF CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL'S GOVERNMENT, BUT SO FAR NO STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THAT DIRECTION DESPITE THE DEMANDS OF THE SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST PARTIES.

N958AED

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF AOSTA, COUSINS OF EX-KING UMBERTO II AND QUEEN MARIA JOSE OF ITALY, ARRIVED TODAY AT AN AIRPORT NEAR BRUSSELS. THEY FIRST WERE MISTAKEN FOR QUEEN MARIE JOSE OF ITALY AND MEMBERS OF HER ROYAL FAMILY.

FX1254AED

CAIRO, JUNE 6-(AP)-A BOMB EXPLODED IN THE MOTION PICTURE AUDITORIUM OF THE EMPIRE SERVICE CLUB TONIGHT, INJURING ABOUT 20 SERVICEMEN.

[illegible]

BAGHDAD, JUNE 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A QUALIFIED SOURCE REPORTED TODAY THAT A MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE HAD RECOMMENDED REVISION OF THE BRITISH-IRAQI TREATY OF ALLIANCE ON THE GROUNDS THAT CONTINUED MILITARY OBLIGATIONS ON THE PART OF IRAQ ARE UNJUSTIFIED UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

THE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO STUDY A BASIS FOR REVISION OF THE ALLIANCE, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SUGGESTED REPLACING THE JAN 1948 TREATY WITH A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP ON TERMS OF FULL EQUALITY.

JR756AED

BAGHDAD, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARSHAD AL UMARY, NEW PREMIER OF IRAQ, SAID IN HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH HIS CABINET WS TRANSITIONAL AND WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE THE REVISION OR CONCLUSION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS, IT WOULD TAKE "ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO DEFEND PALESTINE."

"IRAQ, COMPOSED OF VARIOUS RACES, INCLUDING KURDS, STANDS UNITED IN DEFENSE OF PALESTINE AT ALL COSTS," SAID THE PREMIER.

ASKED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT HAD REPLIED TO AN AMERICAN REQUEST TO RE-STATE ITS VIEWS ON THE REPORT OF THE PALESTINE JOINT COMMITTEE, HE SAID:

"THIS IS A NEW POLITICAL PLAY FROM BRITAIN AND AMERICA. WE ARE NO MORE DEPENDING ON SUCH MEANS IN THE PALESTINE QUESTION. THE ARAB LEAGUE WILL DECIDE ON RAISING THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

N832AED

WITH CHINESE (2ED)
BY JOHN RODERICK

NANKING, JUNE 6-(AP)-IN THE FACE OF GROWING EVIDENCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SOON WILL PRESS FOR PREPONDERANT POWER OF ARBITRATION BY GENERAL MARSHALL DURING CHINA'S 15-DAY TRUCE CRISS, COMMUNIST GENERAL CHOU EN-LAI DECLARED TODAY HE COULD NOT AGREE TO GRANT SUCH A DECISIVE ROLE TO THE AMERICAN ENVOY.

"WE HAVE TRUSTED GENERAL MARSHALL AND THIS IS PROVED BY THE FACT THAT WE REACHED SO MANY AGREEMENTS IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS," CHOU TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. "BUT TO TRUST GENERAL MARSHALL DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT HE IS TO BE EMPOWERED WITH FINAL DECISIONS."

PROOF THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT WILL URGE A DECIDED INCREASE IN MARSHALL'S POWER AS ARBITER WAS GIVEN BY PENG HSUEH-PEI, INFORMATION MINISTER, YESTERDAY AND WAS SUPPORTED BY STATEMENTS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER MARSHALL'S ARRIVAL IN CHINA TO MEDIATE THE CONFLICT, HE PROPOSED THE PRINCIPLE OF UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT WHICH THE COMMUNISTS ENDORSE, CHOU SAID.

"SINCE JANUARY OF THIS YEAR MANY FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES HAVE BEEN RESOLVED THROUGH UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT," HE CONTINUED. "THE BASIC SPIRIT OF NEGOTIATION LIES IN A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT CALLING FOR CONCESSIONS FROM EACH SIDE. IF ONE PARTY SHOULD PERSIST IN ITS CLAIMS OR PUT UP ADAMANT OPPOSITION TO THE OTHER, INSTEAD OF COMPROMISE, WE WOULD HAVE ONLY CONFLICT."

THE CRUCIAL ISSUE, THE COMMUNIST'S CHIEF NEGOTIATOR ADDED, THEREFORE, DOES NOT LIE IN DECISIVE POWER BUT IN THE DETERMINATION OF ALL PARTIES TO SOLVE OUTSTANDING DISPUTES.

CHOU ASSERTED THE QUESTION OF INCREASING THE POWER OF AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE FIELD TEAMS NOW ENFORCING PEACE IN CHINA PROPER HAS BEEN RAISED ONLY PARTIALLY BUT IN ANY CASE, PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD WERE CAUSED PRIMARILY BY THE LACK OF UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE OF THREE, OF WHICH MARSHALL IS THE AMERICAN MEMBER.

ANY FRICTION ARISING IN THE FIELD CAN BE CORRECTED IN NANKING, CHOU CONTENDED. HE ADDED:

"RIGHT NOW THE CRUX OF THE DISCUSSIONS IS HOW TO STOP THE WAR IN MANCHURIA."

JQ826PCS NM

NANKING--[illegible] (BY JOHN RODERICK)-AFTER SECOND DAY [illegible] CHOU EN-LAI, CHIEF COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR, CONCURRED IN THE TRUCE ALTHOUGH EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT THE SHORTNESS OF THE PERIOD.

"I CONCUR IN THE CASE FIRE ARRANGEMENT, HAVING IN MIND THAT NO OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE SHOULD BE SKIPPED OVER," CHOU SAID. "IN DOING SO WE WILL EXERT OUR BEST EFFORTS TOWARD BRINGING NEGOTIATIONS TO SUCCESS."

"I AM ISSUING X X X THIRD GRAF

P110PACS

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS, DISRUPTED IN MANY PLACES BY THE FIGHTING, IS A MAJOR POINT ON WHICH THE TWO FACTIONS MUST AGREE. THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WILL DEMAND THAT THE CHINESE REDS REORGANIZE THEIR ARMIES IN THE GREAT NORTHEAST TERRITORY.

DS226APS NM AST

ADD NANKING (DAY chinese) X X X FACTS (Roderick)

30.24 3175

SEOUL, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF KOREA HAS BEEN CHECKED, ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY, AFTER 36 KOREANS DIED.

THERE WERE NO CASES AMONG AMERICANS.

HOWEVER, THE MOVEMENTS OF DEPENDENTS OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL, SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN JULY, WAS POSTPONED UNTIL ALL DANGER IS PAST.

DS603APS

[redacted]

[redacted]

HIROHITO-FOOD (220)

TOKYO, JUNE 6-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO BETOOK HIMSELF TO FARM AND FISHWHARF TODAY IN AN OBVIOUS HOPE THAT HIS REPROACHFUL PRESENCE WOULD PERSUADE PRODUCERS TO TURN OUT MORE FOOD FOR LESS MONEY.

MEANTIME, JAPAN'S LEADING RESEARCH SCIENTISTS MET WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR'S EXPERTS TO DISCUSS FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER PROBLEMS, ALL VITAL. THEY WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE PROVIDED WITH INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE, BUT THE PROBLEMS PRIMARILY WERE ONES FOR THEM TO SOLVE.

HIROHITO TRAVELED BY SPECIAL TRAIN AND AUTOMOBILE THROUGH RICH CHIBA PREFECTURE NEAR THE CAPITAL. OBSERVERS SAID HIS TRIP WAS A LAST-DITCH EFFORT TO EASE THE FOOD PROBLEM. HIS RECENT RADIO APPEAL TO HIS HUNGRY PEOPLE TO "HELP THEIR BROTHERS" SURMOUND CURRENT SHORTAGES AND HAMMER DOWN SKYROCKETING PRICES FAILED FLATLY.

HIS ITINERARY -- COVERING WHEAT FIELDS, DOCKS AND FISH MARKETS -- IS THAT OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TOKYO RESIDENTS WHO MAKE THE TRIP WEEKLY, SEEKING FOOD. THEY PACK RICKETY TRAINS AND CROWD THE HIGHWAYS, GOING FORTH TO HAGGLE WITH FARMERS AND FISHERMEN OVER FOOD PRICED OPENLY AT SEVERAL TIMES LEGAL CEILINGS.

WHETHER THE EMPEROR SAYS ANYTHING ABOUT THE FOOD CRISIS IS IMMATERIAL; HIS PRESENCE IS HIS STRONGEST APPEAL TO FARMERS TO SELL PRODUCE ONLY AT LEGITIMATE PRICES AND THROUGH LEGITIMATE CHANNELS.

IF TODAY'S PERSONAL TOUR EASES THE SITUATION, HIROHITO MAY MAKE OTHER SUCH TRIPS. IF IT DOES NOT, HE WILL HAVE LOST FACE AGAIN, AND THE RESTLESSNESS OF CITY FOLK CAUGHT IN THE ECONOMIC VISE MAY GROW.

TONIGHT, HIROHITO SLEPT ABOARD HIS ROYAL TRAIN -- THE FIRST TIME HE EVER DID THAT. HE SLEPT ON A BLANKET PLACED ON A SOFA. IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS HAD WORRIED ABOUT HIS WELFARE, BUT THEY REPORTED HE TOLD THEM "THE TRAIN WILL BE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME. DON'T WORRY ABOUT A BATH, EITHER."

DS417APS

JUN 1946

MANILA, JUNE 6-(AP)-FOUR FORMER JAPANESE OFFICERS, CONVICTED OF TORTURE SLAYINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAVE BEEN HANGED, HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE FOUR WERE: TSUNAU TOYAGANA, FORMER MILITARY POLICE LIEUTENANT COLONEL CONVICTED OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DEATHS OF 500 FILIPINOS AND AMERICANS AT FT. SANTIAGO; ENS. KAGAJIRO MUKAI, HEAD OF A NAVAL RAIDING PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF 50 FILIPINOS AT DAVAO; LT.COL. ISAMU MORIMOTO AND CAPT. KASATORO TSURUYAMA, JOINTLY CONVICTED OF SLAYING TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS AT CEBU CITY.

FJ521ACS

JUN 1946

BY ELTON C. FAY

BIKINI, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE DEEP WATER TEST EXPLOSION OF AN ATOM BOMB MAY CAUSE MINOR SUBMARINE LANDSLIDES OFF BIKINI BUT PROBABLY WILL NOT CREATE THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD OF AN AERIAL BLAST, VICE-ADM. W.F. BLANDY PREDICTED TODAY AS HE WATCHED PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS FOR THAT 1947 OPERATION.

OF THE TESTS PLANNED FOR NEXT MONTH, BLANDY SAID THE SECOND, SHALLOW-DEPTH EXPLOSION ALSO MIGHT CAUSE LANDSLIDES AT THE UNDERWATER EDGES OF THIS ATOLL, BUT "I DON'T EXPECT IT TO CAUSE ANY APPRECIABLE DISTURBANCE OF THE ATOLL AS A WHOLE."

THE ADMIRAL COMMANDING THE CROSSROADS OPERATION SAID HE ALSO DID NOT EXPECT ANY FAR-REACHING TIDAL WAVE FROM THE SHALLOW TEST.

FOR NEXT YEAR'S EXPLOSION, "WE WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THE ATMOSPHERE," HE SAID. IT HAS BEEN GENERALLY EXPECTED THAT THE 1947 TEST WOULD BE AT A DEPTH OF MORE THAN 2,000 FEET BENEATH 16 TO 20 TARGET SHIPS.

BLANDY SPENT TODAY WATCHING EXPERIMENTS IN LINKING SHIPS TO HEAVY LINES ANCHORED ON SHORE SO THAT THE PREVAILING NORTHEAST CURRENTS WILL STRING THE VESSELS OUT OVER DEEP WATER AS IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE 1947 TEST.

KJ820PCS

GERMAN (400)

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC REPORTER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-DIPLOMATS TALKED HOPEFULLY TODAY OF IMPROVING CHANCES FOR BIG FOUR AGREEMENT ON PLANS FOR LONG-RANGE CONTROL OF GERMANY.

THEIR GUARDED OPTIMISM IS BASED ON LATE REPORTS FROM LONDON, PARIS AND MOSCOW BEARING ON THE APPROACHING JUNE 15 SECOND SESSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THESE OFFICIALS SAY BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN HAS DECIDED TO PRESS FOR EVENTUAL CREATION OF A GERMAN FEDERATION WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE ONCE HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED RUHR.

AN AGREEMENT ON THIS POINT WOULD PUT AN END TO THE LONG CONTROVERSY CENTERING AROUND FRANCE'S DEMAND FOR SEPARATION OF THE RUHR.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, WHO WILL LEAVE FOR PARIS A WEEK FROM TO

CENTERING AROUND FRANCE'S DEMAND FOR SEPARATION OF THE RUHR.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, WHO WILL LEAVE FOR PARIS A WEEK FROM TODAY, IS EQUALLY DETERMINED TO TRY AGAIN FOR AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE GREAT POWERS TO KEEP GERMANY DISARMED.

BEVIN HAS PLEDGED HIS SUPPORT TO THIS, AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT BYRNES WILL FULLY BACK THE FEDERATION PLAN. IT IS, IN FACT, ALREADY BEING PRACTICED IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

FRANCE, ACCORDING TO SOME DIPLOMATS HERE, MAY BE PREVAILED UPON TO

ACCEPT THE FEDERATION SYSTEM WITHOUT INSISTING ON HER DEMAND FOR COMPLETE SEPARATION OF THE RUHR. THE EXPECTATION, TOO IS THAT THE FRENCH WILL GO ALONG WITH THE TREATY TO KEEP GERMANY IMPOTENT.

THE BIG QUESTION MARK ON BOTH SCORES IS RUSSIA. MOSCOW ITSELF IS SILENT, BUT DIPLOMATS FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS THERE ARE SPECULATING THAT SINCE THE FRENCH ELECTIONS ARE OVER AND THE RUHR IS NO LONGER A PRIME POLITICAL ISSUE, THE KREMLIN MAY BE QUITE WILLING TO ACCEPT A PLAN WHICH WOULD KEEP GERMANY MORE OR LESS IN ONE PIECE.

THE RUSSIAN HOPE, ACCORDING TO THESE PERSONS, WOULD BE TO EXERCISE A STRONG INFLUENCE IN ANY FUTURE GERMAN GOVERNMENT BY MEANS OF A UNION OF THE COMMUNIST ELEMENTS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN GERMANY.

BRITISH AND AMERICA OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE THIS AS POSSIBLE SOVIET STRATEGY, BUT THEY BELIEVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNISM IN GERMANY MAY BE COMPARABLE TO THAT IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. THERE THE PARTY'S SUCCESS HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE BUT NOT OVERWHELMING.

ON BYRNES' 25-YEAR TREATY PROPOSAL, THE BELIEF IS THAT THE RUSSIANS EVENTUALLY MAY GO ALONG, PROVIDED BYRNES CAN ALLAY FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S SUSPICIONS.

THOSE WHO ADVOCATE A FEDERATIVE PLAN FOR ALL OF GERMANY CLAIM: (1). THAT IT WOULD DENY THE PRUSSIAN MILITARISTIC ELEMENTS DOMINATION OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND (2) THAT IT WOULD ALLOW GERMANY TO FUNCTION AS A SELF-SUPPORTING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNIT.

OPPONENTS CONTEND THAT UNIFICATION MOVES ARE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD REVIVAL OF GERMAN ARMAMENT.

THE PRESENT BRITISH PLAN WOULD LEAVE INDUSTRIAL CONTROL OF THE RUHR MAINLY IN GERMAN HANDS BUT WITH THE ALLIES MAINTAINING AN ARMY OF INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS IN THE AREA WITH VETO POWER OVER PRODUCTION PLANS. AN ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE FOR THE INDUSTRIES TO BE RUN BY AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

AB450AES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-A 46-YEAR-OLD ADMIRAL WHO HELPED BLOW BRIDGES AND LAY AMBUSHES BEHIND JAPANESE LINES AND WAS STILL FIGHTING FIVE DAYS AFTER THE WAR ENDED RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY.

REAR ADMIRAL MILTON E.MILES, WHO CONDUCTED HIMSELF IN THIS UNSEAMANLIKE FASHION, WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT "OUTSTANDING SERVICE" AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE LOYAL PATRIOTIC ARMY IN CHINA FOR TWO MONTHS IN 1945.

FR943PES

(160) AIR SPEEDS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LAWRENCE C.CRAIGIE SAID TODAY THE ARMY AIR FORCES WANTS TO BUILD SOME WIND TUNNELS IN WHICH IT COULD TEST SPEEDS RANGING UP TO 7,000 MILES AN HOUR.

HE STOPPED SHORT OF DISCLOSING WHAT WEAPONS, MISSILES OR CRAFT MIGHT BE SUBJECTED TO SUCH AIR SPEEDS--TEN TIMES THE SPEED OF SOUND.

CRAIGIE APPEARED BEFORE A SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE. HE URGED THAT A PERMANENT NATIONAL AIR POLICY BOARD BE ESTABLISHED.

HE SAID THIS COUNTRY MUST SPEND $220,000,000 ANNUALLY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IF IT EXPECTS TO MAINTAIN ITS WARTIME AIR SUPREMACY.

SENATORS SHOWED MUCH INTEREST IN FAR-RANGING PLANS FOR SPEED TESTS.

THE GENERAL SAID IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT A SERIES OF FIVE TEST WIND TUNNELS, RANGING FROM SPEED "SLIGHTLY SLOWER THAN THAT OF SOUND UP TO TEN TIMES AS FAST AS SOUND."

"HOW FAST WOULD THAT BE," ASKED SENATOR MITCHELL (D-WASH).

"ABOUT 7,000 MILES PER HOUR WITH SOUND AT 760 MILES AN HOUR," CRAGIE REPLIED.

FR1256PES

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WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE DECIDED TODAY TO REOPEN HEARINGS ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL TO OBTAIN THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S VIEWS ON A SENATE BILL SETTING UP A CIVILIAN AUTHORITY.

CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET NEXT TUESDAY AND PROBABLY WILL HEAR SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON, MAJ. GEN. LESLIE R.GROVES, HEAD OF THE MANHATTAN ENGINEERING PROJECT, AND BERNARD M.BARUCH, UNITED STATES MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL.

"WE WANT TO SEE IF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS SATISFIED WITH THE SENATE BILL, WHICH GIVES CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO A FIVE-MAN CIVILIAN COMMISSION," MAY SAID.

MAY SAID HE STILL FAVORS A BILL WRITTEN BY HIS COMMITTEE MONTHS AGO TO GIVE THE MILITARY A VOICE IN ATOMIC ENERGY MATTERS.

SU1223PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-JOHN B.POWELL, THE NEWSPAPERMAN WHO LOST PART OF BOTH FEET AS A RESULT OF GANGRENE INCURRED IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP, WILL TESTIFY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL IN TOKYO, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

POWELL, A NATIVE OF HANNIBAL,MO., WILL LEAVE FRIDAY FOR JAPAN. HE IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY AGAINST FORMER PREMIER TOJO AND OTHER JAPANESE CHARGED WITH BEING WAR CRIMINALS.

PUBLISHER OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW IN SHANGHAI AT THE TIME OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, POWELL SPENT ABOUT SEVEN MONTHS IN THE BRIDGEHOUSE PRISON CAMP IN SHANGHAI BEFORE HE WAS REPATRIATED IN JUNE, 1942. HE WAS HOSPITALIZED ALMOST THREE YEARS AFTER HIS RETURN TO THE U.S.

FR951PESNM

WAR BABIES (150)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6 (AP) THE SERIES OF DEATHS AMONG GI BABIES EN ROUTE FROM EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES BROUGHT RECOMMENDATIONS TODAY THAT ARMY TRANSPORTS BAN FUTURE PASSAGE TO ALL SUCH INFANTS LESS THAN A YEAR OLD.

THE RECOMMENDATION CAME FROM A SPECIAL BOARD APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE DEATH OF SEVERAL BABIES ON THE ARMY "BRIDE SHIP," ZEBULON B. VANCE.

THE BOARD GAVE THE SHIP AND ITS MEDICAL STAFF A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH, AND ATTRIBUTED THE FATAL OUTBREAK OF SICKNESS AMONG SOME OF THE INFANTS TO UNHYGENIC HABITS OF THEIR MOTHERS.

THE REPORT, MADE PUBLIC BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY, SAID THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE HAS NOT YET BEEN POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED. IT ADDED THAT SYMPTOMS INDICATED IT WAS A FORM OF DIARRHEA TO WHICH INFANTS ARE SUBJECT.

THE BOARD ALSO STATED THAT SEVERAL OF THE STRICKEN INFANTS APPARENTLY WERE SUFFERING FROM THE AILMENT BEFORE THEY EMBARKED FROM FRANCE, BUT MANY MOTHERS FAILED TO REPORT THIS TO SHIP MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

AB/SU632AES

30.24-3177

BY VIRGINIA VAN DER VEER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE LETTERS COME IN EVERY LANGUAGE, EVERY SIZE, EVERY KIND OF SCRAWL. THEY ALL SAY THANK-YOU.

THERE ARE 10,000 OF THEM AT RED CROSS NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS HERE, WRITTEN IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS BY THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF EUROPE TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

EVERY SHIP WHICH TAKES AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES TO THE CONTINENT COMES BACK WITH CARTONS OF LETTERS--EARNEST, PATHETIC THANKS FOR A CAKE OR SOAP, A CHILD'S SHIRT, A CHOCOLATE BAR.

MANY WRITERS CAREFULLY COPY THE ADDRESS FROM A LABEL IN THE SHIRT OR ON THE PACKAGE. THEIR LETTERS COME TO "AMERICAN RED CROSS, NOT TO BE SOLD, U.S.A." OR "RED CROSS, CHILDREN'S SIZE TWO, WASHINGTON, D.C."

NOW AND THEN AN ENVELOPE CONTAINS A PICTURE. A FRENCH FAMILY SENT A SNAPSHOT "TAKEN DURING HAPPIER DAYS." A 12-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN GIRL ENCLOSED HER PICTURE. DUTCH SCHOOL CHILDREN DRAW WINDMILLS AND SEND THEM AS A "SOUVENIR OF HOLLAND."

FROM FRANCE, A 21-YEAR-OLD GIRL SENT A TINY SNAPSHOT OF A SHAPELESS PILE OF RUBBLE. HER EXPLANATION WAS SIMPLE, ELOQUENT:

"I SEND A PHOTO. IT WAS MY STREET, A TOWN--BUT THE FLYERS PASSED OVER."

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EACH LETTER IS A STORY. ONE IS FROM A DUTCH GIRL, FREED FROM A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP TO MAKE HER WAY HOME. BACK IN HOLLAND, SHE CAME TO A RED CROSS DISTRIBUTION CENTER.

"I'LL NEVER FORGET THE WORDS," SHE WROTE. "'GIRL, WHAT DO YOU WANT, WHAT DO YOU NEED?'"

FROM VIENNA, A NUN WRITES FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF HER CONVENT "TO RENDER MANY, MANY THNAKS" FOR AMERICAN BREAD, BUTTER, MILK AND LARD. HER LETTER BEGINS "PATRONS, BENEFACTORS, FRIENDS."

"THE CHILDREN ARE DELIGHTED," SHE WRITES. "'THAT'S FINE.' 'HOW VERY, VERY GOOD.' 'NOW I AM NOT HUNGRY ANYMORE,' YOU HEAR THEM SHOUT AFTERWARD."

AN ITALIAN MAYOR SENT THIS MESSAGE: "THE PEOPLE IS VERY GRATEFUL AND THANKS THE GENEROUS AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL GIFT."

TWO DUTCH BOYS, NINE AND 12, TOLD OF THEIR FAMILY'S EXCITEMENT OVER A PACKAGE FROM AMERICA. EACH MEMBER, THEY SAID, GUESSED WHAT WAS INSIDE.

"THE GIRLS GUESSED CHOCOLATE, A DOLL, SWEETIES, STOCKINGS, A NEW DRESS. WE GUESSED TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, A FOUNTAIN PEN. BUT MUMMY SAID SOAP WAS WHAT SHE WANTED MOST OF ALL--AND THAT'S WHAT IT WAS. YOU CANNOT IMAGINE WHAT THAT MEANS FOR US--OUR FIRST AFTER LIBERATION."

THE LETTERS STILL COME. AS MAIL CHANNELS OPEN FROM EACH LIBERATED COUNTRY, A FRESH FLOOD POURS IN. PICK ANY ONE FROM THE STACK. IT SPEAKS FOR THEM ALL.

"YOU HAVE HELPED US TO FORGET THE WAR SOON. THE GERMANS ARE AWAY. GOD, WE THANK YOU, THE PEOPLE AND SOLDIERS OF AMERICA."

AB449AES

CHICAGO, JUNE 6-(AP)-DR. LISE MEITNER, JEWISH REFUGEE AND ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, AND KATHARINE CORNELL, ACTRESS, WERE AWARDED CITATIONS FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS "TO INTERGROUP UNDERSTANDING" TODAY BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS.

THE CITATIONS WERE PRESENTED BY DR. ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON, CHANCELLOR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. MEITNER, ADDRESSING A CONFERENCE LUNCHEON, SAID WORLD PROBLEMS TODAY "ARE SO DIFFICULT AND OF SO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES--SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL--THAT NOBODY MUST WITHDRAW FROM INFORMING HIMSELF ABOUT THESE PROBLEMS AND FROM TRYING TO CONTRIBUTE TO A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION."

"THE ONLY SATISFACTORY SOLUTION IS AN ACTUAL AND LASTING PEACE, WHICH FOSTERS LOVE AND RESPECT FOR THE BASIC RIGHTS OF MEN ALL OVER THE WORLD," SHE SAID.

MISS CORNELL DID NOT ADDRESS THE GROUP.

DR. MEITNER'S CITATION SAID IN PART:

"THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS AWARDS AN AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD CITATION TO LISE MEITNER IN RECOGNITION OF HER RESEARCH IN PHYSICS, PARTICULARLY THE WORK IN URANIUM FISSION WHICH PLAYED SIGNIFICANT PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT IN CENTURIES--THE UNLEASHING OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

THE CITATION TO MISS CORNELL PRAISED "HER ABILITY AS AN ARTIST TO UNITE THE HEARTS OF PEOPLES--OF ALL FAITHS AND CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS--IN COMMON UNDERSTANDING."

DR. MEITNER IS NOW A MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

WM911PCD

British And U. S. Views On Spain Asked For U. N.

Action Expected Tuesday at Earliest While Delegates of Two Nations Seek Official Instructions—Delay in Receiving Text of Report Causes Postponement

New York, June 7—(AP)—The United States and British delegations to the United Nations Security Council looked to their home governments today for instructions on what stand to take toward the Council subcommittee's controversial proposal for a collective diplomatic break with Franco Spain next September.

The proposal was presented to the Council yesterday by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, sub-committee chairman, amid a wary, unresponsive and almost complete silence among the delegates other than Evatt and two Council members of the sub-committee.

It was authoritatively reported unacceptable in its present form to both Britain and the United States. For different reasons Russia also is opposed to it.

Any of the Big Three could veto the sub-committee report but there were indications that inter-delegation maneuverings were going on, with the Council in recess until next week, to determine whether agreement could be reached by modifying the proposal.

Difficulties Foreseen

One delegation spokesman, who declined to be identified, acknowledged the difficulties involved in any attempt to reconcile the report with the British and American viewpoint that the Franco regime does not menace peace and that a break with Madrid would deprive them of a vital insight into Spanish affairs.

Debate on the Spanish question was balked at the outset yesterday on the motion of U. S. Delegate Herschel V. Johnson, who said Washington did not believe the governments had had sufficient time to examine the sub-committee report, circulated in New York on June 1.

Sir Alexander Cadogan of Great Britain said his government had not yet received a text of the report and joined Johnson in a plea for postponement.

Alexander Parodi of France, president of the council and a member of the subcommittee on Spain, adjourned the council until next Tuesday—or later, he said—in the event some member had not received further advice or instructions from his government by then.

Prior to adjournment, however, Parodi invited "general observations" on the Spanish report.

There was no immediate response. Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko maintained silence throughout the session.

The Russian position was known, however, to be opposed to any delay in dealing as severely as possible with the Franco regime and against handing over the issue to the General Assembly, meeting in September, for final recommendation of a break if Generalissimo Franco has not been ousted by then.

Parodi then undertook an explantaion of legal points involving the sub-committee's distinction between a threat to peace and a potential threat to peace.

BREAK WITH SPAIN URGED

London, June 7—(AP)—The executive council of the powerful British Transport and General Workers' Union called today for a break in diplomatic relations with Spain. The resolution asked for development of trading facilities "with the U. S. S. R. and other democratic states."

TRADE UNION ROLE IN U.N. IS DEBATED

NEW YORK, June 7-(AP) The Major powers on the United Nations Economic and Social council clashed today over a French proposal that the World Federation of Trade Unions be given a bigger voice in U.N. affairs.

The proposal was vigorously opposed by the United States and Great Britain, but was supported

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by Russia, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, Belgium and Peru.

After almost three hours of debate, the question was referred to the council's committee on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations with instructions that the committee redraft its earlier recommendations in the light of today's comments and suggestions.

In urging that the role of the W.F.T.U. be enlarged, French Delegate Henri Rochat and Soviet Delegate Nikolai V. Feonov supported the position which Sidney Hillman, vice president of the labor organization, set forth in a letter to the council.

This letter declared the committee's recommendations were "unsatisfactory" and proposed that a representative of the W.F.T.U. be permitted to sit in council meetings and express the views of the organization.

The disputed recommendations of the committee had provided that the W.F.T.U. could express its views only to a special committee appointed by the council. (ADD)

AUSTIN PROPOSES PLATFORM FOR U. N.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Senator Warren Austin, newly chosen to be this country's voice in the Security Council of the United Nations, offered this today as a goal for America: An end to economic warfare in the world; abolition of the use of destructive weapons such as the atomic bomb; the use of peaceful methods for settling quarrels between nations.

He did not favor sharing any atomic secrets until "we can guarantee against its use for mass destruction." He said also that the United States, in the name of national security and world peace, must continue the selective service act. He talked to reporters at the White House. He had gone there to thank President Truman for his selection as United States representative on the Security Council.

The Vermont Republican said that he would not give up his Senate post until action has been completed on the draft extension bill. He called it absolutely essential that the Government continue with authority to draft 18 and 19-year-olds for armed service.

"We must always have a full force ready to conduct peace," he said, and added about atomic energy: "When we can get all other nations to agree to its use only for constructive purposes, and we can guarantee against its use for mass destruction, then we can share it. We want to abolish the use of the atomic bomb."

LONDON JAMMED FOR CELEBRATION OF WAR VICTORY

R. Landstrom

LONDON, June 7.—(AP) A spirit of jubilee heightened tonight in London, whose postwar drabness has been transformed into brilliant color for tomorrow's official celebration of victory in World War Two.

Neither the fire-gutted bomb ruins nor the people's freely expressed forebodings about the peace seemed to dull a general determination to make the most of this first formal public rejoicing in nearly 10 years. The weather was fine and promised to stay so.

Strike in Egypt

In Egypt the Moslem Brotherhood and Wafdist (Nationalist) youth picked the day for an anti-British general strike, but the ministry of the interior warned that no mass demonstrations would be permitted and police would take strong measures to m[illegible]

NIGHT

Visitors poured into London from the country by the hundred thousand, lured by the promise of a long day of merry making and a great victory parade—a nine mile panorama of heroes and victory weapons, with 300 Royal Air Force planes sweeping overhead.

In a city where housing was already critically short the visitors swelled it to near the bursting point. But large numbers of arrivals asked no more than a few square feet of pavement and many slept tonight at places they had preempted for the parade.

Hotels, restaurants and pubs were unable to satisfy the needs of the visitors. Food lines formed at 5 a. m. and by 10 a. m. supplies of some items were gone virtually everywhere. Bread particularly was scarce.

Royalty in Parade

In the parade King George, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses, in the royal landau, will lead a marching procession which will join with a cavalcade of motorized equipment.

Prime Minister Attlee, Winston Churchill, and other civilian war leaders will cut into the procession near 10 Downing street, before it reaches a climax on the mall, near Buckingham Palace.

Park concerts, open air dancing in the evening, fireworks, searchlights and a royal procession on the Thames at night complete a $620,000 amusement program.

Smaller celebrations will be held elsewhere in Britain, although some communities held aloof, saying this was no time for costly festivities.

10,000,000 DUE IN LONDON FOR VICTORY FETE

Uniforms of Most Allies to Be Represented in Colorful Observance

R. Landstrom

London, June 7.—(AP)—Millions of visitors jammed the English capital today for tomorrow's victory celebration, expected to be the greatest show this nation has seen since the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May, 1937.

As flags bedecked the ancient streets, softening the scars of war, authorities prepared to handle 10,000,000 or more people in London from long before dawn until far after midnight as masses continued to pour in from all parts of the kingdom, freed from their normal routine by the long Whitsuntide holiday.

DAY

At a cost of approximately $620,000, the government has devised a spectacular entertainment in official token of the Allied triumph, 13 months after the victory in Europe.

Parade A Feature

The victory will be commemorated especially by the day's first major event—a parade of marching columns and mechanized forces, led by the royal family in a state landau, escorted by cavalry.

To the accompaniment of martial music, men and women of the homeland, colorfully uniformed representatives of all parts of the empire and contingents of Allied armies will move past the huge reviewing stand in the Mall, a wide thoroughfare between Buckingham Palace and the Admiralty Arch.

Civilian veterans of the blitz and railroadmen who ran trains despite the Luftwaffe attacks, will march along with those who fought from African deserts to the wreckage of Germany.

Over them will fly old and new craft of the R.A.F., heavy bombers, famed in the war years and jet-propelled ships, of later fame, sweeping low to salute the sovereign.

"This victory parade show will be pure, unadulterated swank, so let's have plenty of it," R. A. F. Marshal Yord Tedder told his men.

The King, Queen and the two princesses spent an hour and a half yesterday inspecting the temporary encampment of some 11,000 Dominion and Colonial troops in Kensington Gardens—men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, from India, Burma, Ceylon, the Indies and from remote African garrisons.

Many Countries Represented

Much of London's dramatic wartime contrast was recaptured by the presence of these men and others in dozens of different—and often strange—uniforms. Virtually all the Allied nations are represented by troops. Many of their military or political leaders also will be present.

Three Allied countries will not participate in the parade—Russia, Yugoslavia and Poland. It was announced last night that the Polish government had notified Britain that a Polish contingent would not be in the march. A week ago the Poles, accepting a British invitation, had said their army, air force and navy would be represented. Reasons for the reversal of decision, it was said, would be set forth in a note to be delivered to the British soon.

The greatest disappointment, for Britons is the absence of General Eisenhower, who advised Prime Minister Atlee that pressure of work in the United States prevented him from accepting the government's invitation to attend. The American Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be represented, however, by high ranking officers and detachments of men numbering in all about 130.

That, in a way, is the strangest aspect of all—so few Americans to be seen in a city which had grown used to the sight of so many of them.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of U. S. forces in Europe; Adm. H. Kent Hewitt, commander of naval forces in this theater; and Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Hart, of the Marine Corps, head the American representation.

In the hope of seeing the procession, which will require about three hours to pass the saluting base (reviewing stand), large numbers of people are planning to stay up all night tonight, huddled in the open, wherever they can find sitting room.

Throughout the afternoon and evening there will be special programs for children and concerts, water displays, fireworks, the illumination of public buildings and the line-up of the Royal Navy warships in the Thames.

U. S., Britain, Vatican Targets Of Attack by Russian Radio

Williams

LONDON, June 7.—(AP) The Moscow radio accused the United States and Britain today of using "independence to mask imperialistic policies," and declared Pope Pius XII had tried to intimidate French and Italian voters "with all kinds of bogies."

Commentator Philip Baratov in an English-language broadcast said "one gets a pretty good idea of what the West means by independence if one considers the treaty for the so-called independence of Trans-Jordan, the Anglo-Egyptian talks in Cairo, and the talks between the Anglo-Dutch authorities and representatives of the Indonesian republic."

NIGHT

War

Britain draped in an elaborate mantle of a struggle against slaveholders" her "war for the diamond deposits of Kimberly and the goldfields of the Transvaal," he said, and added:

"The same methods were used by the Americans in developing their system of naval bases in the Pacific and in the Caribbean war was also screened with the flag of independence for the slave peoples."

"At the present time," Baratov continued, "certain foreign circles are again hatching all sorts of expansionist plans. This time, too, the screen is independence. The duty of all who cherish the interests of peace is to expose this machination."

In a new attack on the Vatican, a Tass report of an article in Izvestia declared "the Pope is greatly alarmed by the fact that despite all the efforts of reaction, including Catholic reaction, the masses are steadfastly following the truly democratic parties."

Slaps at Vatican

"Everyone remembers that the Vatican never displayed a similar anxiety during those truly dark days when the danger of fascist slavery overhung Europe, when towns and villages were razed to the ground by the Hitlerite bandits and millions of innocent men, women, and children ruthlessly murdered."

The broadcast charged that the Pope on the eve of the French and Italian elections tried "to intimidate his audience with all kinds of bogies which the victory of the democratic parties was allegedly bound to bring in[illegible]." It declared that '[illegible]tion x[illegible]' is powerless[illegible] growth[illegible] Democratic

DAY

Vatican Paper Answers Reds

VATICAN CITY, June 7 — (AP) L'Osservatore Romano suggested today that if Pope Pius XII had supported the Italian monarchy in the weekend plebiscite, as radio Moscow (quoting Izvestia) declared, the monarchy would have been victorious.

The Vatican organ said:

"If Pope Pius had really supported the monarchy, it is probable that Izvestia today would once again deplore the triumph of the 'reactionaries.'"

L'Osservatore added that the fact that members of the Roman Catholic clergy were attacked at Naples because they were charged with being republican and elsewhere because they were believed to be monarchists "indicated that the clergy freely exercised their right to vote as other citizens."

SOVIET ASSAILS VATICAN AGAIN

Sees Defeat for Papal Views in France and Italy.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Moscow made a new attack on the Vatican today, accusing the Catholic hierarchy of pro-Fascist sympathies and the Pope of attempts to intimidate French and Italian voters "with all kinds of bogies" on the eve of elections, but declaring also that the Italy elections represent a "victory for democracy" in spite of all the Pope could do, and the French elections a victory for the Left, despite the [illegible]ion of "Catholic reaction." The assertions were quoted from Izvestia, the Government newspaper, in a dispatch by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, which in turn was broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

"The Pope is greatly alarmed by the fact that, despite all the efforts of reaction, including Catholic reaction, the masses are steadfastly following the truly Democratic parties," the Tass report said. "Every one remembers that the Vatican never displayed a similar anxiety during those truly dark days when the danger of Fascist slavery overhung Europe. . . . Every one remembers that at the time when Hitler began to suffer one defeat after another, the Vatican did everything in its power to weaken the anti-Hitlerite struggle by means of propaganda in favor of a negotiated peace."

At the same time Moscow dispatches reported an Izvestia article from Ungvar (Uzhorod), Ruthenia, attacking the Uniate clergy of that area. "Trans-Carpathian political gangsters built themselves nests in the folds of the black cassocks of the Uniate bishop," the article asserted, adding that Bishop Stoiko inherited funds of the deceased head of a "spying bandit gang," Ivan Krutyak, and that the funds came from America and were used to "distribute poisonous propaganda from Budapest."

Under Vatican directives, the article continued, a former political adviser to the German occupation commander was left in Trans-Carpathian Ukraine after the arrival of the Red Army to act as agent and scout of the Roman Pope."

Moscow had previously reported that Uniate clergymen had voted to secede from Rome and ally themselves with the Russian Orthodox Church. The Vatican has retorted that such action was taken by only a few apostates. (ADD)

McNarney Honored by Britain

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of United States troops in the European theatre, was made an Honorary Knight Commander of the Bath today by King George at Buckingham Palace. British subjects invested with K. B. S. are entitled to be called "sir."

New British Stamp Issues Designed on Peace Theme

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6—Britain will break away from the traditional unadorned King's head postage stamp design in a peace commemorative issue that goes on

sale next Tuesday. King George VI selected the designs from a number submitted by principal artists.

The new issue, double the size of the current stamps, will be in these two combinations:

A blue 2½-pence stamp will show the King's head in the center surrounded by four symbols of reconstruction—a tractor, a power station, a ship and a pair of workmen's horses.

A violet 3-pence stamp will display, in addition to the King's head, a dove holding an olive branch, a square and dividers representing planning and a trowel and bricks symbolic of reconstruction.

The total issue of the 2½-pence stamps will be 240,000,000 and the 3-penny printing 24,000,000.

7 FRENCHMEN DOOMED

Boxing Ex-Champion In Group Convicted in Ardennes Killings

NANCY, France, June 7 (AP)—Seven men accused of betraying and killing French resistance workers in the Ardennes region during the German occupation were sentenced to death tonight.

They [illegible] Rutz, 30 years old, one-time French heavyweight boxing champion and leader among the "Blue Shirts," a Fascist organization. For Pierre Paoli, 25, another defendant, it was the second death sentence. He previously was convicted at Bourges of the torture-killing of Jews.

The trial was interrupted yesterday when a woman, identified as the mother of one of Paoli's victims, sneaked up behind him in court and stabbed him in the shoulder with a knife.

Mother Of Victim Stabs Frenchman During Trial

Nancy, France, June 7—(AP)—A knife attack on Pierre Paoli, one of seven men on trial here on charges of killing French resistance workers during the German occupation, interrupted the hearing late yesterday.

Paoli, condemned at a previous trial to die for the torture killing of numerous Jews, was sitting in the defendant's dock when a woman, identified only as the mother of one of his victims, darted up and stabbed him in the shoulder.

German Held On Charge He Trapped 'Chutists

Cannes, France, June 7 (AP)—Riviera police announced the arrest today of a German sought on charges of trapping 83 Allied parachutists through the organization of a false wartime resistance network in France.

Police said the man was Richard Christmann, 41, who has been charged by the American War Crimes Service with heading a "resistance" group which betrayed Allied confidences.

POISON PROPOSED FOR RED CAPTIVES, COURT INFORMED

NUERNBERG, June 7. — (AP) A record of a German army staff conference at which a recommendation was made to poison all Russian prisoners of war unable to work was introduced by the Soviet prosecution before the international military tribunal today.

Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, former chief of staff for the German army, one of the 22 top Nazis on trial before the tribunal, testified that he knew nothing about such a plan. Jodl said he was so concerned with military operations that the [illegible] was beyond his jurisdiction at the time.

The Soviet prosecution said that the proposal for poisoning the prisoners was advanced by Gen. Von Grabenitz, who was in charge of prisoners on the Eastern front.

Chetnik Losses High

Other documents presented at the trial today said that the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, bearded Chetnik leader, lost 15 to 30 men daily in guerrilla warfare against the Nazis in Yugoslavia in the winter of 1942-43.

Mihailovic is facing trial by Premier Mashal Tito's government on charges of collaborating with the Germans under the guise of conducting a patriotic defense.

The document, said to have come from Jodl's files, was in the nature of a progress report to a junior officer. Dated Dec. 12, 1942, it declared that "down there in the Balkans a cleanup campaign is underway in the area of Jajce.

"At (blank) across the demarcation line we have thrown back the enemy. Here he has attacked very hard and left 37 dead. People are continuously being arrested in Belgrade. One can say that every day between 15 and 30 Mihailovic followers are being shot."

Mass Defiance By G. I.s Blocks Lichfield Trial

Refusal of 17 to Take Stand Forces Army to Wind Up Case Against an Officer

By The Associated Press

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 7.—Seventeen American soldiers, staging a mass protest against what they called "Army injustice," refused to testify today at the trial of a lieutenant charged with brutality to American soldierss, and thereby forced the prosecution to find up its case against another officer.

One witness, Private First Class Peter Claim, twenty-one, of Uniontown, Pa., declared the Lichfield detention camp trials "are the biggest frame job I've seen in the Army, and I want justice."

Another, Aubrey L. Richey, twenty-two, of Birmingham, Ala., asserted he will testify "only if this case goes to the United States, which beyond doubt is the only place where justice will be done."

The seventeen men refused to testify at the trial of Lieutenant Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., charged with mistreating inmates of the 10th Replacement Depot guardhouse at Lichfield, England. All seventeen had refused to testify last week at the court martial of Lieutenant Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City. When it became evident that none of them would talk at the trial of Ennis either, the prosecution wound up its case against Cubage.

"No useful purpose can be served in prolonging our case," said Captain David M. Proctor jr., of Kansas City, prosecutor at Cubage's trial.

The seventeen witnesses today refused to talk even though threatened with military punishment.

Several of the men—each of whom declared he had not talked with the other witnesses—criticized the $60 fine imposed on Private First Class William B. Norris, former Lichfield guard from Mulga, Ala., who was convicted Wednesday.

Private Otto C. Holt, of Gilman, Ill., declared, "I'm not going to be better off if I testify in this trial, and I'm certainly not going to be worse off."

"From what I've seen of the Army, I've not seen much justice," he said. "Somebody beats me on the head and gets a $60 fine. I go A. W. O. L. and get twenty years. I don't think another six months will hurt me."

The trials had been transferred to Bad Nauheim on April 30, after opening six months previously in England.

A total of nineteen soldiers, who are Army prisoners, have refused to speak against either Cubage or Ennis. Some are serving court martial sentences and others are in the Bad Nauheim guardhouse on charges brought for alleged offenses committed in Bad Neuheim.

One complained that he was locked up for ten days without being told what the charges were against him; another that he was jailed while defendants in the Lichfield trials were allowed to "run around free"; still another that he was treated as "a dangerous character."

The acting court president, Colonial Mastin G. White, of Tyler, Tex., granted an adjournment in Cubage's trial until Monday on the announcement that assistant defense counsel had suddenly been assigned to a new case, scheduled to begin Tuesday.

diers refused. Eleven more witnesses were scheduled to be asked to testify after the recess.

Chance to Explain.

Col. Samuel L. Metcalfe of New York city, the court president, gave each a chance to explain his reasons for refusing to answer the prosecutor's questions.

"Do you realize that, as a citizen and a witness, you have a responsibility to the Government and to the administration of justice?" he asked.

All answered "yes."

"And, realizing that, do you still refuse to answer?" Metcalfe demanded.

As the witnesses appeared successively before him, each replied "yes."

"Do you realize I am an officer of the United States Army and you are a member of the Army?" he asked, and received affirmative replies.

Then with deliberate slowness, Metcalfe said: "I order you to answer the questions."

Others refusing to testify were Pvt. Joseph D. De Felice of New York city, Sgt. Sal L. Ross of Brooklyn and Pvt. Anthony Calegero of Brooklyn.

"I'm sorry, sir, but I refuse," one after another of the soldiers retorted.

All Held in Guardhouse.

Ten days ago, the witnesses refused to testify in the trial of Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City. A three-hour recess was granted in Cubage's trial today to await the outcome of the Army's second effort to persuade the prisoner-witnesses to testify.

All the witnesses are confined in an Army guardhouse. Some are already serving court-martial sentences and others were imprisoned recently on charges brought for alleged offenses committed in Bad Nauheim. They face possible court-martial charges for refusing to obey orders to testify.

All declared they were not afraid they would incriminate themselves but they asserted they had been treated unjustly, or were being held on trumped-up charges.

Pfc. Peter H. Claim, 21 years old, of Uniontown, Pa., asserted that the Lichfield trials "are the biggest frame job I've seen in the Army and I want justice."

G. I.'s Again Refuse to Testify

Six Witnesses Silent on Lichfield Brutality Despite Order by Court President.

Bad Nauheim, June 7 (A. P.).—For the second time in ten days, six prisoner witnesses in the Lichfield trials for brutality against American soldier prisoners during the war refused en masse to testify today although threatened with military punishment.

Six times before the luncheon recess, the president of the eight-man court trying Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., on charges of authorizing acts of cruelty while in charge of guards ath the stockae at Lichfield, England asked witnesses to recognize their "responsibility to the Government and to justice" and then ordered them to obey and testify.

But in each instance the se[illegible]

Three G. I.'s Killed In Crash in Reich

Berlin, June 7 (A. P.).—An American announcement said three United States soldiers were killed and 17 injured last night in the collision of a jeep and an Army truck, carrying soldiers from a theatrical performance. Names of the victims were withheld pending notification of the families.

Germans Protest Losing Homes

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 7 (AP).—The advisory parliament of Greater Hesse unanimously adopted today a strongly worded protest of "indignation" and "horror" at the continued requisitioning of German homes by the United States Army. The protest, submitted by leaders of the four major parties, asserted that hungry Germans are being "chased out of their homes" with no place to go. It predicted that unless the requisitioning is stopped quickly it "must have disastrous effects on the growth of democracy and the reconciliation of Germany."

forced stores in the big southern port to close early. A soldier riding in the open turret of a tank was killed when the police fired a volley into the air in an attempt to break up a crowd near the University of Naples. Shouts rose that the plebiscite was fraudulent.

Ten persons also were injured in the explosion of a hand grenade tossed during this demonstration. About fifty persons were arrested, most of them women.

Continue All Day.

The demonstrations in Naples, last Italian refuge of King Victor Emmanuel III before his abdication May 9, followed fighting late last night between monarchists and policemen in which one person was killed and eight were injured. The casualties occurred when a grenade was tossed by one of a group of 400 monarchists who demanded arms from Carabinieri headquarters. The group finally was dispersed by shots fired into the air by the Carabinieri.

Throughout the day, the crowds of from twenty to thirty to several thousand surged up and down the streets of Naples and shouted vivas for King Humbert II. They tore down Communist posters and flags wherever they could be found.

Priests were conspicuously absent from the Neopolitan streets. They had aroused the wrath of

Police Unable to Quell Naples Royalist Riots

Demonstrators Parade All Day Shouting Vivas for King—One Killed, 10 Injured —Rome Mob Quickly Routed.

Rome, June 7 (A. P.).—Large-scale demonstrations for the deposed Royal House of Savoy swept Naples all day today and reinforced police were unable to quell them. A similar, yet less determined, Monarchist demonstration was broken up in downtown Rome.

The demonstrators in Naples

some monarchists, who accused them of supporting the republic.

Little Trouble in Rome.

By contrast, the monarchist demonstration in Rome was quickly broken up.

About 200 demonstrators paraded through crowded streets shouting "Long live the King" and "Down with the Republic."

Fist-fights with republic sympathizers broke out before the police intervened.

Police precautions against demonstrations were redoubled and strong forces cordoned off all approaches to the Royal Palace, where King Humbert II was reported drafting a farewell message. Informants said he would urge Italians to support a unified republic.

The monarch was voted from power in a week-end plebiscite and is scheduled to leave Italy for exile soon. Naples, however,

voted 4 to 1 for the monarch! The populous and industri north voted strongly for the r public.

POLICE DISBAND PRO-MONARCHY PARADE IN ROME

Clubs and Fists Swing as Tension Spreads—One Killed in Naples

Rome, June 7.—(AP)—Club-swinging police broke up a monarchist demonstration in downtown Rome today as post-plebiscite tension which caused bloodshed in Naples last night spread to the capital.

About 200 demonstrators paraded through crowded streets shouting "Long live the King" and "Down with the republic."

Fist-fights with Republican sympathizers broke out before the police intervened.

Police precautions against demonstrations were redoubled and strong forces cordoned off all approaches to the royal palace, where King Umberto II was reported drafting a farewell message. Informed sources said he would urge Italians to support a unified republic.

One Killed in Naples

One monarchist was killed and eight others wounded in the outbreak at Naples, which had voted four to one in favor of the mon-

archy in last weekend's elections. Troops in light tanks joined police in patrolling the streets to maintain order there today.

The casualties occurred when a grenade was tossed by one of a group of 400 monarchists who demanded arms from carabinieri headquarters. The group finally was dispersed by shots fired into the air by the carabinieri.

Other sections of Italy remained calm.

Royal household circles said that Umberto, who was voted off the throne after having served for less than a month following his father's abdication May 9, was working on the farewell message at his palace in Rome.

Queen Marie Jose and their four children already are en route to Portugal aboard the Italian cruiser Duca Degli Abruzzi, a spokesman for the Royal household said, and Umberto is expected to follow after giving the message to the nation. A Naples dispatch said the ship would stop at Gaeta, 40 miles northwest of Naples, presumably to wait for Umberto.

He will remain as King technically until formal pronouncement of the republic is made early next week, after the verdict of the voters is pronounced by the Court of Cassation. Unofficial returns to date showed 54.3 per cent voted for the republic.

Meanwhile, the Moscow radio, heard in London, called the outcome of the plebiscite a defeat for reactionary forces "well supported by the Vatican" and "encouraged by the reactionary circles" of the United States and Britain.

"The Communists had the greatest success in the industrial centers of north Italy, which indicates the trust that the Communist party has won among the Italian working class," the broadcast added.

Italian Paper Reports New Armistice Terms

Rome, *Saturday*, June 8 (AP)—The newspaper *Italia Sera* published last night what it said were the terms of the third Italian armistice—obtained from a "very high Allied personality."

Some of the twelve points which *Italia Sera* said are contained in the document signed by the Big Four at Paris May 15 already had appeared in more speculative form in the Italian press.

An Italian foreign spokesman said early today he could not vouch for the authenticity of the newspaper's report, but admitted it was possible for information on the armistice to have leaked out.

Venezia Giulia Section

The new armistice, the paper said, stipulates that the Allied commission shall be eliminated and a new special section of Allied general headquarters created under order of the Allied Supreme Command with the task of controlling and directing Italian armed forces and Italian war production.

It also provides that the Navy shall be under command and control of the Supreme Allied Command and that Venezia Giulia and the province of Udine shall be under Allied military control until the peace treaty is signed, the paper added.

The armistice makes no provision for the administration of Italian colonies, it continued, and specifies that the document does not prejudice any of the eventual claims of the United Nations against Italy nor final disposition of Italian territory and property.

Preamble To Document

The newspaper said the document provides for maintenance of Allied troops in Italy—both those in process of demobilization and those necessary to maintain communication lines with Austria.

It also provides for new financial and economic regulations, now being studied at London and Washington, *Italia Sera* declared, and specifies that Italian war prisoners shall be "returned as soon as possible."

The preamble to the document, the paper said, explains that the new armistice was granted by the Big Four because of Italian cessation of hostilities, Italy's contribution to the war against Germany, the partial superceding of old armistice clauses and Italy's request for revision of armistice terms.

Police Battle Monarchists In Italian Demonstrations

Rome, Naples Scenes of Violence as Royalists Protest Defeat.

NAPLES, June 7—(AP) Violent demonstrations, by several thousand royalists, killed one soldier and injured at least 10 persons in Naples today, while in Rome police clubbed down monarchists shouting "long live the king!" and "down with the republic!"

The new outbursts in Naples by House of Savoy sympathizers, dissatisfied with the plebiscite rejecting the monarchy, broke out after fighting late last night in which one person was killed, eight injured and Catholic priests were maltreated. Priests were conspicuously absent from the streets today.

Police Patrol Streets

Heavy police guards, reinforced by troops, cruised Naples streets in light tanks and jeeps armed with machine guns. Early tonight gunfire continued and some 50 persons, many of them women, had been placed under arrest.

A soldier riding in the open turret of a tank was killed when police fired a volley into the air in an effort to disperse a crowd near the University of Naples. A hand grenade was tossed during the manifestation, wounding at least 10 persons.

This afternoon leaders of the monarchist party in Naples, called to police headquarters, asserted they had not organized the demonstrators.

In Rome police used clubs to break up a demonstration by 200 monarchists in downtown streets.

Socialist Minister of the Interior Giuseppe Romita insisted, however, that tranquility reigned in all of Italy with the exception of Rome and Naples. Government sources in Rome denied categorically reports that armed supporters of the king were gathering in Naples.

Crowds surged through the streets of Naples all day shouting "viva!" for King Umberto II, as many as 5,000 passed through the railway station on at least two occasions. They shouted also that the plebiscite was fraudulent.

Stores Close Early

The demonstrators forced stores to close at 10 a.m. in this city where the royalists outnumbered republicans 4 to 1 in the plebiscite.

The mistreatment of Catholic priests was said to have been done by persons accusing them of blame for downfall of the Savoy dynasty—a motive which puzzled observers since the Church had never been charged with favoritism for the republic.

The curia in Naples issued a statement asserting the Church was beyond the pale of politics and that it was "false to accuse the Church clergy for events developing only through the free will of the people of the whole nation."

While the few monarchists in Rome able to filter past the heavy police cordons shouted outside the Quirinal palace for Umberto to remain in Italy, the king went ahead with his preparations to join Queen Marie José and their four children in exile in Portugal.

Whether the king would delay his departure until formal proclamation of the republic the first of the week and personally hand over his powers to Premier Alcide de Gasperi as interim provisional president was not known tonight.

Anxious to get the republic proclaimed without delay, Romita instructed provincial officials to use planes, if necessary, to get their election results into the hands of the court of cessation before Monday.

GREEKS LAUNCH EMERGENCY DRIVE TO END DISORDER

ATHENS, June 7.—(AP) The royalist government, opening a drive to crush disorder in Greece, today invoked a drastic emergency decree setting up summary courts empowered to pass death sentences for using arms against authorities or interfering with police.

There will be no recourse from the summary courts, and death sentences will be carried out immediately, the ministry of justice declared.

Suspends Guarantees

The decree, which suspends guarantees in the Greek constitution of either a trial within three months or freedom, provides also for a minimum sentence of five years for strikes in public utilities.

The death penalty can be passed also for "moral authors" of action against the state.

Six articles in the constitution relating to the courts were suspended, and police and the military were given wide authority.

The police were authorized to enter premises, homes or business establishments at any hour without a search warrant. Any person can be held in jail indefinitely without bond and without trial.

After the court passes sentence, no pardons, reprieves or probations will be permitted. Military courts will try alleged violators in northern Greece while civilian courts will prevail in the south.

Ready for Action

The gendarmerie and military personnel throughout Macedonia were alerted to meet any possible subversive action, it was reliably reported.

On May 19 the ministry of public order reported that a band of "Communists" armed with automatic weapons had killed four gendarmes at Volos, about 100 miles southwest of Salonika. The day before 100 uniformed men, described as "goaded by constant press attacks on the army," destroyed a Communist newspaper plant in Volos, the ministry said.

On May 7 the ministry said nine persons had been killed in northern Greece in two days by Communist and Autonomist bands.

Greek Decree Aims To Crush Disorder

Athens, Greece, June 7—(AP)— A drastic emergency decree establishing summary courts without recourse and providing death sentences among the penalties, was invoked today as the royal government opened a drive to crush disorder in Greece.

Police and military personnel throughout Macedonia were alerted officially to meet any possible subversive action by Communist bands and Macedonian autonomists.

Six articles of the Constitution relating to courts were suspended.

Slavs Deny Mobilizing

Belgrade, June 7 (AP)—The Government bulletin *Tanjug* today denied "from beginning to end" foreign press reports of a general mobilization of troops in Yugoslavia and declared the reports were aimed at creating "an alarming atmosphere to bring about misunderstanding."

[The London *Daily Mail's* Rome correspondent said on June 4 he had learned from "reliable sources" in Rome that Belgrade newspapers had carried an announcement of general mobilization.]

The official statement in *Tanjug* said "all foreigners in Yugoslavia can confirm the absurdity of this report . . . published in close connection with the coming conference of the Big Four to impede the formation of agreement and avert a just decision on claims of Yugoslavia (to Trieste)."

Registration Required

Reports of mobilization may have arisen from publication in the Belgrade press of public notices calling for the registration of all officer groups, including all demobilized officers and political commissars; all those of officer status from sergeant major upward who belonged to the Peoples' Liberation Army, to the partisan organization of Yugoslavia or the Yugoslav Army, and all former active or reserve officers.

The registration does not constitute mobilization and was not considered such by qualified observers in Yugoslavia. However, such registration would be a necessary step if mobilization were visualized in the near future, and observers believe that following such registration, mobilization could take place without public notice.

But there has been no indication such steps have been taken or planned.

Air Of Tenseness Noted

There is an undeniable air of tenseness in Yugoslavia. This atmosphere appears created as much by reports from outside Yugoslavia as from military and psychological preparation within the country.

These developments have been noted recently:

Tito's recent conferences in Moscow which were attended by high officers of the Yugoslav military establishment.

Increased press agitation here on the Trieste question.

Increased police pressure against unauthorized contact between British and Americans, on the one hand, and Yugoslavs, on the other.

There is no indication of large numbers of Russian troops anywhere in Yugoslavia. Military observers say the Russians—if there are any besides those attached to diplomatic missions—are restricted to training cadres instructing Yugoslavs in the use of Russian weapons with which the army has been equipped.

Another Incident

Another incident adding to the present tenseness was a fire and heavy explosions June 3 at Kragujevac, location of one of Yugoslavia's largest arsenals.

An official announcement issued today said the fire was the result of enemy sabotage by persons "who would not hesitate at any time to halt the restoration and development of the country."

One report said 40 to 50 persons were killed in the explosions and many more injured.

U. S., BRITISH NOTES TO RUMANIA PRINTED

BUCHAREST, June 7—(AP)—American and British notes protesting that Romania had failed to give satisfactory assurance of intention to hold free elections were published in Bucharest newspapers today, together with copies of Romania's reply.

In Washington, the State department said Romania had notified the United States it was eager to hold national elections and has already published the draft of a law providing for balloting. A department spokesman said that the Romanian note was under study and no reply was imminent.

Publication of the American and British notes came 12 days after their delivery.

A Sofia dispatch said the Romanian minister of propaganda, visiting in the Bulgarian capital, had announced elections would be held in September.

Romniceanu Knew Little

Bucharest, June 7 (AP)—Mihai Romniceanu, Liberal party member of the Romanian Cabinet, said today the Liberal party could not recognize the validity of the Government's replies to American and British notes in connection with the holding of free elections in the country since the replies were not considered beforehand by a full Cabinet meeting.

Romniceanu said he learned of the replies only from Bucharest newspaper, which today published the notes together with copies of Romania's reply. He added that he had taken part in only five Cabinet meetings in the past six months and that laws were passed which he had not seen.

Romniceanu said the electoral law project contained unconstitutional clauses such as the abolition of the senate.

However, a department spokesman said no reply is imminent.

In disagreeing with the Romanian claims, the department made available a fund of information on which the original American protest to Bucharest May 27 obviously was based.

Points of difference between the Romanian statements and the State Department information include:

1. Elections:

State Department information indicated the draft election proposal cited was drawn up only by the parties participating in the so-called National Democratic Front, which dominates the Government. This information added that no date had been set even for official consideration of an electoral law and no steps had been taken to register voters and revise the electorial lists which have not been changed since December, 1937.

Press And Radio

2. Freedom of press and radio:

State Department information is that the "traditional opposition" parties—National Peasant and National Liberal—are permitted to publish only one daily newspaper each in Bucharest, and are constantly hamstrung by inability to get newsprint from the Government.

Censorship, the opposition papers charge, often is exercised indirectly, and papers are threatened with suspension for publication of Government-disapproved material.

3. Freedom of speech and assembly:

State Department information is that most of the violence at public meetings appears to be Government-inspired or condoned, rather that the result of "campaigns of opposition and hatred" as the Romanian note reported.

Opposition Ministers

4. Treatment of opposition ministers added to the Government under the Moscow Big Three decision:

The State Department reports say Dinu Bratianu, of the National Liberal party, and Iulius Maniu, of the National Peasant party, is charged that they are studiously excluded from participation in Government and are frequently notified of Cabinet meetings and decisions taken without their participation.

Government officials said that withdrawal of American recognition from Romania was not being considered.

Romanian Elections

Washington, June 7 (AP) — Romania has told the United States that it is "eager" to hold national elections and has published the draft of a law providing for the balloting.

In addition, Romania reports that leaders of opposition parties attend all Cabinet meetings, and that sixteen opposition newspapers, publishing with complete freedom, practice virtual "license" in their attacks on the Government.

This official version of how democracy works in the Balkan country is outlined in a note from Romania received Wednesday and made public by the State Department today.

"Unsatisfactory"

Along with the publication of the note, the department reiterated that the Romanian assurances of democratic practices and intention to hold free elections are "unsatisfactory" to the United States and present a distorted picture of actual conditions.

Romania's Reply to U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Following is the text of the reply from the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United States representative in Bucharest on June 3 in reply to the American protest of May 27:

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated May the twenty-seventh and at the same time to forward you the Romanian Government's reply thereto.

From the contents of your note it follows that the anxiety expressed by the United States Government is caused, first, by nonfixation of the date for the general elections and, secondly, by the manner in which the Moscow decisions concerning public liberties are being carried out.

The Romanian Government are eager to effect the general elections as speedily as possible. To this end they have after laborious study set up the provisional draft of the electoral law, which they have submitted to public discussion, in their desire to win the assent of the entire public opinion to the final wording of that law. After the law's promulgation the Government will proceed without delay to the establishing of the electoral lists and then, after that procedure will have been accomplished, they will consult the electorate. With regard to the public liberties guaranteed by the Moscow decisions, the Romanian Government have taken all measures to insure their exercise.

Press Set-Up Described

The Romanian Government wish to implement the Moscow decisions in their entirety, yet with constant mindfulness to defend the rule of public order and security, necessary for the fulfillment of the obligations which they have assumed under the armistice agreement as well as for the realization of the commandments of the state's permanent interests.

At present the Opposition parties have at their disposal sixteen newspapers, wherein the free expression of opinion is complete, bordering as it does on license, through their violence of language. On February the twenty-second, last, the President of the Council of Ministers, wishing to take cognizance personally of the complaints of the press, called a conference of representatives of all newspapers in the country, including Opposition newspapers. No complaint whatever was raised at that conference by the representatives of the Opposition newspapers in connection with the action of the services of censorship. The directives of the Allied Control Commission aiming to prevent the diffusion of polemics between the Allies have but rarely been applied to certain statements from abroad.

Opposition Blamed for Violence

According to regulations in force, broadcasting facilities are and remain available only to persons with official responsibilities in the performance of their governmental or administrative duties, yet not to persons without responsibility.

The political violence which at times manifests itself at public meetings and demonstrations is due, for the most part, to the campaigns of agitation and hatred, that have been launched lately by the Opposition parties against the Government and its members, and the responsible authorities are making all efforts to hamper it and to maintain public order and tranquillity.

The legal proceedings against the authors of the incidents of Nov. 8 have been continued only in regard to those who, at the time of the governmental statement, were under inquiry for offense against common law and were found in a position of obvious and legaliy ascertained guilt—as the application of the law cannot be suspended in favor of any citizen.

The Ministers representing the National Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Dinu [Constantin] Bratianu and the National Peasant party under the leadership of Mr. Juliu Maniu have participated and are still participating in all Cabinet meetings, where they mean however to exercise, according to their initial statements, only the function of observers, not that of collaborators.

Thus, the impressions abroad, to which your note refers, can only be the consequence of a certain propaganda that aims to misrepresent the acts of the Government and to ignore realities in our country.

Very truly yours,

G. TATARESCU,

Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgian Flour Stocks Seen Lasting 20 Days

Brussels, June 7 (AP)—Stocks of flour in Belgium will last only for twenty days, a member of the Food Ministry declared today.

This country, he added, is suffering from what he called American social conflicts, which have delayed the arrival of several ships loaded with wheat.

The ration of brown bread will be cut down 13 ounces to 11 ounces a day beginning June 10.

Steps Taken To Halt Trouble In Cairo

Cairo, June 7 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior today warned that mass demonstrations would be prevented and police would take strong measures to maintain order tomorrow, the date set by the Moslem Brotherhood and Wafdist (Nationalist) youth for anti-British general NIGHT.

The strike date coincides with the festivities planned in London tomorrow celebrating the end of World War II and the ministry communiqué declared:

"For certain reasons and not for patriotism, certain associations have declared tomorrow a general strike and mourning day. The Ministry of Interior announces it will prevent any assembly or demonstration tomorrow, and will guarantee freedom of public activities and communications. The army and police will take strong measures to maintain order.

The Government confiscated an edition of the Wafdist newspaper *Wafd al Misri*, which carried an editorial titled "Tomorrow, Victory Day Celebration in London and Mourning and General Strike in Egypt."

OUTLAW RADIO HEARD

Jerusalem, June 7 (A. P.).—The illegal "Fighters for the Freedom of Israel" radio was on the air again last night three hours after a seven-year prison sentence had been pronounced against Geulah Cohen, 20 years old, alleged former announcer of the station, by a Jerusalem military court.

Earlier in the evening approximately 1,000 Arabs and Jews stoned each other in the eastern quarter of the city. During the altercation a Jewish girl was accidentally wounded in the shoulder by the police. The disturbance was the first of its kind here in recent years.

Unconfirmed reports said a British destroyer intercepted off Tel Aviv today a ship carrying 500 illegal Jewish immigrants from Europe.

34 HURT IN CAIRO BLAST

Cairo, June 7—(AP)—The British Army announced today that 32 Indian soldiers and one Indian and one Sudanese civilian were injured last night in a grenade explosion at the Empire Services Club. Three of the Indian soldiers and the Sudanese were reported to be in a dangerous condition, two other Indians were seriously hurt.

MANCHURIAN TRUCE HALTS 500,000 MEN

Communist Negotiators Fly to Yenan From Nanking to Study Peace Program

NANKING, June 7 (AP)—China entered upon one of the most delicate periods in her modern history at noon today, a fifteen-day truce in Manchuria during which she must unequivocally determine whether she is to have peace or full-scale civil war.

On the Manchurian plain, orders halted 500,000 opposing Government and Communist troops where they stood so that negotiators here NIGHT again to achieve political unity. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's directive to his advancing troops to cease fire, and concurrence by the Communists, prevented the general civil war that had been threatened.

[Lieut. Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of Chinese Nationalist forces in Manchuria, announced Saturday that the cease-fire order was carried out at noon Friday by Kuomintang troops throughout the province, according to a Central News Agency report relayed by The United Press.]

The rest of China still is technically under the armistice arranged last January, although there has been almost constant skirmishing at scattered points.

Before the Manchurian truce became effective, Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator; Lu Ting-yi, Communist information chief, and ten staff members took off this morning for the Communist capital at Yenan to confer with party chiefs. They went in the personal plane of Gen. George C. Marshall, special American envoy.

General Chou departed without seeing General Marshall again, leading to speculation that he might have taken with him a plan for permanent cessation of hostilities throughout China. A plan of such scope would require the approval of Mao Tze-tung, Communist party chairman, and the Communist political bureau before General Chou could sign a binding agreement. General Chou and his party are due back in Nanking tomorrow.

The Communist Emancipation Daily in Yenan released today an especially bitter editorial attacking United States policy.

"The Chinese people cannot but awake to the fact that military intervention by the United States is not yet devoid of imperialistic designs," said the editorial.

"The day may even dawn when they find America demanding military bases and political and economic rights from China, thereby degrading China as a protectorate or colony of America.

"Is it the Chinese reactionaries, with their vicious civil war policy, who are demanding vigorous American military intervention, or is it the United States' vigorous military intervention which is demanding the Chinese reactionaries' vicious civil war policy?"

MOSLEM LEAGUE REMOVES HURDLE TO UNITY IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 7—(AP)—The Moslem League's acceptance of British proposals for a federated union of India was hailed today as clearing away a major hurdle to unity, and there were indications that an interim government might be chosen by June 15.

The working committee of the All-India Congress party will convene Sunday to reject or accept the British plan, and there was a general feeling that the spirit of compromise shown by the Moslem League would speed the Congress party's decision. Mohandas K. Gandhi, a party leader, has already spoken in favor of the proposal.

Princes to Cooperate

The princes of India, rulers of 400,000,000 people, also are reported willing to cooperate in the British plan.

Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress party president, were said to be coming to New Delhi today at the urging of the viceroy and members of the cabinet.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League president, was reported to have refused to take any office in the interim government because he felt he could best direct the league's affairs if unfettered by other responsibilities.

1948

The Moslem League's declaration that a separate Moslem state (pakistan) still was its goal was seen as a sword over the head of those entrusted with the Indian government in the coming months.

Jinnah was said to have told his council members that a revolution to achieve Pakistan was "not possible at this time." This was interpreted as a hint to members of the British cabinet mission not to go any further in what Jinnah has called appeasement of the Congress party, and a hint to other parties not to attempt further denial of the league's demands for pakistan.

One veteran of Indian political battles for the last 30 years remarked that "Mr. Jinnah seems to have realized the import of Prime Minister Attlee's statement that 'no minority will be allowed to veto the progress of the majority.'"

Press Approves Decision

Indian newspapers approved the Moslem League's decision, and an editorial in the British-owned New Delhi Statesman termed it "the greatest and most positive encouragement of all."

"Practical good sense has prevailed," said the Calcutta Statesman. The pro-league Morning News in Calcutta, saying that many Moslems would find the decision disappointing, urged Moslems to "place implicit trust in their leaders."

The next step after establishment of an interim government would be election of a constituent assembly by provincial councils to write a constitution."

JAPANESE TANK COULD SUBMERGE WITH SUBMARINE

PEARL HARBOR, (AP)—Japanese militarists—masters at dreaming up unorthodox weapons—developed an amphibious tank that rode piggy back on submarines, carried torpedoes and could withstand tremendous underwater pressures.

Although about 100 were built, there is no record that any were used in combat. The tanks were among weapons examined by a U. S. Navy technical mission to Japan.

Had the invasion of Japan come off, Navy experts believe Japanese might have used the seagoing tank as a suicide craft to repel landing forces. But despite its two torpedoes, the amphibious tank would have been a sorry suicide weapon beside the baka bomb, kamikaze flier and surface craft developed in the closing days of the war. Its speed was slow, four knots on water and 12 miles per hour on land. Its maximum range was 80 waterborne miles.

Thirty-five feet long, the tank could carry a landing party of 35 men and a crew of seven. During transport it was lashed to the deck of the submarine. Its 110-horsepower engine was sealed in watertight casing and the remainder flooded when the U-boat submerged. It could withstand underwater pressures down to 90 feet.

Adm. Nomura To Quit Jap Privy Council Post

Tokyo, June 7—(AP)—Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura will resign shortly from the Privy Council, Japanese sources reported today. Nomura, who was talking peace in Washington, D. C. at the time the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, comes under General MacArthur's political purge directive. So do Baron Adm. Kantaro Suzuki, Privy Council president, and Takashi Isaka, council member, who likewise are expected to resign.

JAP OFFICER ACQUITTED

Yokohama, June 7—(AP)—Lt. Kazuo Danno was acquitted by an Eighth Army tribunal today of war crimes charges. He was accused of failing to restrain members of his medical detachment from committing atrocities against American prisoners. Danno's was the fourth acquittal among 81 Japanese tried by the Eighth Army.

G.I. EDITORS OUSTED

MANILA, Saturday, June 8—(AP) As the climax of a dispute in which editors of the Army newspaper Daily Pacifican charged they were subjected to censorship, an Army official today confirmed that the entire staff had been replaced.

Lt. Col. Wayne Homan, of the information and education section of the Army forces, Western Pacific (AFWESPAC), disclosed the development. Members of the old staff, charging they were compelled either to distort or omit news, had named Homan as the chief censor.

Twenty-two staff members were affected. One of these, Lt. George W. Cornell, Oklahoma City, who was in charge of the Daily Pacifican, said the members were transferred to the 6th division, a combat outfit.

SOVIETS RENEW RELATIONSHIP WITH ARGENTINA

29-Year Diplomatic Rift Ended — Improved Trade Seen—U. S. Awaits Results

Buenos Aires, June 7—(AP)—Russia and Argentina have re-established diplomatic relations, severed in 1917 after the overthrow of the Czarist regime.

Announcement of the termination of the 29-year-old diplomatic rift between the powers was made here by President Juan D. Peron at his first press conference since taking office last Tuesday.

Simultaneously, the Moscow radio, heard in London, said the two governments, guided by the high principles of collaboration and understanding between peoples, declare they have decided to establish from today complete diplomatic, consular and trade relations."

The Moscow broadcast said ambassadors would be exchanged "in the very near future."

"The negotiations which have come to such a happy conclusion took place in the City of Buenos Aires between the plenipotentiary of the government of the U. S. S. R., Sheyelev, and his excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Gen. Juan Domingo Peron, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Culture, Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia," the broadcast added.

Trade Increase Seen

The official Soviet press said the diplomatic link between the nations would result in extensive trade. A Russian mission which came here ostensibly to promote commerce was given diplomatic status at Peron's inauguration.

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia, in preparing the groundwork for the move, said the establishment of relations would be in the interest of peace and security. Izvestia added that the move had gained strong headway since Peron's election.

Argentina withdrew her minister from Moscow after the Russian revolution, and tension between the countries was increased when Soviet officials seized the legation records and arrested the Argentine diplomat directed to close the offices.

Argentina asked for an explanation, but apparently none ever was given.

Russia's expulsion from the League of Nations was sponsored by Argentina after the Red Army invaded Finland in 1939.

Russia denounced Argentina's military regime as Fascist, during the writing of the United Nations Charter at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. Peron was the strong man of that regime.

Argentina's Communist party is relatively unimportant politically, and failed to win a single congressional seat in the last elections.

U. S. Awaits Results

Washington, June 7—(AP)—The bright new friendship between Argentina and Soviet Russia led some American officials to suggest today that international politics too, makes strange bed-fellows.

The initial reaction of diplomats here is that both the fledgling government of President Juan Peron and the potent regime of Premier Stalin are playing power politics of a very high order. But the consequences are not exactly foreseen.

At the moment there is no indication of any change in United States policy toward Argentina. That policy was last summed up April 8 in a document outlining an attitude of hopeful waiting on the part of the State Department.

The expressed hope was that the Peron government would live up to Argentina's commitments to rid the country of Axis influences and personalities. And thereby clear the way for all the American Republics to unite in a Western Hemisphere defense treaty.

Peron, who was elected February 24, took office only Wednesday. The establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Buenos Aires and Moscow was announced by the Soviet radio last night.

In so far as this move represents only the development of normal relations between sovereign states, indications are that it will be thoroughly welcomed by the State Department. However, no officials with whom the development has been discussed express any belief that only normal relationships are involved.

HOOVER, PERON CONFER

BUENOS AIRES, June 7—(AP) Herbert Hoover, on a special food mission for President Truman, talked for an hour today with President Juan D. Peron in an atmosphere described as cordial and cooperative. Hoover was accompanied by U. S. Ambassador George Messersmith.

Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Atilio Bramuglia, who was present at the conference, declined to reveal what Hoover had asked from the nation. There was a report, however, that the former American president requested a duplication of Argentina's original 150,000-ton wheat contribution to UNRRA.

TOLD SOVIET RDX SECRET, BOYER ADMITS

Wealthy Scientist Says He Gave Details Despite U.S. Opposition

Montreal, June 7—(AP)—Dr. Raymond Boyer, wealthy Canadian scientist charged with conspiracy in a Moscow-directed espionage network, testified today he had revealed details of the new superexplosive RDX against the wishes of United States authorities.

He said Canada's Minister of Munitions favored telling the Russians about it.

Dr. Boyer, a prosecution witness in the trial of Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament also charged with conspiracy in the network, said he had discussed RDX with Rose "three or four times" beginning in late 1943. The meetings were at Rose's apartment at Rose's invitation.

Followed Announcement

The scientist testified that these invitations followed a Government announcement of his role in the development of RDX, for which he won a special Government citation.

Explaining his motives, Dr. Boyer said that at the time of a second meeting with Rose there was a Russian technical mission in Canada which had officially requested details of RDX. Boyer said he knew that the Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, C. D. Howe, favored giving the information to the Russians, but that "the Americans" opposed it.

The press and public were barred from the courtroom as Dr. Boyer discussed technical details of the manufacture of RDX, still considered a top secret.

"Leftist And Radical"

Dr. Boyer described himself as a Leftist and radical politically, and said that at the beginning of the war he had written to the Canadian Government offering himself, without pay or diplomatic status, as an "observer" in Moscow.

He said in a letter to the Under Secretary of State, Dr. E. H. Coleman, that he had studied first-hand the growth of fascism in Europe, that he had contacts with the Communists and that "I enjoy their confidence to some extent." He said he received no reply to his letter.

First meeting Rose in 1938, Dr. Boyer said he had seen him ten or twelve times altogether, supporting him in his successful campaigns for election to Parliament in 1943 and 1945.

ARMY HOLDS COLONEL AND WAC WIFE

Two Others Are Sought; Valuables Were Taken From Castle Cellar

Washington, June 7 (AP)—The arrest of a honeymooning colonel and WAC captain in connection with the theft of $1,500,000 worth of Hessian crown jewels and other treasure from a German castle where their romance started was disclosed today by the Army.

Officials said the couple admitted having the loot. They identified the pair as Col. J. W. Durant, 36, former attorney of Falls Church, Va., and Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant, 34, former hotel executive, of Phoenix, Ariz.

The War Department announced later that the couple would be transferred from Chicago, where they were arrested, to Washington, probably tomorrow, and will be taken to an unspecified military post in this vicinity.

Directed Rest Home

Mrs. Durant had carried on her hotel-keeping work in the Army by directing the officers' rest home established in the 80-room Kronberg, Castle, where the trove had been buried by members of the old House of Hesse. It was there Durant met her.

Two others—a major still on active duty and a corporal who has been discharged—are sought, but their arrest is expected momentarily.

Of the treasure itself—diamonds, pearls, amethysts and royal heirlooms—officials recovered that part which they said was the woman's loot. They placed this at 25 to 50 per cent of the hoard. The rest, they said, went to the colonel. The authorities do not have this portion now but indicated they know where it can be found.

In Lead-Lined Casket

Col. A. C. Miller, of the provost marshal general's office, and his assistant, Lieut. Col. S. S. Myers, unfolded the story at a news conference. They told it thus:

The hoard, in a lead-lined casket within a wooden box, was hidden in the deepest cellar of the castle near Frankfurt-am-Main, which subsequently was taken over for an officer's rest home.

When 3d Army troops first moved into the area, thirsty GI's went hunting for liquor in the castle. They found 1,800 bottles of choice wines. Then they found 1,600 bottles of very ancient vintage more carefully hidden near the treasure hoard. The circumstances indicated something else was hidden.

Major's Part Undisclosed

The corporal is alleged to have carried on the search, dug up the jewels and turned them over to the WAC, who was in charge of the rest home. Where the major came in, and just how the hoard was smuggled to this country were not disclosed immediately.

At any rate, the major and the corporal, Miller said, apparently did not get their share.

It was not any tip from those two, but the subsequent marriage of the WAC and the colonel, Miller related, that aroused the suspicion of Army authorities and set them on the trail.

Their marriage was discovered only last Saturday. Authorities went to take them at a small Wisconsin town which Miller declined to identify and where they apparently were honeymooning. They slipped away to Chicago and registered at the ill-fated La Salle Hotel, scene of a flash fire early Wednesday in which 59 perished and 200 were injured. They were arrested there Monday.

"Probably Saved Their Lives"

"We probably saved their lives," Miller remarked, "for they were on one of the floors that was burned out."

"Interrogation started immediately," he continued. "By noon Monday she had confessed her share. By 4 A.M. Tuesday we had her share of the loot. She did not unload any of it. The colonel had the rest."

"We do not yet have the jewels

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the colonel admitted having," Miller added.

The two were on terminal leave and thus under military jurisdiction. The WAC's leave would have expired May 30 but she was recalled to active duty the day before as authorities pressed their investigation. The colonel then was recalled to active duty after his marriage.

Despite the discharge of the corporal, authorities said all four probably would be subject to court-martial in the European theater under charges of larceny. The penalty upon conviction could be fine or imprisonment.

Miller said there was nothing in the previous records of any of the four to indicate any criminal tendencies—until the disruptions of war placed many temptation in their way.

Princess Seeks Jewels

"As we got the story relayed to us from the theater," Miller said, "very heavy air raids in 1944 convinced the members of the Royal House of Hesse that it would be wise to remove their jewels and heirlooms from banks and hide them in the old castle.

"Members of the family met in October, 1944, with the jewels. They took inventory of the jewels."

Last January, Miller said, Princess Sophie called at the castle to ask the Americans about them and was told they were in safe custody.

But in April the Princess sought to get possession of some jewels, saying she was to be married and wanted to wear them then. It was then that the theft was discovered.

Military authorities in Germany started an investigation and listed six to ten suspects, all of whom had been redeployed to the United States by that time. The War Department then took over in what Miller called a nation-wide man hunt. The Army handled the case itself, without calling in the FBI or other authorities.

Completed In 1892

Kronberg Castle was completed in 1892 by Kaiserin Friedrich, formerly the Princess Royal of Great Britain, in memory of her husband, Emperor Friedrich of Germany.

The castle, 15 miles from Frankfurt, was the scene of elaborate fetes in the last century when the Kaiserin's mother, Queen Victoria of England; her brother, King Edward VII, and other royalty visited the summer residence of the ancient House of Hesse.

When the Kaiserin died, she left the castle to her daughter, the Countess von Hessen, now 74, who occupied it until 1920. The Countess now lives near by in a small house.

Pearls, Tiara Valued

A German housekeeper, employed nineteen years by the Hesse family, said that possibly the most valuable pieces of the treasure hoard were a string of pearls and a diamond tiara.

The Hesse jewels, according to one story circulated among United States troops, were received by the House of Hesse in part payment for the services of Hessian mercenaries who fought for England in the American Revolutionary War.

The House of Hesse ceased to rule in 1866 when it was annexed by Prussia during the war between Prussia and the south German states.

Eisenhower Informs Byrnes Of Talks Wih Argentinean

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has given James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, a minutely detailed report of his conversation with Argentine Gen. Carlos von der Becke, the State Department said tonight.

Von der Becke is understood by diplomatic authorities to have come here on a sepcial mission for Argentina's new President, Gen. Juan Perón, with the purpose of trying to find a formula for eliminating long-standing differences between the two nations.

Defense Objective Noted

One ultimate objective is the creation of an inter-American defense treaty to which both countries would be parties. The United States thus far has declined to participate in writing any treaty with Argentina until the Argentine Government takes action against 100 or more Nazi agents and otherwise rids itself of Nazi influence left over from the war.

Perón's purpose in sending von der Becke to Washington, ostensibly on a visit to Argentine officials here, was described by some diplomatic informants as being to get around his difficulties at the State Department and particularly Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, exponent of a "strong" Argentine policy.

Talks Approved

A State Department announcement today declared that Eisenhower had kept the department fully informed of his arrangements for seeing von der Becke, that the department had approved a talk he had with the Argentine General Wednesday and had been completely informed of its results.

Eisenhower, according to some informants, gave the Argentine General no assurances with respect to this country's Argentine policy other than the statement of Secretary Byrnes last April 8. This was to the effect that when the Argentine Government lives up to its commitments under wartime inter-American agreements this country will be ready to make the defense pact.

ACTION BY U.S. ON SIAM ASKED

French Request Intervention With Bangkok Government

Washington, June 7 (AP)—France has blamed Siam for recent armed clashes o nthe Siamese-Indo-China frontier and has asked the United States to intervene with the Bangkok Government in the matter, it was learned today.

Both the State Department and the French Embassy confirmed that Ambassador Henri Bonnet had delivered a note to this Government, answering a recent Amrican inquiry on the Siamese situation. Neither would disclose the contents of the note, however.

"Right Of Pursuit"

Informed persons who asked that they not be identified, said however, that the note asserted that recent French attacks on Siamese territory had been preceded by a number of raids on Indo-China territory by Annamites, aided by Siamese and Japanese troops.

The note said that in crossing the border, the French exercised the "right of pursuit" under international law, because they were continuing an attack begun when raiding bands of Annamites assaulted an Indo-Chia town.

Sympathy Move Claimed

The French charged, the informed persons said, that Siam was promoting border incidents to arouse world-wide sympathy for Siamese claims to permanent possession of Indo-China territory acquired with Japanese assistance in 1941.

The United States and Britain already have taken the stand that Siam should return this territory acquired by force to Indo-China pending final negotiation of the ancient boundary dispute between the two countries.

House Winds Up Hearing On Proposed British Loan

Committee Vote on Issue Is Expected Next Week

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The House Banking Committee concluded today public hearings on the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan, and the committee chairman, Representative Brent Spence, Democrat, of Kentucky, said the group will vote on the issue next week.

The final witness was Assistant Secretary of State Wiliam L. Clayton, who pleaded for ratification of the Senate-approved loan as a means of removing shackles from world trade and of aiding world peace.

Representatives Jessie Sumner, Republican, of Illinois, and Frederick C. Smith, Republican, of Ohio, leading the opposition in the committee, contended the credit would be detrimental to America and would contribute nothing to world co-operation.

Representative Smith questioned Mr. Clayton particularly concerning his discussion yesterday of Former Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones's opposition to the loan in its present form.

Mr. Clayton repeated that he believes "Mr. Jones's thinking and experience relate so largely to domestic and not international affairs that he does not recognize how disadvantageous it would be for this country to conduct world trade on a bi-lateral basis."

AUSTRALIA SETTLES DEBT

She Agrees to Pay Us $27,000,000 on Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Australia settled her lend-lease account with the United States tonight by promising to pay $27,000,000 to the American Government.

After three months of negotiation, Secretary Byrnes and the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Herbert V. Evatt, signed an agreement at the State Department.

Australia thus became the fifth country to wind up its lend-lease obligations to the United States and the first to whom the American Government did not have to extend credit to make the settlement possible.

The other four, Great Britain, India, France and Turkey, all received credit terms ranging up to 20 years to settle their accounts.

The total value of lend-lease, mostly war equipment which the United States sent to Australia during four years of war amounted to $1,300,000,000, while Australia's reverse lend-lease contributions totaled $920,000,000.

Murphy Going to Manila

Justice Will Represent U. S. at Quezon Funeral Shrine

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court was appointed by President Truman today to represent the government at a funeral service for Manuel Quezon, late President of the Philippines, in Manila Aug. 1.

Mr. Quezon, who escaped from Corregidor with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur early in the war, died in the United States Aug. 1, 1944, and was buried temporarily in Arlington National Cemetery. His body will be sent to the Philippines on the U. S. S. Princeton, which will sail from San Diego, Calif., about July 1.

Justice Murphy was the last United States Governor General of the Philippines and the first American High Commissioner of the commonwealth.

Favors U. S. Military Aid to Philippines

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved today a bill to permit the United States to give military aid to the Philippine Islands.

The measure would authorize the President to transfer armaments to the Philippines after they become an independent republic on July 4. It also would permit the United States to help train Philippine military and naval personnel.

WORLD WAR II ARMY CALLED BEST BEHAVED

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) The American army during World War II was the best behaved army in history, Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green, the judge advocate general, tonight told the graduating class of the National University School of Law.

"More than 10,000,000 men and women, in the aggregate, composed its personnel and at one time or another were under the jurisdiction of military law," he said in a prepared address.

"The vast majority of the members of this peoples' army conducted themselves as well-disciplined, law-abiding soldiers.

"Less than one per cent underwent confinement as the result of sentences by general courts-martial. They not only outwitted and outfought their foes; they set an example of good conduct that won the admiration of our allies and our foes alike."

HISTORIANS FORECAST FATE OF NAZI EMPIRE

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Nine historians used the past to make a "remarkably accurate" secret wartime forecast of the fate of Nazi Germany, the War Department disclosed today in announcing official commendations for the group.

They were assembled in October, 1943, at the request of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, wartime chief of the Army Air Forces, and asked to reverse the usual historical process and predict, largely on the basis of what had already happened, the ability of the Nazi war machine and the German people to stand up under Allied pressure.

Secret reports and plans were turned over to the group and scores of witnesses were heard. The report, presented in January, 1944, was described as "a remarkably accurate forecast of the things that ultimately came to pass."

Lieut. Col. Frank Monaghan, former history professor at Yale, who assembled the group, received a special commendation.

Secretary of War Patterson and General Arnold signed certificates of appreciation for the historians. They included: Prof. Carl Becker, Cornell University; Prof. Arthur C. Cole, then of Western Reserve University and now of Brooklyn College; Prof. Henry Steele Commager, Columbia; Prof. Louis Gottschalk, Chicago; Dr. Elias A. Lowe, Princeton; Dr. Dumas Malone, now of Columbia; Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmidt, then of Chicago and now in the State Department, and Prof. J. Duane Squires, of Colby Junior College.

Dr. Edward M. Earle, of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, received a Medal of Merit for overall contributions to the war report.

VINSON HAILS CO-OPERATION OVER WORLD

Americans Should Not Be Pessimistic About Future, He Says

Lexington, Ky., June 7 (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury and President Truman's nominee for Chief Justice of the United States, said here tonight that "we have more honest effort and co-operation among the nations that he have ever had" before.

In an address at the University of Kentucky commencement program, Vinson said Americans never have been pessimistic about the future and should not be pessimistic now.

"Even though there is much hard work ahead," he said, ". . . we shall, as a united people, keep our feet on the ground, take sound constructive steps and journey forward on the road of peace and prosperity.

A Native Of Kentucky

"We can have faith," he continued, "that the natural optimism of us Americans has more justification today than ever before in history."

Vinson, a native of Louisa, Ky., and a graduate of Centre College at Danville, Ky., arrived here this morning by plane from Washington.

Speaking directly to members of the graduating class, he said the people of the United States "and folks everywhere" want freedom, security and peace. These desires, he said, "embody most of what is precious in life."

"History Repeats Itself"

The speaker said this country must remain strong, alert and industrious to assure the realization of those desires.

"Some people in viewing history of the past 30 years . . . would say that it just goes to show that history repeats itself and that whatever is to be the course of our nation will be," the Treasury Secretary said.

"I do not agree. History repeats itself to the extent that it does, only because man with his limitations acts and thinks in such manner that he repeats his mistakes. . . . We control our course."

CONDITION OF WORLD ALARMS GEN. ARNOLD

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 7—(AP) General of the Army H. H. (Hap) Arnold, retired chief of the air forces, today expressed alarm at the condition of world affairs and declared "right now its difficult to tell whether we are reading the newspapers of 1934 or 1946."

Before he was presented with an honorary doctor of engineering degree from the South Dakota School of Mines, General Arnold told the graduating class and commencement audience:

"I om of the opinion that if we get into a third world war, it may be so devastating that if it does not destroy civilization entirely it will throw it back for generations.

"There must not be any more wars," he said. "We must rearrange our affairs. We mustn't just arm for defense but we must be strong enough to make sure there are no more wars. Again we must call on the young people to make sure of this, just as we called on them to win the conflict just ended."

U. S. INTELLIGENCE GETS NEW CHIEF

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—President Truman today appointed Lieut.-Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg Director of Central Intelligence for the Government.

This is the agency created by presidential directive last January to co-ordinate all foreign intelligence activities of the Government. It operates under a policy-making board composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President.

Vandenberg, 47-year-old assistant chief of staff G-2, War Department General Staff, succeeds Rear Admiral Sydney W. Souers, who resigns to return to private business interests at St. Louis.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters that Vandenberg will take over his new duties on June 10.

Vandenberg commanded the Ninth Airforces in Europe after serving as chief of staff of the 12th Air Force. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1923.

ROSENDAHL IS UP FOR RETIREMENT

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) The Navy Bureau of Personnel announced today that the name of Rear Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl, the famed dirigible expert, has been placed before the retirement board.

The brief announcement merely said that Rosendahl, chief of the naval air ship and experimental command, Lakehurst, N.J., is "up for examination by the naval retiring board with orders to home."

Rosendahl's home is at 1021 North Anglin street, Cleburne, Tex.

He was navigator of the rigid airship USS Shenandoah which crashed in a storm near Ava, Ohio, on Sept. 5, 1925 killing 14 of her crew of 43. Rosendahl was senior surviving officer.

Lakehurst Commander

He was commander of the naval air station at Lakehurst when the German airship Hindenburg burned there on May 6, 1937. Previously he had made Atlantic crossings on the Hindenburg and another German ship, the Graf Zeppelin.

After serving as special assistant in the Bureau of Aeronautics on lighter than air projects, Rosendahl became commander during World War II of the cruiser Minneapolis.

He won the Navy Cross for heroism in the battle of Tassafaronga, in September, 1942. Although the Minneapolis was torpedoed she was credited with contributing in a large way to the scattering of the Japanese fleet and this ended most Japanese surface action in the Guadalcanal region.

In May 1943, Commander Rosendahl was transferred to the naval air station at Lakehurst and has been there since.

Names Adm. Morcell for 4 Stars

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Vice Admiral Ben Morcell, Federal operator of the coal mines, for promotion to the rank of four-star admiral. Morcell, who has active charge of the soft coal mines under Secretary of the Interior Krug, is a civil engineer in the Navy.

SENATORS ADVISED TO HIKE INCOMES, CUT NAVY FUNDS

WASHINGTON, June 7 — (AP) Senators were advised today to increase their own incomes through a $2,500 a year expense allowance and at the same time reduce funds for the Navy by almost $40,000,000.

The unrelated recommendations came from the Senate Appropriations committee as it worked double time to try to complete a series of annual appropriations needed to operate the federal government in the fiscal year starting July 1. It finished work on the legislative appropriations and the Navy supply bills.

Extra Allowance Killed

On May 28 of last year the Senate by a 43 to 9 roll call vote, with 44 senators not voting, rejected the extra expense allowance for themselves while allowing it to House members.

Although the Appropriations committee action was unanimous, Senator Bridges (R-NH) a member of the committee, said some senators may fight the pay item on the Senate floor. He added that if congressional salaries are upped from the present $10,000 to $15,000 a year, as provided in pending bills, there is a "general understanding" that the expense allowance would be dropped.

As recommended to the Senate the extra $2,500 could be collected from Jan. 1 of this year as well as for the year starting July 1.

The Senate committee also recommended that each of the 96 senators receive an additional $2,400 a year for clerk hire, that the number of long distance telephone calls at government expense be raised from the present 26 monthly aggregating 130 minutes, to 50 calls and 250 minutes.

A limit of 300 telegrams a month at government expense also was written into the bill for the first time.

Tops House Measure

In all the legislative appropriations bill as reported to the Senate carried $53,919,586, or some $1,118,000 more than voted by the House.

Senator Overton (D-La) said the $39,708,900 reduction in the Navy funds was the first made by the Senate Appropriations committee in a Navy supply measure in recent years.

Overton, chairman of the big Navy supply bill, which still contained $4,100,009,100 as sent to the Senate, said these funds would not curtail plans for maintenance of a "Navy second to none both on the seas and in the air."

In all the Senate committee made $58,000,000 in reductions of Navy items voted by the House, and then offset these in part with $19,000,000 increases.

A broader "no-strike" provision was inserted in both the legislative and Navy supply bills, so that none of the funds could be used for payment to any person" who engages in a strike against the government of the United States.

Bride Ship Travel By Babies Carbed

Ruling Following Epidemic Bars Any Under 6 Months

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Infants under six months old will be banned from bride ships bringing American service men's families from the European and Mediterranean theaters, the War Department announced tonight.

This action was taken after study of a report submitted earlier this week by the Board of Inquiry which investigated the epidemic, tentatively identified as infectious diarrhea, among children aboard the Army transport Zebulon Vance.

Nineten infants were taken from the Vance to the hospital at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Of these six have died. Three other infant passengers from this ship are reported to have died in various sections of the country "from acute diarrhea."

Since the movement of war brides began, twenty-two infants' deaths have been reported, five of them children wh owere not under Army care. One of the infants dying aboard ship was a premature birth.

Through June 5, a total of 10,626 infants and children have been embarked from the European and Mediterranean theaters. This means, the War Department said, that the mortality rate has been less than two-tenths of 1 per cent.

No expectant mother beyond six months' pregnancy will be acrried, and no ship is to be loaded with more than 25 per cent of children under six years of age.

Since the shipment of war brides and babies from other theaters is so nearly comlete, they are excluded from these restrictions.

Gentlemen's Agreement Blocks House Action on Terminal Pay

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP) A Gentlemen's agreement blocked House action today on legislation to pay billions of dollars of past and present enlisted men for furlough time they didn't get while in service.

The agreement, entered into by party leaders earlier in the week to protect absent members, provided that there would be no roll-call votes today.

NIGHT

The House was all set to pass the so-called terminal pay bill by a thunderous voice vote, no opposition having developed during two hours of debate. But Representative Brooks (D-La) insisted on a roll-call vote on which the members are recorded individually.

He declined to withdraw his demand after Speaker Rayburn called attention to the no-roll-call agreement, and the House finally adjourned.

The action left the bill unfinished business for next Tuesday, when its passage is virtually assured.

Brooks told reporters later he demanded the record vote in order to put off action until Tuesday because many members who could not be present today desire to be recorded in favor of the bill.

"We'll pass it next Tuesday and I don't thing there will be single vote against the bill," he said.

Member after member rose in support of the legislation today, citing what they called the unfairness of present regulations permitting officers to receive pay for accrued furlough time but denying it to enlisted personnel.

Provides Cash Payment

The pending legislation provides for lump cash payments at the time of discharge for enlisted personnel of all the armed services who did not get furloughs to which they were entitled.

It permits accrual of a maximum of 120 days of unused furlough time and provides for payment at the rate of compensation received at the time of discharge, plus allowances of at least 70 cents a day. It computes a man's furlough time at the rate of two and one-half days for each month of service.

Retroactive to apply to all men and women who have served since Sept. 8, 1939, it provides for payments to discharged personnel upon their own certification that they are entitled to it.

The bill, not yet acted on by the Senate, prohibits cash furlough payments to officers or enlisted personnel in future wars.

Its cost has been estimated variously at from $2,000,000,000 to more than $5,000,000,000, with an estimated 15,000,000 men and women affected. Some legislators figured the average payment might be $250. Provisions are made for payments to next of kin of men who have died.

$3,750,000,000 LOST FURLOUGH PAY BILL IS UP

Would Give Average of $250 to Each of 15,000,000 Who Saw Service.

FOR LEAVES THEY MISSED

House Bill Is Expected to Pass Swiftly and to Find Easy Going in the Senate.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The House, with manifest enthusiasm, today called up legislation to pay some 15,000,000 past and present service men an average of $250 each to cover furlough time missed in uniform. Its backers, led by Representative Dwight L. Rogers (D.-Fla.) and Robert L. Sikes (D.-Fla.), predicted its passage without opposition after a few hours of debate and said the chance for early Senate approval looks good.

The only amendment in sight was a noncontroversial one intended to simplify the payment methods. In preliminary form it would permit enlisted men entitled to terminal furlough money to claim it by mail, or collect it in cash at local Army or Navy offices.

What Bill Would Do.

The legislation, if it becomes law, will (1) entitle enlisted personnel to a cash payment for furlough time not used up in service any time since September 8, 1939, such payment to be made at the time of discharge for those still in uniform, or immediately for those already back in civies; (2) compute furlough time on the basis of two and a half days for each month of service, with a limit of 120 days that may be accrued after furlough time used up in service has been deducted; (3) authorize the secretaries of War and of the Navy to make the payments "on the basis of sworn statements" by the applicants; (4) direct payment to next of kin in the case of men who have died; (5) exempt the payments from taxes and from all claims of creditors, and (6) prohibit the payment of cash in lieu of furlough time for all personnel, both officers and enlisted men, in future wars or national emergencies.

The legislation grew out of Congressional demands that enlisted personnel be given the same privileges as officers in accumulating leave or furlough time. Heretofore enlisted men have been unable to carry over unused furlough time from year to year, whereas officers could accumulate it up to the four months' maximum and be paid for the unused leave upon their separation from the service.

May Cost Five Billions.

The measure puts enlisted personnel and officers on the same basis, with each being paid at the rate of pay and allowances received at the time of discharge. In no case would the allowance, in addition to pay, be considered as less than seventy cents a day—the amount the services normally allot for a day's rations. Estimates of the cost of the legislation have varied from a low of "several billion" by the Budget Bureau to five billion by individual committee members.

On the assumption that each of 15,000,000 men and women would receive an average of $250, it would cost $3,750,000,000 for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. The $250 estimate was an arbitrary one worked out by some committee members. It was pointed out that the lowest Army-Navy grades would be entitled to $200 base pay for the maximum furlough period, plus a minimum of $84 in ration allowances.

30.24-3185

SENATE RECEIVES BILL CURBING OPA

WASHINGTON, June 7.—(AP) Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.) formally handed the Banking committee's curtailed version of price control to the Senate today with the announcement that he is ready to fight some of the changes.

He said the reason he brought it in was that it is "urgently necessary" to take action well in advance of June 30, the present expiration date of OPA.

The normal procedure would have been for the committee report to come from Chairman Wagner (D-N.Y.). The chairman, however, was on the losing side in the fight to retain OPA powers, and plans to sponsor a minority report instead.

Unions Hint New Demands

The Senate thus got the measure left-handedly just after representatives of a number of labor unions told reporters at a special news conference that if the bill becomes law it will set off a new round of wage demands and bring national disaster.

C.I.O. President Philip Murray, in a statement read at the conference held by more than 30 organizations in the labor, education and consumer fields, called the measure "a complete surrender to the forces of inflation."

"To a few," he said, "it spells big profits quickly. But to the country as a whole it spells national disaster. x x x

"The Congress could devise no better way to throw labor-management relations into a state of utter chaos than to remove the last bulwark against soaring prices."

Labor Disputes Loom

Robert K. Lamb, C.I.O. representative who read Murphy's statement, said that its "implication is that this will create a new round of disputes between labor and management."

Clifford T. McAvoy of the C.I.O.-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, said that union "will be forced to make new wage demands" if the bill becomes law.

This view was echoed in substance by speakers for several other labor organizations.

Martin H. Miller, representing A. F. Whitney's Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said this year's strikes would be "as nothing" to next year's if prices continue to "balloon."

Colston E. Warne, president of the Consumers' Union of the United States, declared the Senate committee's bill would mean "an inflationary tax of $800 out of the pocketbook of every American consumer."

BOWLES REQUESTS CONGRESS TO VOTE OPA 'UP OR DOWN'

LaGuardia Says He 'Put the Bums in Jail' in Black Market War.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization, said today that he wished Congress would vote price control "up or down." He contended that amendments proposed in pending legislation would lead directly to inflation.

Bowles testified before the Senate Small Business Committee, which is reviewing the general food situation, after F. H. LaGuardia, director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, had urged the lawmakers to "stop monkeying with the OPA."

Bowles ended an exchange with Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.), on when price controls could be removed safely by exclaiming: "Let's either have it or don't have it!"

Doesn't Want Cancer.

"We've done this job four years and we've kept reasonable stability," he continued. "Sure we've had our headaches. But when I want to get rid of a headache I don't want to take on cancer."

Getting down to the bread shortage, currently one of the committee's principal concerns, Bowles said that he did not think rationing is necessary or would be worth the effort. He did, however, disclose that he is discussing with the Agriculture Department the possibility of rationing wheat and flour down to the grocery store, stopping short of the consumer level.

Bowles said that he thought every miller should be allotted his fair share of wheat, every baker his fair share of flour, and every outlet it's fair share of bread.

advised Congress today to "stop monkeying with OPA" and Stabilization Director Chester Bowles urged the lawmakers to vote price control "up or down."

The two officials appeared before the Senate Small Business committee which is inquiring into the general food situation and specifically into the current bread shortage.

Bowles disclosed he has opened discussions with Agriculture department officials over the desirability of rationing breadstuffs down to —but not including—the consumer.

He said every miller was entitled to his fair share of wheat, every baker to his fair proportion of flour, and every store selling bread to its equitable quota of the finished product.

He asserted that the government has authority under the Second War Powers act to place such rationing in effect. There is some reason to believe, he said, that the bread shortage will be eased in a few weeks as new crop wheat comes in.

Bowles said he did not think consumer rationing of bread would be justified at this time.

Both witnesses showed an unhappy familiarity with the restrictions that would be placed on OPA by pending legislation extending the price control law one year (Senate Banking committee version) or nine months (House version).

Bowles said Congress ought to decide simply whether the nation is going to have price control or isn't.

LAGUARDIA FIGHTS CHANGES IN OPA

WASHINGTON, June 7. — (AP) UNRRA Chief Fiorello LaGuardia

HOUSE APPROVES HARBOR MEASURE

Bill Provides for Project Here at Cost of $955,000.

WASHINGTON, June 6. — The House passed by a standing vote of 208 to 68 today the first big rivers and harbors bill since before the war, a measure which includes the Bridgeport Harbor project at an estimated first Federal cost of $955,000.

The bill proposes an expenditure of more than $900,000,000 for navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power and related works throughout the country.

Big Sandy Plan Dropped

An economy move eliminated the $83,000,000 Big Sandy canalization plan in West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia.

While the bill makes no appropriation, the 50 approved projects become eligible for construction if and when Congress later votes the money. The measure goes next to the Senate.

An amendment to kill the $116,000,000 Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway proposal was rejected on a roll call vote, 184 to 164.

$3,460,000 for Stamford

Other New England projects in the bill and estimated first federal cost include:

New Haven harbor, Conn., $3,460,000; Stamford harbor, Conn., $45,000.

The bill also authorizes surveys of these projects still in the planning stage:

Cove harbor and Cove pond, Conn.; Patchogue river, Conn.; Connecticut river, Conn.; harbor at Pine Orchard, Branford, Conn.; Greenwich cove, Conn.

Hannegan Sees Give-me Threat

Says Demands for Higher Profits and Wages Alike Portend Appalling Inflation.

St. Louis, June 7 (A. P.).—Postmaster-General Robert E. Hannegan said today the nation is threatened by a price inflation brough tabout by excessive demands for higher profits and wages.

"Price inflation," he told the Missouri chapter of the National Association of Postmasters, "is the symptom of a nation that has become afflicted with the 'Give-me.' It is this disease—the give-me—that has brought on our labor troubles. And the give-me is an economic virus that feeds upon itself."

The prospect is appalling if Congress is to end price control, he added.

Hannegan, discussing recent strikes that threatened operation of the mails, and their relation to the national economy, continued: "In the beginning, as we emerge into the post-war world, we find that producers are operating at high rates of profit, as shown by their income statements. They have come out of the war with a bad case of give-me.

Power to Force Work.

"To maintain that high rate of profit, the price of the necessities of life is set beyond the working man's reach. He cannot pay those prices and keep his family housed and fed and clothed. He needs higher wages.

"The leaders of his union then make demands for higher wages. But they make their demands excessive. They, too, have come down with a case of the give-me."

Hannegan said that "Give-me" never ends, and that proof of this is to be found "in the extreme pressure that has been brought to bear on Congress to end price control." Continuing, he declared: "The power to make men go to

as it is, and necessary though it may be in times of emergency, is not an answer to inflation. That power is not an expendable or an unlimited power. In the national interest, your Government can force a group of workers to end their strike and accept a settlement which it deems fair. But six months later, if the price of living has continued upward, your Government cannot force those men to keep themselves and their children alive and healthy on the same settlement."

RETURN TO NORMAL FLOUR PROPOSED

Millers Point Way To Increase Wheat Exports

Washington, June 7 (AP)—The Miller's National Federation today declared wheat exports to famine areas from the 1946 crop would be increased at least 50,000,000 bushels by returning to the normal white flour.

The statement was made in a suggested wheat-control program submitted Government officials.

The program proposes sharp curtailment of direct wheat feeding to live stock.

The federation said that if this country abandons the present 80 per cent flour extraction rate for the normal 72 per cent, domestic supplies of mill feeds for livestock would be increased 1,157,000 tons. Mill feeds constitute that portion of the wheat which does not go into flour.

Additional Saving Cited

It asserted an additional 1,000,000 tons of mill feed would be saved for domestic feeders if half the wheat assigned for export was milled before it was exported.

These additional supplies of mill feeds would go far, the organizaton said, in replacing wheat as feed. Mill feed is higher in protein content than the whole wheat kernel. Farmers usually feed wheat only when protein feeds are unavailable.

Would Increase Home Supply

The federation said that wheat which thus would not be used as feed would go to market to increase supplies for human consumption by at least 50,000,000 bushels. All of this increase could be shipped overseas, it added, without reducing domestic consumption of flour below levels already intended by the Government.

It declared the increased supplies of mill feed resulting from the lower extraction rate would produce more livestock products than an equal tonnage of wheat fed to livestock.

COL. E. A. BIXBY IS SHOT TWICE AT POST HOME

Wounding Of Officer Decorated In World War II Held Accidental

Camp Atterbury, Ind., June 7 (AP)—Col. Ernest A. Bixby, post commander here who was decorated in World War II, was in the post hospital today suffering from two bullet wounds apparently suffered accidentally when he was cleaning a .22-caliber rifle.

Bixby's executive officer, Col. John E. Hatch, said the shooting occurred Tuesday night and that Mrs. Bixby also was in the hospital suffering from nervous reaction. Hatch said a formal report had been sent to 5th Service Command headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

Circumstances Unknown

At Fort Hayes, First Lieutenant Jack Casey, assistant press relations officer, said late today the 5th Service Command was satisfied by its investigation that the shooting was an accident. The circumstances were unknown at Fort Hayes, he added, but Colonel Bixby's wounds were minor and from a rifle which he "probably was cleaning."

Colonel Hatch issued this statement:

"Colonel Bixby is in the hospital with gunshot wounds from a .22-caliber rifle. No one was present at the time except Colonel and Mrs. Bixby. Mrs. Bixby is in the hospital as a result of nervous reaction. The shooting was accidental."

Colonel Hatch would give no further details except to say the wounds were in one arm and one leg and that the shooting occurred in the Bixby home at 11.40 P.M., Tuesday.

Colonel Bixby was graduated from the Military Academy in 1918 and served with the Army of Occupation in Germany after the end of World War I.

Served In Normandy Invasion

He served as an artillery commander in the 4th Armored Division during the Normandy invasion of World War II. He was an artillery commander with the 90th Infantry Division later.

Colonel Bixby holds the Legion of Merit, the Croix de Guerre with palm, the Silver Star with two oak leaf clusters and the Bronze Star.

He came to Camp Atterbury as post commander in June, 1945.

His wife is the former Martha Robertson, of Louisville. The Bixbys have a 15-year-old son, Robert.

WILL SCRAP 5 CRUISERS

Navy Says the Ships, All of the Omaha Class, Are Outmoded

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (AP)—The Navy said today that five more light cruisers of the Omaha class would be scrapped at the naval base here.

They are the Detroit, Richmond, Trenton, Concord and Memphis, all of which are twenty or more years old and are outmoded.

The Concord is credited with firing the last shot of the war against Japan on the night of Aug. 12, 1945, in a shore bombardment of the Kurile Islands.

The Detroit was one of the first to fire at the Japanese, going into action when Pearl Harbor was attacked.

Pardon Given Man Held For Navy-Secrets Sale

Los Angeles, June 7 (AP)—Hafis Salich, convicted here in 1939 of selling naval intelligence to a Russian agent, was pardoned today under a general amnesty order for World War II veterans issued last Christmas Eve by President Truman, Assistant United States Attorney Ronald Walker an-

nounced.

Walker filed with the clerk of the District Court of Salich's honorable discharge showing three years and two months' army service, and a $10,000 fine was remitted.

Salich was granted military leave after serving two years and nine months of a four-year prison sentence at McNeil Island. He was convicted of selling Navy secrets, while attached to the naval intelligence, to Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, Soviet tourist agent here.

RUSSIAN RELIEF GROUP TO CONCLUDE APPEALS

NEW YORK, June 7.—(AP) The American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., said tonight it would discontinue its appeals to the American people at the end of this year.

Since 1941, eighty-three million dollars in supplies have been sent from the United States, the society said.

Edward C. Carter, president of the society, said the need for emergency war relief in the Soviet Union would have passed the crucial stage by 1947 and the Soviet's own rehabilitation program should be in full operation.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 3,100 veterans from Pacific and European theaters are scheduled to debark from 13 vessels at four U. S. ports today.

Three West coast points expect at least 1,289 men aboard 10 ships while three vessels with 1,822 personnel, are due at New York.

West coast arrivals include: Seattle, Wash., seven men, one ship; San Diego, six vessels, no passenger information; San Francisco, three ships, 1,282 personnel.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Stevens Victory from Bremer, 894; Alhambra Victory from Bremen, 864; USS Ariel from Reykjavik, 64.

At Seattle

S.S. Alaska from Alaska, seven Army.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: LCS 95, LC 571, LCI 640, LST 485 and two tugs, all from Pearl Harbor, no passenger information.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Thurston from Okinawa, 1,256 Army and Navy; Turrialba from Yokohama, 18 Army (due originally yesterday); LST 961, eight Navy.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Sheepshead Bay Victory from Southampton, 970 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Following vessels are all from Pacific forward areas and carry all Navy passengers: LCI's 640, 1012, 638, 673, 41 and 455, combined total 85; LC (FF) 679, no passenger information; patrol craft YP 638, YP 629 and YP 618, combined total 35.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: LST 485, 34 Navy; LST 275 from Pearl Harbor, 32 Navy; LCS 95 from Pearl Harbor, 31 Navy; Edward Victory from Manila, four Navy; LSM 102 from Pearl Harbor, two Navy.

U.N. SEPARATE (&50)

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS HAS LAUNCHED A FAR-REACHING PROGRAM TO "SELL" THE U.N. TO THE WORLD.

PRELIMINARY STEPS LOOKING TOWARD A NETWORK OF BRANCH INFORMATION OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AROUND THE GLOBE HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND BENJAMIN COHEN OF CHILE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL, IS NOW IN EUROPE SURVEYING GROUND FOR ESTABLISHING A WIDE SERIES OF OUTLETS.

CITIES ON HIS CALLING LIST INCLUDE COPENHAGEN, THE HAGUE, BRUSSELS, PARIS AND GENEVA. A LONDON OFFICE ALREADY IS FUNCTIONING.

SETTING UP THE OFFICES FALLS IN LINE WITH A RECOMMENDATION OF THE U.N. PREPARATORY COMMISSION, WHICH SAID:

"IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT PEOPLES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD RECEIVE AS FULL INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SHOULD CONSIDER ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCH OFFICES AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE."

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD NOT ENGAGE IN "PROPAGANDA" BUT RATHER PROMOTE AN INFORMED UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORK AND PURPOSES OF THE U.N.

IN ADDITION TO SERVING AS AN OUTLET FOR U.N. PUBLICATIONS, FILMS, EXHIBITS AND POSTERS, THE BRANCHES WOULD BE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REPORTING TRENDS OF WORLD OPINION ABOUT THE U.N.

THE COMMISSION HAD THIS TO SAY OF THE REPORTING SERVICE:

"BRANCH OFFICES SHOULD BE EQUIPPED TO ANALYZE TRENDS OF OPINION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH AN INFORMED UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORK OF THE U.N. IS BEING SECURED."

A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN SAID THIS SERVICE PROBABLY WOULD INCLUDE CHECKING NEWS STORIES, EDITORIALS AND THE GENERAL PROMINENCE GIVEN U.N. HAPPENINGS IN ALL MEDIA OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES. IN CASES WHERE THE INFORMATION WAS FOUND NOT TO BE REACHING NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER MEDIA STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN TO INSURE THE SUPPLY OF THE MATERIAL.

IN SIPHONING OUT U.N. INFORMATION, THE BRANCHES WOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANS OF ALL KINDS INTERESTED IN SPREADING INFORMATION ABOUT THE U.N.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION WOULD PROVIDE FOR A UNITED NATIONS BROADCASTING STATION AT HEADQUARTERS TO BEAM INFORMATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHICH STILL HAS BEFORE IT A PROPOSAL TO SET UP A SUB-COMMISSION TO STUDY FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, HAS TOUCHED ON THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION IN SOME OF ITS DELIBERATIONS.

THE MOST DRASTIC PROPOSAL CAME FROM FERNAND DEHOUSSE, BELGIAN DELEGATE, WHO SAID:

"THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS SHOULD PREPARE FOR THE INCLUSION BY MEMBER STATES OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING INFORMATION DERIVING FROM THE UNITED NATIONS. INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE INSERTED COMPULSORILY IN THE PRESS OF ALL CONTRACTING STATES. ALL PARTIES, NAMELY, TO THIS CONVENTION SHOULD AGREE TO PUBLIC INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THEM BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

"WE SHOULD, OF COURSE, PRESERVE THE FREEDOM OF COMMENT. ANY PRESS ORGAN WOULD BE PERFECTLY FREE, HAVING PUBLISHED THE FACTS AS SUPPLIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, TO COMMENT UPON THESE FACTS IN ITS OWN WAY."

MK907AED

SECOND LEAD UNESC (120)

BY FRANCIS H.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN DISAGREED SHARPLY TODAY WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA OVER PARTICIPATION BY THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE, HENRI HAUCK BROUGHT UP THE ISSUE WITH A DEMAND THAT THE WFTU BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO SIT IN OPEN AND SECRET MEETINGS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SESSIONS. HE WAS QUICKLY SUPPORTED IN THIS DEMAND BY THE SOVIET DELEGATE, NIKOLAI J.FEONOV.

PHILIP J.NOEL-BAKER, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE, AND UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE, HEATEDLY TOLD THE COUNCIL IT COULD NOT ACCEPT ONE ORGANIZATION OVER OTHER MASS MOVEMENTS WHICH MUST BE RECOGNIZED.

"IF WE ACCEPT AN ARRANGEMENT FOR ONE ORGANIZATION WE MAY HAVE TO DO IT FOR MANY OTHERS," NOEL-BAKER SAID.

AFTER HEARING THE WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO ASK THE COMMITTEE TO RE-WORK ITS DRAFT REPORT AND CONSIDER AMENDMENTS AND COMMENTS BROUGHT UP AT THIS SESSION.

30.24-3187

JOHN C. WINANT, U. S. DELEGATE EXPRESSED HIS GOVERNMENT'S GENERAL APPROVAL OF A REPORT BY A COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE BY WHICH THE WFTU AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WOULD DEAL WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

WINANT SPOKE AFTER HENRI HAUCK, FRENCH DELEGATE, ATTACKED THE COMMITTEE REPORT BECAUSE IT DID NOT GIVE GREATER VOICE TO THE WFTU IN DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

HAUCK CHARGED THE COMMITTEES WOULD HAVE THE WFTU AND SUCH AGENCIES APPROACH THE COUNCIL BY A SORT OF "KITCHEN APPRENTICESHIP."

HAUCK WAS SUPPORTED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PERU, BELGIUM, THE UKRAINIAN S. S. R., AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

WINANT SAID THE COMMITTEE REPORT COULD BE CHANGED TO REQUIRE THAT COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. THE COMMITTEE HAD SUGGESTED SUCH COMMUNICATIONS BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE REQUEST OF A COUNCIL MEMBER.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE SAID A REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE REJECTED AND REFERRED BACK TO THE COMMITTEE.

HAUCK SAID THE REPORT RAISED OBSTACLES OF EVERY KIND BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HE SAID THE REPRESENTATIVES, SUCH AS THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS WOULD HAVE TO APPROACH THE COUNCIL THROUGH COMMITTEES OR SUB-COMMISSIONS, A PROCEDURE HE CHARACTERIZED AS A SORT OF "KITCHEN APPRENTICESHIP."

"IF THE UNITED NATIONS IS TO WORK PROPERLY IT MUST OBTAIN THE HELP OF THE WORKERS ORGANIZED THROUGH THEIR UNIONS," HE SAID. "WE CANNOT ESTABLISH PEACE IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD PURELY BY A POLICY OF CHANCELLERIES. WE NEED ALSO THE HELP OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD."

HE CITED A LETTER TO THE COUNCIL FROM SIDNEY HILLMAN, U.S.REPRESENTATIVE ON THE WFTU ASKING THE RIGHT OF THE WFTU TO SIT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

PHILIP J.NOEL-BAKER, UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE, ASKED HAUCK IF HE PROPOSED TO GIVE WFTU EXCLUSIVELY THE RIGHT TO SIT WITH THE COUNCIL.

HAUCK REPLIED THAT HE HAD LIMITED HIS REMARKS TO WFTU BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO OPEN UP THE FIELD TO A DISCUSSION OF A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER AGENCIES.

SW1229PED

ADD New York (AP-UN) xxx Peace (Hartelow)

THE DEBATE RECALLED THE CONTROVERSY IN LONDON OVER THIS ISSUE AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY EARLY THIS YEAR. AT THAT TIME SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX), A DELEGATE TO THE ASSEMBLY, INSISTED THAT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BE GIVEN THE SAME PRIVILEGES AS THE WFTU, SINCE THE LATTER REPRESENTS THE CIO.

U.S. DELEGATE JOHN G.WINANT DID NOT MENTION THE AFL IN OPPOSING THE FRENCH PROPOSAL TODAY, BUT BOTH HE AND PHILIP J.NOEL-BAKER, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, ARGUED THAT IF SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR ONE ORGANIZATION THE COUNCIL WOULD BE DELUGED WITH DEMANDS FROM OTHER GROUPS FOR SIMILAR PRIVILEGES.

NOEL-BAKER MENTIONED PARTICULARLY THE AFL AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE. HE SAID THE WHOLE QUESTION HAD BEEN DISCUSSED THOROUGHLY BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE FRENCH DELEGATE, IN OPENING THE DEBATE, SAID THAT UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS THE WFTU WOULD HAVE TO APPROACH THE COUNCIL BY A "BACK DOOR" ROUTE. HE DESCRIBED THE PROPOSED ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A SORT OF "KITCHEN APPRENTICESHIP."

FEONOV DECLARED THAT THE WFTU REPRESENTED 66,000,000 WORKERS IN 56 COUNTRIES AND THAT IT "HAS A SIGNIFICANT AND SPECIAL IMPORTANCE BECAUSE OF ITS OWN SIZE AND BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS THAT IT COVERS."

HILLMAN'S LETTER, HE SAID, WAS "PERFECTLY IN ACCORD WITH THE CHARTER AND WITH THE RESOLUTION IN LONDON" DIRECTING THE COUNCIL TO MAKE PROVISIONS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

WINANT SAID HE APPROVED THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS GENERALLY, BUT OFFERED TWO SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE REPORT:

1. THAT A LIMITED NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS BE GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT ANY COMMUNICATION THEY ADDRESS TO THE SECRETARIAT WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.
2. THAT THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED TO CONSULT WITH SUCH ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE A STANDING COMMITTEE AVAILABLE TO THESE ORGANIZATIONS AT ANY TIME THE COUNCIL IS IN SESSION.

THESE PROPOSALS WILL BE CONSIDERED ALONG WITH THOSE OFFERED BY THE FRENCH DELEGATE.

BJ357PED

POLAND'S STILL-STANDING MOTION FOR AN IMMEDIATE BREAK WITH MADRID BY COUNCIL ACTION ALLEGED THAT THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT IS AN EXISTING MENACE TO PEACE. THE SUB-COMMITTEE, AFTER A MONTH-LONG INQUIRY, HELD THAT SPAIN IS A POTENTIAL THREAT AND SHOULD BE ISOLATED BY A COMPLETE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. ADD New York (AP-UN) xxx Peace (Hartelow)

POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE, RESPONDING BRIEFLY TO PARODI, SAID HE STILL FAVORED AN IMMEDIATE BREAK WITH SPAIN BUT SUPPORTED THE REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER, WITH THE HOPE OF OBTAINING UNANIMITY OF COUNCIL ACTION.

LANGE ALSO ARGUED FOR A SECTION OF THE REPORT SUGGESTING THAT THE ASSEMBLY GIVE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION TO ANY BID BY "A FREELY ELECTED SPANISH GOVERNMENT" FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.N. AFTER THE REMOVAL OF FRANCO AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCEPTABLE POLITICAL REFORMS.

V333AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY THAT LIE WOULD LEAVE JULY 4 FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IN EUROPE. HE PLANS TO VISIT OSLO, COPENHAGEN, AMSTERDAM, GENEVA AND POSSIBLY LONDON AND PARIS ON BUSINESS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

SW/TU1123AED

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE SOVIET COMMENTATOR PHILIP BARATOV DECLARED IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY THAT INDEPENDENCE WAS A WORD USED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE "IMPERIALIST DIPLOMACY" AND TO "CAMOUFLAGE EXPANSIONIST AIMS."

"ONE GETS A PRETTY GOOD PICTURE OF WHAT THE WEST MEANS BY INDEPENDENCE IF ONE CONSIDERS THE TREATY FOR THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENCE OF TRANS-JORDAN, THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TALKS IN CAIRO AND THE TALKS BETWEEN THE ANGLO-DUTCH AUTHORITIES AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC," HE SAID.

ASSERTING THAT THE BRITISH SECURED THE DIAMOND DEPOSITS OF KIMBERLEY AND THE GOLDFIELDS OF THE TRANSVAAL "DRAPED IN AN ELABORATE MANTLE OF STRUGGLE AGAINST SLAVEHOLDERS," BARATOV SAID "THE SAME METHODS WERE USED BY THE AMERICANS IN DEVELOPING THEIR SYSTEM OF NAVAL BASES IN THE PACIFIC AND IN THE CARIBBEAN."

"BUT AS ONE AMERICAN HISTORIAN HAS SAID, CUBA IS NO MORE INDEPENDENT THAN LONG ISLAND; THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO WITH ITS TWO NEGRO REPUBLICS IS NO MORE INDEPENDENT THAN NEW YORK STATE, AND NICARAGUA AND PANAMA ARE REPUBLICS AND SOVEREIGN STATES ONLY IN NAME."

TU1024AED

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-ARTHUR HENDERSON, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND BURMA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY EMERGENCY MEASURES WERE BEING TAKEN TO RESTORE ORDER IN BURMA IN THE HOPE OF ESTABLISHING A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE CROWN COLONY BY NEXT APRIL.

HENDERSON SPOKE FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN REPLY TO CRITICISM, FROM BOTH CONSERVATIVE AND LABOR MEMBERS, WHO SAID A "REIGN OF TERROR" BY LARGE BANDS OF DACOITS (GUERILLA-ROBBERS) HAS ALARMED THE POPULATION.

BJ1142PED

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-FRANCIS WILLIAMS, PRESS ADVISOR TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT GUARANTEES OF FREE FLOW OF NEWS IN AND FROM ANY COUNTRY OUGHT TO BE A CONDITION "OBDOVTIAL FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

HE TOLD THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE THAT ALL NATIONS, WHO EITHER ARE MEMBERS OR SEEK MEMBERSHIP TO THE U.N., SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO GIVE SUCH GUARANTEES.

WILLIAMS SAID FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMMON SECURITY OF THE WORLD BY DEVELOPING "A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD."

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT NEWSPAPERS' INFLUENCE HAS DECLINED "IN IMPORTANT MEASURES AND IN THE POLITICAL FIELD, LARGELY FROM "EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATION BY NEWSPAPERS ON ENTERTAINMENT VALUES."

BRENDAN BRACKEN, WARTIME MINISTER OF INFORMATION, SAID "NEWS IS UNIVERSAL--IT MUST FLOW FREELY BETWEEN COUNTRY AND COUNTRY." HE WARNED OF "POTENTIAL DANGERS IN THE INCREASINGLY CLOSE CONTACT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND PRESS" AND SAID:

"THE GOVERNMENT RETAINS COMMAND OVER MANY IMPORTANT SOURCES OF NEWS."

BRACKEN SAID NEWSPAPERMEN MUST SEE THAT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS "REMAIN GIVERS OF INFORMATION AND DO NOT TRY TO INFLUENCE" THE NEWS.

"MORE AND MORE OFFICIAL PAP IS BEING FED TO THE PRESS," BRACKEN SAID. "FORTUNATELY NO GOOD JOURNALIST NEEDS ADVICE THAT HE SHOULD KEEP THE WORLD'S LARGEST WASTEPAPER BASKET."

WILLIAMS SAID THE BIGGEST CHECK ON PROPAGANDA WERE THE CORRESPONDENTS OF "GREAT EXPERIENCE AND HIGH STATUS, POSSESSING INDEPENDENT SOURCES OF INFORMATION." HE SAID THE PRESS NEEDED "TO RECEIVE QUICKLY AND CORRECTLY THE NEWS FROM ALL THE REST OF THE WORLD AND TO BE ABLE TO SEND NEWS TO THE REST OF THE WORLD QUICKLY." HE CONTINUED:

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IN THIS MATTER, THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCIES HAVE A PART TO PLAY OF THE PROFOUNDEST IMPORTANCE. IT SEEMS TO ME MOST ESSENTIAL THAT THESE INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED BY MEN OF THE GREATEST INTELLECT AND OF THE HIGHEST STATUS, AND THERE SHOULD AT NO TIME BE ANY POSSIBILITY OR DANGER OF THESE AGENCIES BECOMING, WHETHER BY COMMUNICATIONS OR OTHER SUBSIDIES, UNDER THE CONTROL OF ANY GOVERNMENT OR ANY GROUP WHICH IS NOT DIRECTLY A NEWSPAPER GROUP CONCERNED WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE PUBLIC."

WILLIAMS DECLARED THAT ANY TENDENCY WHICH SEEMED LIKELY TO MAKE A MONOPOLY OF ONE NEWS AGENCY IN ANY ONE PARTICULAR MARKET "SHOULD BE RESISTED." HE SAID "IT IS A BAD THING" FOR ANY COUNTRY TO GET ALL ITS WORLD NEWS "FROM ONE SOURCE ALONE."

SIR KEITH MURDOCK, HEAD OF THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION, SUGGESTED A CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING NEWSPAPERMEN TO MARK "THE BEGINNING OF AN ERA OF PEACE, DEPENDENT UPON THE WORK OF A FREE PRESS OF THE WORLD."

"IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE," HE SAID, "TO CREATE A WORLD SECRETARIAT WHICH WOULD BE FOREVER ACTIVE IN SECURING A WIDER FREEDOM VITAL TO THE PROFESSION IF IT IS TO SAVE CIVILIZATION."

TU1137AED

C O R R E C T I O N

LONDON-- WILLIAMS FREE NEWS 1ST GRAF READ " TO BE A CONDITION ESSENTIAL FOR MEMBERSHIP" ETC., UXX FIXING GARBLE.

THE AP.

TU1044AED

London, June 7-(ap)-Alvary douglas frederick gascoigne, career diplomat, has been appointed british liaison officer in japan.

Prime minister Attlee said his duties were "to safeguard british interests and to maintain closest possible collaboration with gen. macarthur x x x and other british authorities in japan. "

fbg700aed/ wheelers 01112/ apr

THE TASS ARTICLE SAID "THE POPE IS GREATLY ALARMED BY THE FACT THAT, DESPITE ALL THE EFFORTS OF REACTION, INCLUDING CATHOLIC REACTION, THE MASSES ARE STEADFASTLY FOLLOWING THE TRULY DEMOCRATIC PARTIES."

"EVERYONE REMEMBERS THAT THE VATICAN NEVER DISPLAYED A SIMILAR ANXIETY DURING THOSE TRULY DARK DAYS WHEN THE DANGER OF FASCIST SLAVERY OVERHUNG EUROPE," IT SAID. "X X X EVERYONE REMEMBERS THAT AT THE TIME WHEN HITLER BEGAN TO SUFFER ONE DEFEAT AFTER ANOTHER THE VATICAN DID EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO WEAKEN THE ANTI-HITLERITE STRUGGLE BY MEANS OF PROPAGANDA IN FAVOR OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE."

TU1014AED

ADD LON (SOVIET-VATICAN) XXX APOSTATES

paris, june 7-(ap)-the mrp party said today it had not approached gen. charles degaulle with a proposal that he head the new french government.

this denial of a persistent rumor appeared to be the extent of pro made today---the fifth after the election---towards formation of a new cabi

the mrp garnered the largest number of seats in the new constituent assembly in last sunday's elections.

wh/5p wilsons 01850

Night Lead Trial

30-24-3189

Dachau, Germany, June 7-(AP)-German Sgt. Otto Wichmann testified today that sneering Col. Joachim Peiper, commander of an SS panzer regiment, ordered him to "shoot frozen, exhausted American prisoners" during the battle of the Ardennes bulge.

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Both are among the 74 SS troops on trial for their lives before a U.S. military court for murdering American prisoners during Germany's last offensive of the war.

Wichmann accused Peiper of entertaining ambitions of becoming a Fuehrer of the future fourth reich. He said SS troops, upon hearing a report of Adolf Hitler's death, were alerted to look upon the regimental commander as "one of the greatest personalities of the future fourth reich

The sergeant's blistering statement said Peiper ordered helpless American prisoners of war shot without a semblance of a trial. He asserte he was afraid he would "get a dagger in my back" because he had talked to American investigators about the colonel.

Belmont 01935 apr rm 1530

NUERNBERG, JUNE 7-(AP)-A GERMAN DOCUMENT PRESENTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY SAID THE FORCES OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC LOST 15 TO 30 MEN DAILY IN GUERILLA WARFARE AGAINST THE NAZIS IN YUGOSLAVIA IN THE WINTER OF 1942-43.

THE BEARDED CHETNIK LEADER IS NOW FACING TRIAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MARSHAL TITO ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS UNDER THE GUISE OF CONDUCTING A PATRIOTIC DEFENSE.

THE DOCUMENT WAS OFFERED AS COL.GEN. ALFRED JODL, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE GERMAN ARMY, WOUND UP HIS DEFENSE AGAINST WAR CRIMES CHARGES, AND WAS SAID TO HAVE COME FROM THE FILES OF THE GERMAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, DATED DEC. 12, 1942.

THE DOCUMENT, IN THE NATURE OF A REPORT TO A JUNIOR OFFICER, SAID:

"DOWN THERE IN THE BALKANS A CLEANUP CAMPAIGN IS UNDERWAY IN THE AREA OF JAJCE. AT (BLANK) ACROSS THE DEMARCATION LINE WE HAVE THROWN BACK THE ENEMY. HERE HE HAS ATTACKED VERY HARD AND LEFT 37 DEAD. PEOPLE ARE CONTINUOUSLY BEING ARRESTED IN BELGRADE. ONE CAN SAY THAT EVERY DAY BETWEEN 15 AND 30 MIHAILOVIC FOLLOWERS ARE BEING SHOT."

BY DON DOANE

KRONBERG, GERMANY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE COUNTESS VON HESSEN, 74-YEAR-OLD GRANDDAUGHTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA, SAID TODAY THE HOUSE OF HESSE WAS ASSURED BY U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL LAST YEAR THAT STOLEN CROWN JEWELS WORTH $1,500,000 WERE IN SAFE AMERICAN HANDS.

THE STRAIGHT-BACKED COUNTESS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HER FAMILY HAD KNOWN WHEN THE TREASURE WAS DUG UP FROM A BASEMENT FLOOR IN KRONBERG CASTLE, REQUISITIONED AS AN ARMY OFFICERS' CLUB, SEVEN MONTHS AGO.

"WE WERE TOLD THE JEWELS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE ROOM OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER AND WERE IN SAFE HANDS," SHE ADDED.

"DID AMERICANS TAKE THEM? AMERICANS WERE IN CHARGE OF THE CASTLE. WHO ELSE?"

A LATER INQUIRY BY THE HESSE FAMILY BROUGHT THE ASSURANCE THAT THE JEWELS HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN FRANKFURT, THE COUNTESS SAID. BUT WHEN HER DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, PRINCESS SOPHIE OF HESSE, ASKED FOR THEIR RETURN TWO MONTHS AGO THEY COULD NOT BE FOUND.

A TARDY ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY SAID MERELY THAT INVESTIGATION HAD DISCLOSED THE JEWELS WERE REMOVED LAST NOV. 6 FROM THE CASTLE BASEMENT, BUT ALL PERSONNEL WHO MIGHT HAVE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE INCIDENT HAD RETURNED TO THE U.S.

THE COUNTESS INTERVIEWED AT HER COTTAGE NEAR THE CASTLE SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE JEWELS -- CONSIDERED THE LARGEST ITEM IN THE FAMILY FORTUNE -- WERE INSURED.

"MY MANAGER WOULD HANDLE THAT," SHE SAID.

ALTHOUGH THE HOUSE OF HESSE STILL OWNS FOUR LARGE CASTLES "THEY ARE ALL TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS AND I HAVE ONLY THIS ONE ROOM," THE COUNTESS COMPLAINED.

"I HAVE NOT SET FOOT IN THE CASTLE SINCE THE AMERICANS CAME. WHY? THEY DON'T WANT ME."

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THE COUNTESS SAID ALL HER FAMILY, INCLUDING THREE SONS NOW PRISONERS OF WAR, HAD BEEN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY AND SHE HAD ENTERTAINED HITLER AT HER HOME EVEN BEFORE HE SEIZED POWER.

"I DIDN'T MIX IN POLITICS," SHE INSISTED BUT SHE STILL HAD PRAISE FOR "THE FUEHRER."

"HITLER DID SO MUCH GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE IN THE BEGINNING," SHE SAID. "AFTER THAT, I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED. PERHAPS HE HAD BAD ADVICE."

THE COUNTESS, A FIRST COUSIN OF THE LATE KING GEORGE V OF ENGLAND, SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED "KIND MESSAGES" FROM DOWAGER QUEEN MARY SINCE THE WAR THROUGH PRINCESS SOPHIE, WHO RECENTLY VISITED ENGLAND, BUT SAID SHE HAD NOT CORRESPONDED DIRECTLY WITH ANY OF HER ROYAL RELATIVES IN BRITAIN.

BD854AED

(5) BAD NAUHEIM--SECOND ADD LICHFIELD X X X WANT JUSTICE."

"I HAVE A SICK MOTHER," CLAIM SAID, "SHE NEEDS MY HELP AND I THINK MORE OF HER THAN I DO OF THIS CASE."

HE ASSERTED THAT HE HAD BEEN "LOCKED UP FOR TEN DAYS WITHOUT ANYONE TELLING ME THE CHARGES."

PVT.LEWIS L.KARDON OF PHILADELPHIA, STATED: "I WAS TOLD I WAS GOING TO ROT IN JAIL UNTIL THE LICHFIELD CASES WERE OVER AND THEN THEY WERE GOING TO TRY ME."

COMPLAINTS OF THE OTHER PRISONER-WITNESSES VARIED. MOST LOUDLY DECLARED THEY WERE BEING HELD IN THE STOCKADE WHILE "THE ACCUSED HAVE BEEN RUNNING AROUND FREE FOR A YEAR."

ONE SAID HE WAS "TIRED OF BEING SHOVED AROUND." ANOTHER SAID HE WAS TREATED "AS A DANGEROUS CHARACTER."

PVT.CHARLES MCGINNIS, 23, ATLANTA, GA., ASSERTED HE HAD BEEN "PICKED UP ON OPEN CHARGES AND IF I AM A CITIZEN, I'M CERTAINLY NOT BEING TREATED LIKE ONE."

OTHERS REFUSING TO TESTIFY WERE PVT.JOSEPH D.DEFELICE, NEW YORK, WHO INCORRECTLY IDENTIFIED LT.ENNIS AFTER SAYING HE KNEW HIM; SGT.SAL L.ROSS, BROOKLYN; AND PVT.ANTHONY CALEGERO, BROOKLYN.

(EDS: FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS MAY BE MADE TO READ "FOR THE SECOND TIME IN TEN DAYS SIX PRISONER WITNESSES IN THE LICHFIELD TRIALS" INSERTING NUMBER SIX)

MT916AED

EDITORS:

NAPLES--NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN, INSERT AFTER 12TH GRAF ENDING X X X IN PORTUGAL.

(THE KING HAD A PRIVATE HALF-HOUR AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS XII TONIGHT AND THEN LEFT THE VATICAN BY A BACK STREET TO AVOID POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS BY THOUSANDS OF MONARCHISTS GATHERED IN ST.PETER'S SQUARE TO GREET HIM. UMBERTO WORE THE FULL REGALIA OF A GENERAL, AND WAS ATTENDED BY HIS COURT.

(A LISBON DISPATCH SAID THE ITALIAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL HAD CALLED AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TODAY TO ARRANGE PLANS FOR RECEIVING THE KING'S FAMILY.)

WHETHER THE KING X X X 13TH GRAF.

BJ553PED

FOR NAPLES (ATT'N [illegible]) FROM ROMAN BUREAU (GEORGE SIM)

LEADERS OF THE LIBERAL AND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MONARCHIST PARTY CALLED ON DE GASPERI TO COMPLAIN THAT MANY ELECTION BALLOTS HAD BEEN THROWN OUT BECAUSE THEY WERE DEFACED.

(THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER OSSERVATORE ROMANO, REPLYING TO CHARGES ON THE MOSCOW RADIO THAT THE POPE HAD SUPPORTED THE MONARCHY, SUGGESTED THAT IF SUCH WERE THE CASE THE MONARCHY WOULD HAVE BEEN VICTORIOUS.

("IF POPE PIUS HAD REALLY SUPPORTED THE MONARCHY, IT IS PROBABLE THAT IZVESTIA (SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER) TODAY WOULD ONCE AGAIN DEPLORE THE TRIUMPH OF THE 'REACTIONARIES,'" THE NEWSPAPER SAID.)

BJ333PED

with italian

lisbon, june 7--(ap)--the italian minister to portugal calle[d] at the ministry of foreign affairs today to arrange for plans to receive the family of king umberto ii of italy. there were reports that they would be guests of the [illegible] italian born duchess of cadaval at her in the small village of sintra at the outskirts of lisbon.

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST, PROF. G.POKROVSKY, ASSERTED IN A PUBLISHED ARTICLE TODAY THAT ATOMIC BOMBS "ARE NOT YET USEFUL AS A WEAPON AGAINST LARGE ARMIES IN BATTLE FORMATION OR AGAINST WELL DISPERSED INDUSTRIAL TARGETS."

"THE DESTRUCTION MADE BY ATOMIC BOMBS IN THE JAPANESE CITIES OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI COULD HAVE BEEN DONE CHEAPER BY THE USUAL AVIATION BOMBS," HE ASSERTED.

"IN VIEW OF THE EXTREME EXPENSIVENESS IN PRODUCING URANIUM AND PREPARING PLUTONIUM, ATOMIC BOMBS CANNOT BE MASS PRMDUCED AND THUS CANNOT BE USED IN LARGE QUANTITIES."

POKROVSKY SAID THERE WAS LESS BASIS FOR BELIEVING ATOMIC ENERGY NOW COULD REPLACE, EVEN PARTIALLY, OTHER MASS RESOURCES OF ENERGY IN INDUSTRY.

"HOWEVER, ALL THIS DOES NOT REDUCE AT ALL THE PROSPECTS OF USING ATOMIC ENERGY IN THE FUTURE," HE SAID.

EZ904ED

30.2.4-3191

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM ASHKHABAD, IN THE TURKMEN REPUBLIC OF THE U.S.S.R., SAID TODAY THAT 3,200,000 POUNDS OF GRAIN HARVESTED THIS YEAR HAD ARRIVED AT GRAIN ELEVATORS THERE BY LONG CARAVANS OF CAMELS, WAGONS AND TRUCKS.

THE DELIVERIES WERE BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST OF THE 1946 HARVEST TO ANY ELEVATORS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

BY REMBERT JAMES (220)

MINSK, JUNE 7-(AP)-CONSTANTINE I.LOSTOVSKY, IN CHARGE OF DISTRIBUTIO OF RELIEF SUPPLIES IN THIS REGION, TODAY EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO UNRRA ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF BYELORUSSIA FOR 68,000 TONS OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER SUPPLIES THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED HERE TO DATE.

LOSTOVSKY SPOKE AT A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH KUZMA B.KISELEV, BYELORUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID THE COUNTRY WAS IN NEED OF TRACTORS, FATS AND OILS, AS WELL AS MACHINERY FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

"THE GERMANS DESTROYED ONE HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE BYELORUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE ARE VERY GRATIFIED BY UNRRA'S HELP AND WE HOPE THE FLOW OF GOODS WILL BE IMPROVED AND WE GET A FULL PROGRAM DURING 1946," HE SAID.

DURING THE VISIT IN MINSK AND THE VICINITY, CORRESPONDENTS FOUND THAT UNRRA GOODS WERE ALL RATIONED IN THE FOOD STORES.

FOODS INCLUDED TINNED MEATS, DRIED AND EVAPORATED MILKS, VARIOUS UNITED STATES ARMY RATIONS, TOMATO JUICE, GRAPE FRUIT JUICE AND LARD.

RICHARD B.SCANDRETT, JR., AMERICAN HEAD OF THE UNRRA MISSION TO BYELORUSSIA, SAID THE PEOPLE THERE HAD BENEFITTED GREATLY BY THE ARRIVA OF LARGE SHIPMENTS OF VEGETABLE AND OTHER SEEDS -- ENOUGH TO PLANT 3,700,000 ACRES -- IN TIME TO SOW THEM.

"WE THINK THE PROGRAM IS GOING ALONG WELL," SCANDRETT SAID, "THERE IS NO BLACK MARKET, SUCH AS UNRRA HAS HAD TO CONTEND WITH SOME OTHER COUNTRIES."

UNDER THE $61,000,000 PROGRAM, $31,000,000 GOES FOR FOOD, $15,000,000 FOR INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION, $1,000,000 FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND APPROXIMATELY $6,000,000 FOR FARM REHABILITATION, INCLUDING SEEDS.

NINE HUNDRED TRACTORS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED FO SHIPMENT BUT NONE HAVE YET BEEN SENT.

BD720AED

VIENNA, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM 30,000 TO 40,000 TROOPS FROM AUSTRIA AND WILL HAVE REDUCED THEIR OCCUPATION FORCE TO ABOUT 60,000 BY JULY, A RELIABLE AUSTRIAN SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED RECENTLY THAT ADDITIONAL TROOPS WERE BEING DEMOBILIZED. THE AUSTRIAN INFORMANT SAID 100,000 OR MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE EXPECTED TO LEAVE AUSTRIA IN THE MOVE.

THE OTHER ALLIED COMMANDERS IN AUSTRIA HAVE SOUGHT FOR MONTHS TO BRING ABOUT A REDUCTION OF OCCUPATION FORCES HERE TO EASE THE STRAIN ON AUSTRIAN ECONOMY. EVEN WITH THE HEAVY WITHDRAWAL, THE RUSSIANS ARE EXPECTED TO MAINTAIN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME NUMBER OF TROOPS HERE AS THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE COMBINED.

TU1025AED

LYNN HEINZERLING

vienna, june 7-(ap)- the austrian government tonight denied a re

published abroad and in the vienna communist newspaper volkesstimme t

russia had offered to discuss with austria --in a favorable light-- soviet confiscation of factories and other properties in austria under the russian interpretation of the potsdam agreement.

the volkesstimme said the story, published originally in the reynolds news of london, stated that the russians had proposed to take only the installations erected by the germans during their occupation of austria and to offer the austrians a fifty-fifty part in operating these concerns.

the government's statement tonight said that "the austrian government up till now has received neither orally nor in written form proposals in this precise form."

added

the austrian statement said that as the government saw "one important austrian factory after another taken over under the potsdam agreement to cover reparations claims against germany, effort had been made to enter into direct negotiations with the russians.

"it is hoped that a solution of this problem, so important to austria will be found which will fairly meet the claims of both sides," the statement said.

the dispute served to highlight the long-standing differences between the russians and the austrian government, and the russians and their allies, over interpretation of the potsdam agreements.

the russians have proceeded on the principle that properties in german hands at the time of their arrrival were subject to seizure for reparations. the other three allies have held that any properties seized by the germans after anschluss were not to be recognized as german property.

wb/615p heinserlings 2235

athens, june 7-(ap)- minister of finance demetrius helmis submitted to parliament today for approval the 1946-47 budget totaling [redacted] $313,000,000 and presenting a deficit of $34,000,000.

helmis also submitted draft laws revoking the laws passed by the first government after liberation under which internal debts and bank deposits were wiped out.

ATHENS JUNE 7-(AP)-STREAMS FROM FIRE HOSE WERE USED TODAY TO DISPERSE A CROWD OUTSIDE THE BANK OF GREECE SEEKING TO BUY GOLD SOVEREIGNS. THE DEMAND FOR SOVEREIGNS HAS BEEN HEAVY FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THE SOVEREIGNS SOLD IN THE BANK OF GREECE FOR 120,000 DRACHMA WHILE THE OPEN MARKET PRICE WAS 135,000 DRACHMA.

FZ916AED

POLICE AND TROOPS WERE GIVEN WIDE AUTHORITY. THE DECREE GAVE POLICE THE RIGHT TO ENTER PREMISES AT ANY HOUR WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT. THE DEATH PENALTY WAS STIPULATED FOR PERSONS USING ARMS IN ACTION AGAINST AUTHORITIES OR INTERFERING WITH POLICE.

ANY PERSON CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF THE LAW CAN BE HELD IN JAIL INDEFINITELY WITHOUT BOND AND WITHOUT TRIAL.

NO PARDONS, REPRIEVES OR PROBATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

MILITARY COURTS WERE ORDERED IN NORTHERN GREECE TO TRY ALLEGED VIOLATORS, WHILE CIVILIAN SUMMARY COURTS WILL PREVAIL IN SOUTHERN GREECE.

(BANDS OF ELAS, LEFTIST RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION WHICH PARTICIPATED IN GREECE'S CIVIL WAR AFTER THE LIBERATION, AND MACEDONIANS AGITATING FOR UNION WITH THEIR BRETHERN IN YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA, HAVE BEEN MAINLY ACTIVE IN THE NORTH. MOST SPECTACULAR DISORDERS IN THE SOUTH HAVE BEEN LED BY ROYALISTS.)

EZ915AED

BULGARIA

sofia, june 7-(ap)- an organization of pressmen connected with the general union of professional workers said today it would discontinue the printing of the newspaper "narodno zemedelsko znamye" because it had published "slander" against the union and the savior of the fatherland georgi dimitrov."

the newspaper is the organ of the opposition agrarian party.

pressmen on several occasions previously have refused to print unfavorable criticism of dimitrov, communist leader who was once a pressman.

wb/945p mishev 1710

30.24-3193

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 7-(AP)--DENMARK, WHICH BEGAN MINK BREEDING FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, WILL EXPORT ITS FIRST SHIPMENT OF MINK FURS, VALUED AT $150,000 WORTH, TO THE UNITED STATES BY AMERICAN AIR FREIGHT SUNDAY.

JUN 8 1948

APR LEMKOWS 01900 CCC 352P

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 7-(AP)-H.C.ANDERSON OF THE DANISH FINANCE MINISTRY ACCEPTED APPOINTMENT TODAY AS CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS BUDGETARY COMMITTEE AND WILL LEAVE FOR NEW YORK EARLY IN JULY.

-0-

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD SEND 4,000 TROOPS TO BRITISH-OCCUPIED GERMANY IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND NORWAY.

night lead mass meeting

(at a left-wing mass meeting today)

helsinki, june 7-(ap)-prime minister m. pekkala, in answer to demands for "democratization"of finland's public life, by a left-wing mass meeting today, said tonight that "most key positions [redacted] already are in democratic hands."

"if all reforms are not carried through fast enough the government should not be blamed," the premier said in a radio speech to the nation.

[redacted] of 10,000 workers the mass meeting, organized by the left wing of the peoples democratic party, called for extensive socialization, suppression of the reactionary press" and a purge of the government and army. it followed several similar demonstrations elsewhere in [redacted] this week.

the premier said [redacted] reactionary activity, "which may influence our relationship to foreign powers, had been noticeable lately but denied that [redacted] dissatisfied elements represented the "whole people."

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JUNE 7--(AP)--TEN THOUSAND WORKERS DEMONSTRATED IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE TODAY CALLING FOR EXTENSIVE SOCIALIZATION, "SUPPRESSION OF THE REACTIONARY PRESS", A PURGE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ARMY.

THE MASS MEETING, ORGANIZED BY THE LEFT WING OF THE PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY, FOLLOWED SEVERAL SIMILAR DEMONSTRATIONS ELSEWHERE IN FINLAND THIS WEEK.

JERUSALEM, JUNE 7-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID A BRITISH DESTROYER INTERCEPTED OFF TELLAVIV TODAY A SHIP CARRYING 500 ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE.

FW110PED

CAIRO, JUNE 7-(AP)-PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA SAID TODAY HE WOULD GO TO ALEXANDRIA TO TAKE PERSONAL CHARGE OF THE SITUATION ARISING FROM THE ALEXANDRIA LABOR UNIONS' DEMAND FOR A NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE TOMORROW--ENGLAND'S VICTORY DAY.

THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD ASSOCIATION AND THE YOUTH OF THE WAFDIST (NATIONALIST) PARTY BOTH ENDORSED THE GENERAL STRIKE DEMAND TODAY, WITH THE MOSLEM GROUP CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT TO "HELP THE NATION EXPRESS ITS FEELINGS AND PROTESTS AGAINST BRITAIN FOR EVADING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL DEMANDS."

THE WAFDIST YOUTH GROUP SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"WAFDIST YOUTH DECLARE A GENERAL STRIKE AND MOURNING TOMORROW AS IT IS SHAMEFUL TO DO NOTHING BEFORE CRIMES COMMITTED EVERY DAY BY THE BRITISH."

AN EDITION OF WAFD AL MISRI, THE WAFDIST ORGAN, HAS BEEN CONFISCATED BY THE GOVERNMENT. IT CONTAINED AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED: "TOMORROW, VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION IN LONDON AND MOURNING AND GENERAL STRIKE IN EGYPT."

BD652AED

1ST LEAD CHINESE (120)

DAY

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, JUNE 7 (AP)-GUNS OF CHINA'S WARRING FACTIONS WERE ORDERED SILENCED AT NOON TODAY FOR 15 DAYS OF LAST-CHANCE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, DELAYING THE PROSPECTS FOR AN ALL-OUT BATTLE IN MANCHURIA WHICH HAD THREATENED TO BREAK OUT AT ANY MOMENT.

AS THE CEASE-FIRE DEADLINE PASSED, THERE WAS NO WORD HERE AS TO EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRUCE.

IT WAS PROBABLE THAT SOME FIGHTING BETWEEN COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FORCES WOULD CONTINUE, PARTICULARLY IN SUCH AREAS AS THE ANSHAN STEEL DISTRICT WHERE THE RIVALS ARE WILDLY INTERMIXED, BUT THE THREAT OF FULL-SCALE CIVIL WAR WAS GONE AT LEAST FOR A FORTNIGHT.

NEGOTIATORS RACED TO ACCOMPLISH A PERMANENT PEACE DURING THIS BRIEF PERIOD OF GRACE. TOP COMMUNIST LEADERS FLEW TO THEIR PARTY HEADQUARTERS AT YENAN, SEEKING QUICK GUIDANCE FOR THE VITAL CONFERENCES.

ONLY THREE HOURS BEFORE THE TRUCE WAS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE, THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY BELATEDLY REPORTED TWO FURTHER NATIONAL ADVANCES IN THE NORTH: THE GOVERNMENT'S 91ST DIVISION, IT SAID CAPTURED SHUANGSHAN, 75 MILES WEST OF CHANGCHUN, JUNE 4; AND OTHER UNITS OF THE 71ST ARMY CROSSED THE SUNGARI RIVER, BELOW HARBIN, JUNE 5.

MOST OBSERVERS IN NANKING AGREE THAT THE NEW TRUCE REPRESENTS CHINA'S LAST CHANCE TO END HER 18 YEARS OF FIGHTING. IF THE TWO FACTIONS CANNOT SUBMERGE THEIR DIFFERENCES NOW, WITH MARSHALL AS MEDIATOR, THEY ARE UNLIKELY TO HAVE ANOTHER SUCH OPPORTUNITY.

THE GOALS WHICH CHIANG'S CEASE-FIRE ORDER SAID MUST BE ACHIEVED WITHIN THE 15-DAY PERIOD ARE DIFFICULT:

DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMPLETE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES; RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS--ON A FIXED SCHEDULE; AND A DETAILED PROGRAM FOR COMBINING GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST FORCES INTO ONE NATIONALIZED ARMY.

ANOTHER SHADOW HAS FALLEN ACROSS THE CONFERENCE TABLE, TOO: THE PROSPECT OF RENEWAL OF THE PROPAGANDA WARFARE WHICH ALREADY HAS CREATED MUCH DISTRUST, HATRED AND SUSPICIONS IN BOTH CAMPS. IF DIATRIBES AGAIN PREVAIL, DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEGOTIATORS WILL BE DANGEROUSLY INCREASED.

UM1211APS NM ASKT

MANCHURIAN

NANKING, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NORTHWARD ADVANCE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT ARMIES IN MANCHURIA AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS HALTED 30 MILES SOUTH OF HARBIN TODAY, THE GOVERNMENT COMMANDER FOR MANCHURIA TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT MUKDEN. THIS WAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH A 15-DAY TRUCE.

PY1000PPS NM

PRECEDE SINGAPORE INDONESIAN DAY

NANKING, JUNE 7-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH CONFIRMED TODAY THAT THE CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES HAD BEEN CALLED TO NANKING TO REPORT, AND THAT "MEANWHILE BOTH THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN LEADERS MUST BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HEAVY LOSSES OF CHINESE LIVES AND PROPERTIES THERE."

(THE CONSUL GENERAL, TSIANG CHIA-TUNG, WAS QUOTED IN SINGAPORE, EN ROUTE TO NANKING, AS SAYING INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS HAD MASSACRED POSSIBLY MORE THAN 2,000 CHINESE RESIDENTS OF JAVA.)

WANG'S STATEMENT, WHICH GAVE NO DETAILS, WAS MADE IN A GENERAL REPORT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE RESIDENT COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL.

CM919PCS

SINGAPORE, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TSIANG CHIA-TUNG, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, SAID TODAY INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS HAD MASSACRED POSSIBLY MORE THAN 2,000 CHINESE IN A 100-SQUARE MILE AREA AROUND TANGERANG IN JAVA. TSIANG IS FLYING TO NANKING TO MAKE A PERSONAL REPORT.

"I RECEIVED AN EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT OF A PREGNANT WOMAN BEING SLAIN BY CUTTING HER STOMACH OPEN AND MANY OTHERS TOO HORRIBLE TO REPEAT," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN JAVA REPORTED THAT DEATHS IN THE MASSACRE TOTALED FROM 600 TO 700.

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TSIANG SAID HE APPEALED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN JAVA TO SEND A RELIEF EXPEDITION, BUT "I AM SORRY TO SAY THAT UP TO THE TIME OF MY DEPARTURE FROM BATAVIA I RECEIVED NO DEFINITE INFORMATION THEY HAVE TAKEN ANY ACTION."

HE SAID THE INDONESIAN EXPLAINED THE MASSACRE BY ASSERTING A NUMBER OF THE CHINESE WERE DUTCH SUBJECTS AND MEMBERS OF THE DUTCH OCCUPATION FORCES.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 7-(AP)-LORD KILLEARN, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA, SAID TODAY HE DID NOT EXPECT FOOD EXPORTS FROM THAT AREA IN THE CURRENT QUARTER TO EXCEED 70 PERCENT OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE WASHINGTON COMBINED FOOD BOARDS.

30.24-3195

THE FOOD PICTURE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, AS IN CHINA, IS GRIM AND LIKELY TO GET WORSE, KILLEARN SAID. HE IS ENROUTE BACK TO SINGAPORE AFTER DISCUSSING FOOD PROBLEMS WITH PREMIER T.V.SOONG AT NANKING. HE WILL FLY TO KONG KONG SUNDAY.

PS01ACS

FIRST LEAD INDIAN (280)
BY PAUL MASON

NEW DELHI, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BELIEF GREW THROUGHOUT INDIA TODAY THAT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PLAN FOR A FEDERATED UNION OF INDIA, HAD REMOVED THE MOST FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO SOLVING INDIA'S 150-YEAR-LONG QUEST FOR INDEPENDENCE.

TYPICAL OF THE PRESS COMMENTS ON LAST NIGHT'S MOSLEM LEAGUE COUNCIL ACTION IN APPROVING THE CABINET PROPOSALS -- WHILE REITERATING THE LEAGUE'S "UNALTERABLE" INSISTENCE FOR EVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE OF PAKISTAN -- APPEARED TO BE THAT IN THE BRITISH-OWNED NEW DELHI STATESMAN THIS MORNING.

CAPTIONED "MOVING FORWARD," THE PAPER'S LEADING EDITORIAL ENUMERATED SEVERAL RECENT EVENTS WHICH IT TERMED FRESH ADVANCES TOWARD A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT, AND THEN SAID:

"NOW THE GREATEST AND MOST POSITIVE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ALL, THE COUNCIL OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, THE PARLIAMENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AS MR. (MAHOMED ALI) JINNAH PROUDLY CALLS IT, HAS IN A DECISIVE MANNER AGREED TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSALS."

JINNAH, THE LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT, WAS DIRECTED BY THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT TO NEGOTIATE AT ONCE WITH VICEROY LORD WAVELL FOR MOSLEM PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERIM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUGGESTED IN THE BRITISH PLAN.

JINNAH, SILVER-HAIRED, MILITANT FOUNDER OF THE LEAGUE, PROVIDED A TIPOFF TEN DAYS AGO TO LAST NIGHT'S VOTE WHEN HE TOLD A GROUP IN SIMLA: "WE MUST STOP QUARRELING."

HE RE-EMPHASIZED THAT POINT AGAIN WEDNESDAY IN HIS OPENING DAY ADDRESS BEFORE THE COUNCIL AND IN THE SAME SPEECH HE REMINDED THE 400-PLUS DELEGATES THAT "DELAY IS NOT GOING TO BENEFIT EITHER THE BRITISH OR THE HINDUS."

JINNAH'S GENERALLY CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE SURPRISED MANY OLDER HEADS BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE LEAGUE. THESE QUICKLY RECALLED THAT ONLY RECENTLY JINNAH WAS PROMISING CIVIL WAR AND BLOODSHED IN THE EVENT HIS CHERISHED GOAL OF PAKISTAN WAS NOT ACHIEVED.

THE COUNCIL FOR THE LEAGUE, WHICH CLAIMS TO SPEAK FOR 90,000,000 MOSLEMS IN INDIA, SAID ITS APPROVAL LAST NIGHT OF THE CABINET PLAN WAS "PROMPTED BY ITS EARNEST DESIRE FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION, IF POSSIBLE, OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM," BUT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO ADVISE SECESSION OF MOSLEM GROUPS FROM ANY FEDERATION RESULTING FROM THE PLAN.

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, A LEADER OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, INDIA'S OTHER MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY, PREVIOUSLY HAD SPOKEN APPROVINGLY OF THE BRITISH PROPOSALS, AND A SPOKESMAN FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREMOST PRINCES OF INDIA SAID THE PRINCES ALSO WERE "QUITE WILLING TO COME INTO THE FRAMEWORK OF AN INDEPENDENT INDIA."

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE COUNCIL, BY ALMOST UNANIMOUS VOTE, SAID THE LEAGUE "IS WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE CONSTITUTION-MAKING MACHINERY PROPOSED X X X IN THE HOPE THAT IT WOULD ULTIMATELY RESULT IN ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPLETE SOVEREIGN PAKISTAN AND IN THE CONSUMMATION OF THE GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE FOR THE MAJOR NATIONS, MOSLEMS AND HINDUS AND ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE INHABITING THIS VAST SUBCONTINENT."

THE COUNCIL FOUND THAT "THE BASIS AND FOUNDATION OF PAKISTAN ARE INHERENT" IN THE BRITISH PLAN, BY VIRTUE OF ITS REFERENCE TO "COMPULSORY REGROUPING" OF SIX PROVINCES IN WHICH THE MOSLEMS CLAIM A DOMINANT MAJORITY, AND REJECTED OTHER PORTIONS OF THE PLAN INVOLVING THE LEAGUE'S PAKISTAN DEMANDS.

MK322AED

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE PRO-BRITISH NEWSPAPER STATESMAN, COMMENTING EDITORIALLY ON THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PROPOSALS; SAID "PRACTICAL GOOD SENSE HAS PREVAILED."

THE PRO-LEAGUE MORNING NEWS, DECLARING THAT THERE WOULD BE MANY IN MOSLEM QUARTERS WHO WOULD FIND THE DECISION DISAPPOINTING, ASKED MOSLEMS TO "PLACE IMPLICIT TRUST IN THEIR LEADERS".

BD509AED

TOKYO, JUNE 7-(AP)-A DELUX HOSPITAL TRAIN WHICH THE 361 ST STATION HOSPITAL USES TO GATHER UP SICK SOLDIERS FROM ALL ISLANDS OF JAPAN IS GIVING GIS SOME SURPRISES AND THRILLS WITH ITS SUPER ACCOMMODATIONS AND FOOD.

THE TEN-CAR TRAIN, COMMANDED BY LT.CHARLES E.BUNGARD, 4345 FOURTH ST., NW, CANTON,OHIO, IS COMPLETE WITH SHOWERS, FOUR PATIENT CARS WITH COMFORTABLE BERTHS, AND AN OBSERVATION CAR WITH A RADIO-PHONOGRAPH, BOOKS AND GAMES.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED CHIEF COOK PFC.GEORGE W.YOKLEY, T.1, CHUCKEY,TENN.

HOSPITAL PERSONNEL ROTATE ON STAFFING THE TRAIN. THEY INCLUDE CAPT. DALE S.RAINES, 644 LOCUST ST., TERRE HAUTE,IND.; LT.HELEN M.OSMAN, CARLISLE,PA.; STAFF SGT.RAYMOND G.SCHULTZ, GREER,OHIO, AND T/5 ROBERT A. BEALS, PINE RIVER,MINN.

"THIS IS PARADISE. I COULDN'T BELIEVE IT WHEN THEY BROUGHT ME ABOARD," SAID T/5 VERNON HOOTS OF WEST SALEM,N.C., A PATIENT ON A RECENT TRIP FROM NORTHERN KYUSHU.

"THE LAST TRAIN I WAS ON IN LUZON WAS A STRING OF BOX CARS," OBSERVED T/4 ARTHUR W.BAKER, 611 SENECA ST., OIL CITY,PA. "THIS IS MORE LIKE IT."

"I'LL BE HOME FOR THE NEXT HUNTING SEASON," SAID PVT.JAMES H.MADISON OF MURDOCK,MINN. "THIS IS A GOOD WAY TO TRAVEL FOR A START."

THE FOOD, WHICH HE "REALLY STOWED AWAY," APPEALED TO PFC.JAMES C. WIGGINS, BOX 311, CALAX,VA., AS IT DID TO PFC.WAYMAN C.MILAN, 801 ILLINOIS AVE., COLLINGSVILLE,ILL., WHO NOTED "YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN ME PUT DOWN THAT CHICKEN."

OTHER PATIENTS ON THE KYUSHU RUN INCLUDED: EDWIN E.FORSTON, 3 CABOT AVE., GADSDEN,ALA.; CLAY GREGG, 403 GLENDALE ST., JACKSON,MISS.; ERMAGE S.BUTLER, RT.3, MOULTREE,GA.; HEGIA BURROW, RT. 5, HUNTSVILLE,ALA. AND WENDALL E.CAYTON, 123 FIFTH ST., DAYTON,KY.

FJ615ACS

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TOKYO,JUNE 7-(AP)-COL.WALTER G.DONALD OF WASHINGTON,D.C., WHO SERVED AS FISCAL OFFICER IN THE ORDNANCE OFFICE IN WASHINGTON THROUGH MOST OF THE WAR, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY.

COL.FRANK J.SACKTON, 6167 CALDWELL AVE., CHICAGO, WAS GIVEN AN OAK CLUSTER TO THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR ORGANIZI G AND LEADING THE 33RD DIVISION FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO ITS JAPANESE OCCUPATION MISSIONNNN.

FJ603ACS

TOKYO,JUNE 7-(AP)-HARUSHIGE KAWAKAMI, FORMER GUARD AT TOKYO'S KAWASAKI PRISON CAMP, WAS CHARGED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY WITH ATROCITIES AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR AND ORDERED TO TRIAL IN YOKOHAMA.

KAWAKAMI'S VICTIMS INCLUDED, THE CHARGES SAID, PFC.FRANK RUBIA, OF FT.THOMAS,KY.; PFC.RONALD O.MCMAHON, 4358 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO, AND CPL.DONROY J.SAFREAU, LYLE,S.D.

LT.JAMES D.RODNETT, BOLIVAR,N.Y., WILL HELP PROSECUTE.

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FJ606ACS

TOKYO,JUNE 7-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SHINGO TSUDA, PROMINENT OSAKA TEXTILE MANUFACTURER, HAD BEEN FREED. TSUDA WAS ARRESTED LAST SPRING FOR INVESTIGATION.

DS343APS NM

Indian

London, June 7-(AP)-Reuters agency reported from Bombay today that a committee of the chamber of princes, rulers of numerous states in India, announced today that the general opinion of its members "seemed to in favor" of accepting the British proposals for an independent India.

The Moslem league approved the plan yesterday. The dominant congress party is the only one of three major elements in India which is yet to announce acceptance or rejection of the proposal.

williams 01716 Reu rm apf 1220

TOKYO, JUNE 7-(AP)-RESTORATION OF HORYUJI BUDDHIST TEMPLE, OLDEST IN JAPAN AND ONE OF THE OLDEST WOODEN STRUCTURES IN THE WORLD, WILL BE CONCLUDED WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AT A COST OF 8,000,000 (H) YEN ($533,333).

THE TEMPLE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN 606 A.D.

DR.CUTO ITO, PROMINENT JAPANESE ARCHITECT WHO ANNOUNCED RENEWAL OF THE WAR-INTERRUPTED PROJECT, SAID MANY OF THE 31 BUILDINGS WITHIN THE 30-ACRE TEMPLE COMPOUND ALREADY HAD BEEN DISMANTLED AND TREATED. NONE WAS DAMAGED BY THE WAR.

DS340APS

HIROHITO (300)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

CHIBA,JAPAN, JUNE 7-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO PUBLICLY SHOOK HANDS WITH AN AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER TODAY. AWED JAPANESE SAW THE UNUSUAL EXCHANGE AS THE EMPEROR ARRIVED HERE ON THE FINAL LEG OF HIS LONGEST MEET-THE-PEOPLE TRIP.

LT.COL.FREDERICK J.STEVENSON, EL PASO,TEX., MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CHIBA PREFECTURE, WAS WAITING AT THE RAILROAD STATION WHEN THE EMPEROR STEPPED OFF A SHINY MAROON COACH OF HIS IMPERIAL TRAIN.

STEVENSON SNAPPED HIS MILITARY POLICE ESCORT TO ATTENTION, SALUTED THE EMPEROR, THEN EXTENDED HIS HAND IN GREETING. THE EMPEROR GRASPED IT.

EARLIER IN HIS TWO-DAY SWING AROUND BOSO PENINSULA--THE "KITCHEN OF

30.24-3197

TOKYO"--HIROHITO DROVE ALONG STREETS PACKED WITH BANZAI SHOUTING PEOPLE TO VISIT UMEKICHI SEKINE, KEEPER OF INUBO LIGHTHOUSE.

STILL UNACCUSTOMED TO GETTING OUT AMONG THE POPULACE, HE SHOWED LESS NERVOUSNESS THAN YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, WHEN HE SLOGGED THROUGH HEAVY MUD TO WATCH FARM WORKERS PLANTING RICE SPROUTS IN FLOODED PADDIES.

HE PUT IN A BUSY DAY. HE INSPECTED CHIBA PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL STATION, TOURED THIS BOMB-DAMAGED FISHING CENTER, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, HEARD PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION, AND WENT INTO THE COUNTRY TO TALK WITH FARMER KAN YUASA.

HE SPENT SOME TIME AT KOSEI DORMITORY, ONCE OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NOW OPERATED AS A REPATRIATION CENTER. WALKING THROUGH PLAIN WOODEN BARRACKS, HE ASKED BRIEF QUESTIONS.

THE REPATRIATES SAID THEY HAD COME FROM THE PALAUS, TINIAN, ROTA, FORMOSA. THEY RAISED BOTH HANDS IN BANZAIS FOR THE MAN WHO ONCE COULD COUNT THOSE ISLANDS AMONG HIS EMPIRE.

IN MID-AFTERNOON, THE EMPEROR LEFT FOR TOKYO PALACE IN HIS BIG BLACK LIMOUSINE TO END A TRIP OF MORE THAN 200 MILES ON WHICH HE WAS SEEN BY 200,000 TO 300,000 JAPANESE. HIS AIDES SAID THERE WOULD BE ANOTHER SUCH TRIP SOON.

MEANTIME, IN TOKYO, THE CABINET DECIDED ON A "GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SOCIAL ORDER" ON FOOD, LABOR CONTROL OF PRODUCTION, AND DEMONSTRA-O TIONS, BUT WITHHELD DETAILS UNTIL GENERAL MACARTHUR CAN REVIEW THE MEASURES.

TOKYO--FIRST ADD HIROHITO XXX THE MEASURES. (TOP ON AAAP)

THE EMPEROR HAD AN AMERICAN MP ESCORT THROUGHOUT HIS TOUR OF THE CHIBA AREA. PFC.GERALD GAUL, 19, GRAND SPRINGS,MICH., AND SGT. LLOYD ZINNER, 20, BOONE,IOWA, WALKED ALONGSIDE AS HIROHITO RECEIVED BOWS AND CHEERS OF THOUSANDS AT A CHINA SHRINE OVERLOOKING THE CITY.

NEARNY WERE 2ND LT.HARRY M.BELL, MONROE,LA., AND T/5 HERBERT L. GILL, LAKELAND,FLA.

FJ616ACS NM

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FUKUOKA,JAPAN, JUNE 7-(AP)-THIRTY-NINE SECOND GRADE PUPILS STRUCK-AND WON.

REBELLIOUS BECAUSE THEY RESENTED THEIR TEACHERS' DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES GROWN IN THE SCHOOL GARDEN, THEY USED SPORTS EQUIPMENT ONE RECESS WITHOUT ASKING PERMISSION. THE TEACHERS DISAPPROVED -- WITH SLAPS.

THEIR FEELINGS AND POSTERIORS BRUISED, THE CHILDREN STALKED OFF.

THE TEACHERS VISITED THE CHILDREN'S HOMES, APOLOGIZED, AND ASKED T PUPILS TO RETURN. THE CHILDREN DID.

DS519APS NM SPOT

MANILA, JUNE 7-(AP)-GOV.PABLO ANGELES DAVID OF PAMPANGA PROVINCE TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD ORDERED HUKBALAHAP GUERRILLAS IN THAT HOTBED OF AGRARIAN UNREST TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS WITHIN 10 DAYS.

DAVID SAID HE HAD REJECTED AN OFFER OF PROVINCIAL HUK LEADER EMILIO CORTES TO LAY DOWN THEIR GUNS "UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS." HE ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS "NOT COMPROMISING WITH LAWLESSNESS."

HE SAID 100 HUKS HAD GIVEN UP THEIR ARMS AND HAD BEEN PROMISED GOV-ERNMENTAL PROTECTION AGAINST REPRISALS.

PRESIDENT ROXAS TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WOULD RECOMMEND PAYMENT OF 1,000 PESOS ($500) TO THE FAMILIES OF MILITARY POLICE KILLED IN THE GUERRILLA CLASHES.

DS731APS NM

HE QUOTED BRIG.GEN.E.J.MCGAW, OF AFWESPAC OPERATIONS, AS TELLING HIM: ADD DONALD (EDITORS) XXX OUTFIT

"THEY'LL MAKE SOLDIERS OF ALL OF YOU AT THE 86TH AND THAT'S WHAT YOU ALL NEED."

LT.CORNELL QUOTED MCGAW AS ACKNOWLEDGING THAT SOME CENSORSHIP BY THE COMMAND VIOLATED A WAR DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE COVERING ARMY NEWS-PAPERS. BUT CORNELL ALSO SAID "THE STAFF HAD MADE MISTAKES TOO."

STAFF MEMBERS SAID THEY HAD APPEALED TO CONGRESSMEN TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED GAGGING.

LT.GEN.WILHELM D.STYER, AFWESPAC COMMANDER, WAS NOT AVAILABLE

IN WASHINGTON, SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA), LAID BEFORE THE SENATE YESTERDAY A PROTEST FROM CORP. DONALD LAWDER, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE PACIFICAN, AND SAID HE WOULD ASK THAT SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON GIVE IT HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION.

HE SAID HE WOULD ASK THE SECRETARY "TO SEE TO IT THAT THE INTEGRITY OF ALL THE STAFF MEMBERS OF THIS NEWSPAPER IS NOT IMPAIRED BY ANY IMPROPER EFFORT AT CENSORSHIP OR CONTROL BY ARMY AUTHORITIES."

GW1240AES

buenos aires, june 7 - (ap) - andrew j. higgins, new orleans

JUN 8

industrialist, comparing president juan d. peron's social justice program with that of president roosevelt's new deal in the united states, said today that both presidents were interested in aiding "the forgotten man."

a special guest of peron during the new argentine president's inauguration last tuesday, higgins said in an interview he was convinced peron "not only wants, but solicits the friendship of the united states."

scoffing at charges that peron is a dictator, higgins declared that peron was elected by a majority of argentines in a free election and is "being acclaimed every day in the streets by a majority of argentines."

higgins criticized the united states' foreign policy toward argentina, saying that "washington does business every day with real dictators elsewhere than south america, while failing to admit that argentina's president is a real democrat chosen by the free will of MOST argentines."

asserting that argentina, next to the united states and canada, is the strongest country in the western hemisphere, higgins said that "it is unthinkable that the united states should talk about western hemisphere solidarity without the friendship of argentina."

higgins leaves tomorrow for the united states.

#

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF MEXICANS ABROAD ASKED PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO TODAY TO DEMAND SOVEREIGNTY OVER SANTA CATALINA AND EIGHT OTHER ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA, WHICH THEY CLAIMED WERE LEGALLY MEXICAN TERRITORY.

THE ISLANDS, ORIGINALLY SPANISH TERRITORY, ARE PABELLONES, SAN MIGUEL, SANTA ROSA, SANTA CRUZ, ANACAPA, SANTA CATALINA, SANTA BARBARA, SAN NICOLAS AND SAN CLEMENTE.

-30-

~~POLO BUENOS AIRES (120)~~

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-RUSSIA'S DECISION TO REESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA CAME AS NO SURPRISE TODAY TO THE SOVIET PUBLIC.

EVER SINCE THE SOVIET TRADE MISSION REACHED ARGENTINA MAY 11, THE CONTROLLED SOVIET PRESS HAS BEEN PUBLISHING ACCOUNTS OF FRIENDLY TREATMENT ACCORDED RUSSIA BY ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS. ARGENTINA WAS REPRESENTED IN THESE ACCOUNTS AS REGRETTING THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD BEEN ISOLATED DIPLOMATICALLY SINCE 1917 AND AS DESIRING THAT RELATIONS BE REESTABLISHED.

A COMMENTARY PUBLISHED YESTERDAY IN IZVESTIA SAID THE SOVIET UNION FAVORED ARGENTINA'S EFFORTS TO END THE DIPLOMATIC RIFT.

THE MOSCOW RADIO INFORMED THE SOVIET PUBLIC LAST MIDNIGHT THAT RELATIONS HAD BEEN RESUMED, AND A JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WAS PUBLISHED WITHOUT COMMENT TODAY IN THE MOSCOW PRESS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARGENTINE MISSION WILL ENLARGE THE SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC COLONY, HICH ICLUDES COLOMBIA, URU

DIPLOMATIC COLONY, WHICH INCLUDES COLOMBIA, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA. MISSIONS ALSO ARE EXPECTED SOON FROM BRAZIL AND CHILE.

BD612AED

CLR615AED 80NEXT

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JUNE 7-(AP)-THIS TERRITORIAL C METROPOLIS TODAY EMPLOYED A.J.KOENIG AS CITY MANAGER, AS AUTHORIZED BY THE VOTERS IN AN APRIL ELECTION AFTER A WINTER OF POWER SHORTAGES AND NUMEROUS OTHER DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY THE FAST-GROWING AND OVER-CROWDED CITY.

KOENIG WAS FORMERLY CITY MANAGER OF JACKSON, PONTIAC AND PLYMOUTH, MICH.; ATKINSON, WIS., AND WILMETTE, ILL.

JG439PCS

FIRST LEAD ROSE

DAY

MONTREAL, JUNE 7-(AP)-DR.RAYMOND BOYER TESTIFIED AT THE FRED ROSE CONSPIRACY TRIAL TODAY THAT HE APPLIED TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SOON AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II FOR ASSIGNMENT TO MOSCOW AS AN UNPAID OBSERVER, BUT NEVER RECEIVED A REPLY.

A WEALTHY CHEMISTRY LECTURER FORMERLY ON THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, BOYER HIMSELF FACES CHARGES UNDER THE OFFICIAL SECRET ACT. LIKE ROSE--A COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT--BOYER IS

1946

30-24-3199

ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC WERE ASKED TO LEAVE THE COURTROOM AFTER BOYER HAD GIVEN PART OF HIS TESTIMONY AND JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE, PRESIDING JUDGE, ALSO ASKED NEWSMEN NOT TO PUBLISH A GOOD PORTION OF THE TESTIMONY THEY HAD HEARD.

THE 39-YEAR-OLD CHEMIST SAID THAT IN LATE SEPTEMBER OR EARLY OCTOBER, 1939, HE HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO DR.E.H.COLEMAN, CANADA'S UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE VOLUNTEERING HIS SERVICES IN MOSCOW.

HE SAID HE WROTE THAT HE HAD OBSERVED FIRST HAND THE GROWTH OF FASCISM IN EUROPE AND FELT THAT THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION DEPENDED ON THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

BOYER SAID HE HAD WRITTEN ALSO THAT HE HAD COME IN CONTACT WITH COMMUNIST LEADERS AND ENJOYED THEIR CONFIDENCE TO SOME EXTENT, BUT HE HAD NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE SAID HE WANTED NOT REMUNERATION, AS HE WAS FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT, AND NO DIPLOMATIC STATUS.

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HE RECEIVED NO REPLY TO HIS LETTER, HE SAID.

BOYER, CALLED TO THE WITNESS BOX BY THE CROWN, THEN SAID THAT IN JUNE, 1940, HE HAD ASKED DR.OTTO MAASS, HEAD OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT, IF HE COULD WORK AS A CHEMIST IN TH WAR ESFORT.

SPECIAL FEDERAL PROSECUTOR F.PHILIPPE BRAIS THEREUPON REQUESTED THE PRESS NOT TO REPORT BOYER'S SUBSEQUENT TESTIMONY AND THE PUBLIC WAS ORDERED TO CLEAR THE COURTROOM. A FEW MINUTES LATER THE REQUEST EXTENDED TO THE PRESS AS WELL.

THE DEFENSE CONCLUDED ITS TWO-DAY CROSS-EXAMINATION OF IGOR GOUZENKO, STAR PROSECUTION WITNESS.

THE 27-YEAR-OLD WITNESS, FORMER CODE CLERK IN THE SOVIET EMBASSY AT OTTAWA, TESTIFIED UNDER DEFENSE QUESTIONING THAT ALL HE KNEW ABOUT THE GROUP OF PERSONS INDICTED WITH ROSE AS ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS TO DELIVER WARTIME SECRETS TO RUSSIA, WAS GLEANED FROM DOCUMENTS HE TOOK FROM THE EMBASSY LAST SEPTEMBER.

HE SAID HE HAD NOT MET ANY OF THEM, ROSE INCLUDED, AND ADDED THAT HE HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES AS DESCRIBED OR SUGGESTED BY THE DOCUMENTS.

RESUMED

JUN 8 1946

WITH MONTREAL

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 7-(AP)-HAFIS SALICH, CONVICTED HERE IN 1939 OF SELLING NAVAL INTELLIGENCE TO A RUSSIAN AGENT, WAS PARDONED TODAY UNDER A GENERAL AMNESTY ORDER FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS ISSUED LAST CHRISTMAS EVE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY RONALD WALKER ANNOUNCED.

WALKER FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF SALICH'S HONORABLE DISCHARGE SHOWING THREE YEARS AND TWO MONTHS' ARMY SERVICE, AND A $10,000 FINE WAS REMITTED.

SALICH WAS GRANTED MILITARY LEAVE AFTER SERVING TWO YEARS AND NINE MONTHS OF A FOUR YEAR PRISON SENTENCE AT MCNEIL ISLAND. HE WAS CONVICTED OF SELLING NAVY SECRETS, WHILE ATTACHED TO THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, TO MIKHAIL NICHOLAS GORIN, SOVIET TOURIST AGENT HERE.

JQ923PCS NM

WASHINGTON JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NAVY HAS CONSTRUCTED A TINY ROBOT LABORATORY IN THE NOSE OF A GIANT ROCKET AND PLANS TO DRIVE IT 100 MILES HIGH TO SEND BACK SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND INVENTIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FIRST FLIGHT WILL BE JUNE 27 AT THE WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, LAS CRUCES,N.M., WHERE OTHER ROCKET TESTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

HE FLYING LABORATORY WILL SEEK ANSWERS TO "SOME OF THE MOST BAFFLING PROBLEMS ABOUT THE UNIVERSE," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. IT IS EXPECTED TO REACH THE LOWER AREAS OF THE IONOSPHERE WHICH LIES FROM 50 TO 300 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

SOME OF THE THINGS TO BE STUDIED ARE THE COSMIC RAY, ELECTRONS, AND HIGH ALTITUDE RADIO AND RADAR TRANSMISSION.

SCIENTISTS WILL BE STATIONED AT MANY OBSERVATION POINTS WITH EQUIPMENT TO TRACK THE ROCKET IN ITS SIX-MINUTE FLIGHT. THEY WILL RECORD THE DATA IT RADIOS BACK TO EARTH.

LATER THE ROCKET FLIGHTS MAY BE EXTENDED INTO SPACE ALMOST DOUBLE THE 100 MILES PLANNED FOR THE FIRST ONE.

"THE JUNE 27 TEST WILL BE BUT THE FIRST STEP IN A LONG RANGE RESEARCH PROGRAM TO BRING BACK FROM THE UNKNOWN REGIONS OF THE UPPER

ATMOSPHERE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE THAT MAY OPEN UP NEW FRONTIERS TO MANKIND," REAR ADMIRAL H.J.BOWEN, CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND INVENTIONS, SAID.

ARMY ORDNANCE ENGINEERS WILL COLLABORATE WITH THE NAVY, AND ARMY MEN WILL LAUNCH THE MISSILE.

AFTER JUNE 27 A ROCKET WILL CARRY A ROBOT LABORATORY INTO SPACE ABOUT ONCE EACH WEEK, UNDER PRESENT PLANS. THE ROCKETS ARE PATTERNED AFTER V2 PARTS CAPTURED IN GERMANY BUT THE NAVY HINTED THAT IT NOW HAS A MEANS OF SENDING ROCKETS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE GERMANS.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS BUILT INTO THE "WAR-HEAD" IN THE NOSE OF THE ROCKET WILL INCLUDE DEVICES FOR RECORDING TEMPERATURE AND THE PRESSURE OF RAREFIED GASES.

THERE WILL BE A TINY SPECTROGRAPH, WHICH ANALYZES THE SUN'S RAYS AND RECORDS THEM ON FILM. BECAUSE OF THE HEIGHT WHICH THE ROBOT WILL REACH, THE SCIENTISTS BELIEVE THIS SPECTROGRAPH WILL RECORD RADIATION THAT HUMAN BEINGS NEVER HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBSERVE.

THERE ALSO WILL BE A SMALL COSMIC RAY TELESCOPE EQUIPPED TO DETECT AND COUNT COSMIC PARTICLES.

BECAUSE BIOLOGISTS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ARE STUDYING THE EFFECT OF RADIATIONS FROM OUTER SPACE ON ORGANIC LIFE, THE ROCKET ALSO WILL CARRY CONTAINERS FILLED WITH CAREFULLY SELECTED SEEDS. THESE WILL BE TOSSED OUT AT GREAT HEIGHTS AND RECOVERED LATER AND STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF RADIATION IN THE HIGHER SPACES.

EG745PES

JUN 8 1946

Royalists Charge Fraud In Italian Election

ALLIED STUDY OF BALLOTS IS DEMANDED

Demonstrations Subside After Two Are Killed In Naples Area

J. McKNIGHT

Rome, June 8 (AP)—A monarchist leader charged today there had been fraud in the plebiscite in which Italy chose to be a republic and demanded Allied review of [illegible] voting that doomed the reign of King Umberto II.

Monarchist demonstrations meanwhile, subsided today in Rome, Naples and Palermo after two deaths and a score of injuries had been reported in Naples. Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior, declared the entire country was quiet.

Chief Justice Giuseppe Pagano disclosed this afternoon that late arrival of some returns would delay over Sunday the Supreme Court certification of the election, and it appeared that the Italians would have to wait two or three days for formal proclamation of the republic. Interior officials put the republic 2,011,000 votes ahead of the monarchy.

"Infinite Number Of Protests"

Tullio Benedetti, head of the National Monarchial Union, in letters to Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief Allied commissioner, and to Allied diplomatic missions in Rome, declared "an infinite number of protests" were being received "about the gravest electoral frauds designed to make the outcome in favor of the republic."

He asked Allied review of "all the electoral material" reaching the Supreme Court prior to formal declaration of the republic, saying he based his demand on the "Allies' guarantee of the regularity of the elections."

There was a slender possibility that the high court might call for another plebiscite, but this was regarded by political and judicial circles as highly unlikely.

Umberto Cautions Followers

A strong message from King Umberto to his followers in Naples urging them to refrain from public displays was credited with having helped pacify that southern stronghold of the Savoys. Umberto dispatched the message through Royal Household Minister Falcone Lucifero.

In an apparent move to discourage Rome demonstrators, the King left the uptown Quirinale Palace, goal of yesterday's marchers here, for a villa outside Rome to await the end of his brief reign.

The delay of the provincial prefects in getting their returns to Rome served also to delay Umberto's departure for Portugal to join Queen Marie José and their four children in exile.

Will Stay With Duchess

[A Lisbon dispatch said the Queen would arrive tomorrow afternoon and would stay at the house of the Italian-born Duchess Cadaval on the outskirts of Lisbon.]

The King was awaiting the installation of the republic, so that there would be no break in the executive power he exercised for 23 months as lieutenant general of the realm and for one month as King.

A plane was waiting at Ciampino airport, outside Rome, to take off for Lisbon within an hour after the ceremonies proclaiming the republic, sources close to the royal household said.

Ceremony In "Wolf" Hall

Next week's ceremony, to which the general public will be admitted on a "first come, first served" basis, will take place in the ornate "Hall of the Wolf" of Monte Cittorio Palace, where Italy's Chamber of Deputies sat until Benito Mussolini dissolved it.

At the moment that the Chief Justice announces a republican victory, the monarchy's legal existence ceases.

Thereafter Premier Alcide de Gasperi is expected to call at the Quirinale Palace and, as interim provisional President pending meeting of the new Constituent Assembly June 24, receive the executive powers from the King.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said there was "a good probability" that official returns of the plebiscite that ousted the House of Savoy would reach the Supreme Court in time for a proclamation tonight.

A spokesman for the royal house said Umberto, "extremely tired by yesterday's audiences and demonstrations," was resting at a villa near Rome but would return to the capital if the ceremony of the "transfer of powers" is held today.

King Will Not Attend

The spokesman said Umberto would not attend the ceremony but would receive official notification of the end of his brief reign probably from Premier Alcide de Gasperi. Umberto would then leave for Portugal by plane either tonight or early tomorrow.

The King had a half-hour audience with Pope Pius last night.

There were no reports of new rioting this morning. In yesterday's monarchist demonstrations in Rome and Naples, federal police said, two persons were killed and about 20 injured. The royalists were dissatisfied with the results of the plebiscite.

HUMBERT READY TO LEAVE ITALY

Rome, June 8 (AP)—Ceremonies formally proclaiming the Italian Republic may be held in Rome late today, after which King Umberto II will leave Italy for voluntary exile in Portugal.

Britons By Millions Mark Victory Day In London Fete

R. LANDSTROM

London, June 8 (AP)—Britons, overflowing by the millions into London, celebrated the Empire's formal Victory Day today with the biggest jubilee since the accession to the throne by King George VI.

The foremost spectacle—a 9-mile-long procession of military might and civilian defense typifying Allied unity in the war—drew ovations from the great throngs for the Royal Family, members of the Labor Government, Winston Churchill, combat commanders and plain fighting men and women.

Nations Not Represented

The unity of the occasion was marred, however, by the absence of official Soviet, Yugoslav and Polish participation. Those governments had said earlier that they would not send contingents.

But a small group of Polish airmen marched on its own with the RAF and the flags of Russia, Yugoslavia and Poland flew with those of other allied nations along the mail.

Small detachments of United States airborne troops, bluejackets and Marines marched in the procession and a handful of American flyers led the air forces of other nations. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, and Brig. Gen. F. A. Hart, representing the United States Army, Navy and Marines, led the motorcade of Allied commanders.

A huge gathering of people from every part of the kingdom held fast for hours of tedious waiting from a cool, cloudy dawn through two hours of the parade itself, and broke up shortly after 1 P.M. in a steady rain.

The celebration continued tonight with a program of fireworks, a water spectacle and illumination of historic buildings.

The night fireworks display gave the city great brilliance. Crowds assembled in the rain-drenched mall, and the King, Queen and two pincesses appeared on a balcony of Buckingham Palace to acknowledge their cheers. A great "V" formed by searchlights lighted the sky over the palace.

Casualties Over 4,000

More than 4,000 casualties were reported by hospitals and police between 6 A.M. and 2 P.M., most of them fainting cases but 65 were described as more serious.

This, along with the absence of generally sustained enthusiasm, was taken as indicating the strain and depletion caused by the war. A British army officer remarked that "a lot of them apparently think it is not quite proper to let themselves go."

But there was spontaneity in the cheers of the crowd. Some of the loudest cheers were for Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, the dominion and colonial troops, the Women's Land Army, air-raid personnel, farmers and miners.

MILLIONS HAIL LONDON'S BIG VICTORY FETE

JUN 9

Normal Life at Virtual Standstill as Nation Honors Heroes.

PARADE NINE MILES LONG

R. LANDSTROM

300 R. A. F. Planes Stage Air Show—Celebration to Go On Far Into Night.

London, June 8 (A. P.).—The normal life of London came to a virtual standstill for nearly five hours today while millions of persons cheered a nine-mile-long parade of war victors representing the British Empire and most of its Allies.

The Victory Day observance was organized primarily to pay tribute to the contributions of every dominion and colony and to honor the battle brotherhood of the United Nations. The parade reached the peak of its form along the famous Mall before Buckingham Palace. There the Royal Family, Cabinet and parliamentary statesmen and other dignitaries took the salute.

Men and women of some thirty lands marched or rode past in war vehicles. At the conclusion, 300 R. A. F. planes swept low while the crowds yelled and waved.

Not Represented.

Among all the wartime Allies, only three nations were not represented: the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Poland. These had notified the British Government earlier that they would not send contingents. A small group of Polish airmen who had flown with the R. A. F. appeared with Britain's flyers, however.

Although the flags of those countries were not borne in the procession, they were flown conspicuously from poles along the Mall and displayed prominently on public buildings and in the streets.

The parade, leading off a victory celebration which will continue until long past midnight, presented impressively the story of man power and weapons that defeated the Axis.

Prime Minister Attlee and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, both wearing medals, rode together in an open carriage. In the following carriage were Prime Ministers W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa.

Throngs gathered along the route early and remained packed in the streets through the afternoon. They lunched on sandwiches, cakes and bottled tea.

First aid was given in field stations set up in the parks to hundreds of men, women and children unable to stand the strain of hours of waiting in the jam. At least fifty persons were carried away in the Mall alone between 8 A. M. and midday.

Great Crowds Orderly.

The police reported the biggest crowds in Whitehall, around Buckingham Palace and on the edge of Hyde Park. All were "quiet and very orderly."

Long before the parade started, the Mall was thick with people who had passed the night patiently waiting. There were old women in chairs, women with infants in arms and street vendors, who did a land office business.

Many of the more exuberant spirits danced to the music of mouth organs and accordians. In the midst of the confusion two sailors casually rigged up hammocks on trees.

During the night camp fires glowed in the darkness; some brewed tea on portable stoves; tents were pitched. As in blackout days strangers slept huddled close together—and were stepped on occasionally by careless walkers. Those who did not try to sleep played cards—or listened to impromptu music.

More Than a Homeland Affair.

As darkness faded women proceeded to tidy themselves up with powder puff and lipstick. One woman with three small children, broke out a folding washstand and with soap and water scrubbed her brood.

All along the line — among hordes of [illegible] on the sidelines and [illegible] pomp and purple of the reviewing stand—it was apparent that one major purpose was to make the celebration more than a homeland affair.

The appearance in the parade of generals, admirals, soldiers and sailors representing Great Britain and twenty-seven dominions, colonies and allies indicated that the Government's wish to honor not only the empire's contribution to the war effort but that of brothers in arms of other lands.

U. S. Force Marches.

Among those who wheeled into formation were about 130 Americans—Army, Navy and Marine Corps, led by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Admiral H. Kent Hewitt and Brig.-Gen. Franklin A. Hart, who were assigned to the foremost Allied vehicles.

It was a day of tribute also to those who fought the battles of London, Coventry, Plymouth, Hull, Southampton and Liverpool. The marchers included air raid wardens and factory workers—and even two bemedaled Alsatian dogs who had found buried persons in the blitz wreckage.

U.S. Mid-East View Puzzles Britain

R. WHEELER

London, June 8 (AP)—Britain is perplexed by accusations of dalliance in implementing the Anglo-American report on Palestine and by American failure to consider the Middle East as a whole, a Whitehall spokesman said today.

Officially there has been distressed, regretful silence on American congressional criticism of procedure on Palestine. But in diplomatic quarters the British viewpoint is that the Jewish problem is one panel of a much larger picture.

While handling the Palestine issue gingerly, British leaders simultaneously are seeking a satisfactory agreement on future protection of the Empire lifeline through Suez.

Compromise With Egypt

This involves a compromise with Egypt on the use of British armed forces in event war became imminent. Britain hopes that other Arab states may influence Cairo.

London lists these efforts in support of Arab goodwill, the spokesman said:

The proposed British withdrawal from India; the imminent withdrawal from Egypt; the agreement with the French to quit the Levant; independence for Trans-Jordan and adherence to pledges to the Senussi tribesmen of Libya against any return to Italian rule.

May Aid Settlement

These gestures, he said, may help smooth a settlement on Palestine as well, if advocates of immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine will refrain from rocking the boat.

In any event, Whitehall takes the position that Washington's support is essential in approaching a settlement on Palestine, with joint pressure on the Jews to disarm necessary as a preliminary to British negotiations for similar disarming of the Arabs.

British Call Yugoslavia Tension Not Dangerous

Doubt Plan of Military Action to Enforce Trieste Demands

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today Great Britain regards the situation in Yugoslavia as tense but not dangerous.

Commenting on reports from Belgrade that public notices had been posted for registration of all officer groups, the spokesman said that tension undoubtedly existed and was expected to continue at least until Premier Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) returned from Moscow and until the four-power conference of Foreign Ministers reconvened in Paris June 15.

The Foreign Office, however, does not believe that Yugoslavia contemplates any military action to enforce its demand for Trieste, the spokesman said.

Mufti Escapes From France; Inquiry Starts

A. I. GOLDBERG

Arab Chief Slips Away as Extraordinary League Session Gets Under Way

PARIS, June 8 (AP).—An information officer of the French Foreign Ministry said tonight that the Haj Amin El-Husseini, fifty-three-year-old exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, had left France, but the time of his departure and his destination were not disclosed.

The Mufti's reported departure coincided with the opening today in Bludan, Syria, of an extraordinary session of the Arab league. It was expected the meeting will declare the opposition of 40,000,000 Arabs to the British-American inquiry committee's report on Palestine, which recommends the immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to the Holy Land.

The Mufti has been living in France as a free citizen under the protection of the French government, although he was accused of pro-Axis sentiments during the war.

Departure Investigated

The Surete Generale, highest police authority in France, was reticent concerning the Mufti's departure, profesing ignorance of his movements. The Foreign Ministry informant said, however, that the police were making an inquiry into the circumstances of the Mufti's departure. Many in the Arab world have been looking forward to his return to the Eastern Mediterranean to lead in its dispute over the Palestine issue.

The French government denied two months ago that the Mufti was being held a prisoner in France, although repeated attempts to reach him for a statement were rebuffed. Another attempt was made to reach him today at Rambouillet, about thirty miles southwest of Paris, where he has been living in seclusion. But a government official said that "in the present situation, it would be impossible to allow an interview." This official gave no hint that the Mufti had left France.

Leader of Arabs' Fight

On June 3, the Mufti appealed in a message from Paris to the people of the Arab world "to stand firm" in opposition to Zionism. Jamal El-Husseini, the Mufti's nephew, said at Jerusalem, however, that the message gave no indication of the Mufti's possible intention to return soon to the eastern Mediterranean.

For years the Mufti has led the Arab struggle for independence for Palestine and against a national home there for the Jews. He was banished from Palestine for anti-British activity in 1937 and since then has found havens in Syria, Italy and France.

Delay Likely in Choice Of New French President

R. C. WILSON

Socialists Cool to Mediating Between Reds and M. R. P.

PARIS, June 8 (AP).—Reluctance of the Socialist party to mediate differences between the Communists and the Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.) parties was seen as a factor which may delay choice of a new provisional French President for at least the next ten days.

The moderate M. R. P. won the most seats in the recent election of a new Constituent Assembly, which will choose the new president, but the Socialists hold the balance of power between the M. R. P. and the Communists, the second largest group.

Still another factor tending to delay choice of a president was the difficulty in finding a limited program for the new Assembly on which all three parties can agree. The most ticklish point is the wage increase demand by the 6,000,000 members of France's two largest trade unions.

The atmosphere may be clarified after a Socialist congress tomorrow, an M. R. P. meeting Monday and a Communist council session next Saturday. The new Assembly will hold its initial session on Tuesday.

MISSION EN ROUTE TO U. S.

PARIS, June 8—(AP) A Hungarian government delegation, headed by Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy, arrived here today by plane from Budapest enroute to the United States.

SECRETARY TELLS ABOUT HITLER FATE

Woman Gives Details About Fuehrer's Marriage To Eva Braun

R. O'REGAN

Nuernberg, Germany, June 8 (AP).—A dark-haired German beauty who consoled Adolf Hitler in his last days is being escorted here from Berchtesgaden by Allied agents to appear before the international military tribunal, it was learned authoritatively today.

Intelligence officers said 31-year-old Mrs. Gerda Christian, Hitler's personal secretary from 1939 until the collapse of the Third Reich, would be held as a possible witness in the war crimes trial of Hitler's henchmen.

Was in Bomb Shelter

The officers said Mrs. Christian, wife of Air General Eckhart Christian, himself an Allied prisoner, was arrested secretly last year and questioned for possible clues to Hitler's fate. She was released in the spring and went to the village near Hitler's mountain retreat.

During questioning she insisted Hitler was dead and that he had ordered the cremation of his body. As his secretary she stayed in the Reichschancellery bomb shelter with him until the last moment and thus was able to fill in gaps in the story of the Führer's marriage to Eva Braun and their deaths. She said she believed Eva Braun proposed the macabre marriage ceremony.

"Hitler did not think of personal things at that time and Eva Braun seemed to be very happy about the marriage, despite the circumstances," Mrs. Christian was quoted. The intelligence officers continued:

Ceremony Strictly Secret

The ceremony was strictly secret. Suddenly, in midafternoon April 28, 1945, Mrs. Christian and another secretary were called to see Hitler.

"We had to wait a little while and then Hitler and Eva Braun appeared together with Martin Bormann and Dr. (Paul Joseph) Goebbels," she said.

Hitler's now-missing deputy and his Propaganda Minister were the only witnesses.

"Eva pointed to the wedding ring she wore," Mrs. Christian said, and her gesture was understood. The secretary said she congratulated Hitler and shook hands with him and his bride.

Party Lasts Through Night

Despite the battle for Berlin raging above them, the six sat down for a wedding breakfast. The party went on through the night. Hitler never mentioned any of his failures or mistakes, but chatted about the "good old times" and his earlier success.

However, he vowed never to become a Russian prisoner and said "I will shoot myself first."

The morning after the party, Mrs. Christian saw the first omen of the suicide pact with Eva. The Fuhrer's dog, Blondie, was poisoned The secretary said she saw the dog being carried out.

Two days after the marriage, Mrs. Christian had lunch with Hitler. His bride was not present.

"He appeared quiet and did not speak about his intentions," she said.

30. 24 - 3201

Hitler Ordered Slaying of All Allied Flyers

THREEDY

Keitel Says He Refused to Comply; Tells of Fuehrer's Rage as End Drew Near

Nuernberg, June 8 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, in the last days of the crumbling Reich, ordered the summary slaying of every Allied flyer who bailed out, but Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel asserted he "would be damned" if he'd issue such an order, the International Military Tribunal was told today.

A picture of Hitler's frenzied rage over the heavy bombing attacks on Berlin was given in statements of German officers who spent the final month with the Führer in his Berlin shelter.

Luftwaffe's "Cowardice"

The statements were introduced by counsel for Keitel and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl and corroborated by Major Herbert Buechs, *Luftwaffe* adjutant assigned to Hitler's headquarters.

Hitler accused the *Luftwaffe* of cowardice in its refusal to kill Allied flyers and accused it of having an agreement with the British and American air forces for mutual protection, the documents stated. He ordered all bomber crews then in prison camps slain, but never signed such a decree, so the order was never carried out.

When advised of Hitler's attitude, Keitel was reported as saying to a group in the bunker:

"I'll be damned if I'll issue such an order. . . . Has he finally gone completely mad?"

Buechs's testimony wound up the week's deliberations of the tribunal, which prepared to take up the defense of the seventeenth defendant, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, on Monday.

Textbook By Schirach?

Meanwhile, American officials said that Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach's belated condemnation of his one-time ideal, Adolf Hitler, might become a textbook for the new generation of German youth.

They said the builder of the *Hitler Jugend* had asked that his courtrom repudiation of Hitler be circulated among young Germans in an effort to right some of the wrongs he said he committed in teaching them to follow Nazi ideals.

American officials said the idea was under consideration and might become another aid toward re-educating German youth.

G. I.s Agree to Talk On Lichfield Cruelty

P. DOANE

12 Who Refused Before to Testify Against Officer

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 8 (AP).—Twelve American soldiers who had refused on two previous occasions to testify in the Lichfield trials today volunteered to return to the witness stand and tell their stories of cruelties allegedly suffered while prisoners in the guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

The announcement that they were willing to testify was made during the trial of Lieutenant W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N Y., who was charged by the prosecution with "trying to influence prosecution witnesses."

No explanation was given in court of why the witnesses changed their minds, but one, Sergeant Saul L. Russ, 61 East Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, said outside the courtroom he had decided that he wanted to do what he could to see that Ennis get what he deserves."

Private First Class Arthur B. Duncan, of Elizabethtown, N. C., testified the guards were instructed by Ennis to beat prisoners.

Duncan, a former Lichfield jailer awaiting trial on cruelty charges, was asked whether "you are under the impression that if you can lay the blame on the officers that you might be exonerated for what you have done."

"No," Duncan replied, "but I want people to know that we were carrying out orders. I thought we would be court-martialled if we didn't carry out those orders."

12 Lichfield GI's Change Minds, Will Testify

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 8 (AP)—An eleven-day-old "strike" of prosecution witnesses in the Lichfield trials ended suddenly today, when twelve soldiers who previously refused to testify before courts-martial volunteered to take the stand.

They said they would tell their stories of alleged cruelties suffered at the hands of guards while imprisoned in the United States Army stockade at Lichfield, England.

No explanation was given in court for their change of mind.

One witness, Sgt. Saul L. Russ, of Brooklyn, told reporters outside the court, "I wanted to do what I could to see that Ennis gets what he deserves." He referred to Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., currently on trial.

Ennis's "Fraternizing"

Shortly before the strike ended the prosecution had accused Ennis of "trying to influence prosecution witnesses."

"I ask the court that Ennis be instructed to remain away from the barracks and mess halls of witnesses," said the prosecutor, Capt. Charles Sheppard, of Deland, Fla. "I object to the accused going down and fraternizing with them and trying to influence prosecution witnesses."

The military court announced it would "disregard these intimations of improper conduct" until proof was offered. None was given.

Lone Witness Recalled

Only one of the nineteen witnesses who previously defied a court order to testify for the prosecution was recalled to the stand in today's brief court session, but the prosecution announced twelve of them had "voluntarily" offered to talk if recalled.

The strike, which yesterday cut short the prosecution's case against Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, for lack of witnesses, was based on complaints by the witnesses against "army injustices." All the strikers are confined in the guardhouse on what some called "tumped-up charges," while defendants "run around here free," some complained.

One witness said yesterday he would not talk until the trials were transferred to the United States "which beyond doubt is the only place justice will be done."

But that witness, Aubrey L. Richey, of Birmingham, Ala., was named among those now willing to testify.

Offered "No Inducement"

Russ testified he saw Ennis's method of punishing prisoners.

"No," he declared firmly when asked by defense attorneys if he was offered any inducement or had any conditions imposed for his agreement to testify. He was halted by the court when he attempted to explain why he changed his mind.

The only other witness heard today was Pfc. Arthur B. Duncan, of Elizabethtown, N.C., a former Lichfield jailer who is awaiting trial on cruelty charges. Duncan testified guards were instructed by Ennis to beat prisoners.

Court-Martial Either Way

"Are you under the impression that if you can lay the blame on the officer you might be exonerated for what you have done?" a defense attorney asked him.

"No," Duncan insisted. "But I want people to know that we were carrying out orders. I thought we would be court-martialed if we did not carry out those orders."

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G. I. WITNESSES AGREE TO TALK

End Strike Against Telling of Lichfield Brutality.

P. DOANE

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 8 (A. P.).—A strike of prosecution witnesses in the Lichfield brutality trials ended suddenly today, when twelve soldiers who refused previously to testify before courts-martial volunteered to take the stand. They said that they would tell their stories of alleged cruelties suffered at the hands of guards while imprisoned in the United States Army stockade of Lichfield, England.

No explanation was given in court for their change of mind.

One witness, Sgt. Saul L. Russ of 61 East 57th street, Brooklyn, told reporters outside the court that he had decided "I wanted to do what I could to see that Ennis gets what he deserves." The eleven-day-old strike ended during the trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., on charges of mistreating prisoners.

Disregards Intimations.

Shortly before the strike ended the prosecution had accused Ennis of "trying to influence prosecution witnesses."

"I ask the court that Ennis be instructed to remain away from the barracks and mess halls of witnesses," said the prosecutor, Capt. Charles Sheppard of Deland, Fla. "I object to the accused going down and fraternizing with them and trying to influence prosecution witnesses."

The military court announced it would "disregard these intimations of improper conduct" until proof was offered. None was given.

5th German Girl Killed In Army Men's Rooms

Frankfurt, June 8 (AP)—A 17-year-old German girl was found shot through the head Thursday in an American enlisted man's billet near Bad Kissingen, the Army announced tonight. She was the fifth German girl to die in soldiers' quarters within a month.

The theater provost marshal said the girl—an employé of the American Red Cross—was alone at the time of the shooting and "is alleged to have shot herself."

The girl, Doris Krath, was found on the second floor of billets used by enlisted men of the 3d Battalion of the 15th Infantry Regiment at Mellrichstadt, near Bad Kissingen.

Corporal Absent

According to the official report, the girl went to the billets looking for Corporal Woodrow M. Kemp, whose home address was not given. Kemp was away at the time, the report said.

She then entered the room of Private Richard E. Chappell, where she apparently shot herself through the head with a .45-caliber pistol, the report said. She died instantly from one shot. The pistol was found beneath her body.

Did Not Know Girl

The Army said Chappell, whose home address also was said to be not available, did not know the girl personally.

The army's criminal investigation department agents were reported still investigating the girl's death.

Three of the German girls who have died in American soldiers' quarters in Germany—one of whom was pregnant—were said officially to have committed suicide in despondency over the scheduled return of American officers to the United States. One was killed accidentally.

GERMANS TOLD OF U. S. AID

Our Food Supply to Zone in May Exceeded 60,000 Tons

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—The American Military Government announced tonight that more than 60,000 tons of food had been provided during May by the United States for the civilian population of the American occupied zone of Germany, making a grand total of 563,000 tons provided by the United States to support the German civilian ration since last July.

This recapitulation featured a recently undertaken campaign through the American press and radio facilities here to show the German people what efforts the United States is making to feed Germany and the world—a fact of which the German masses, by and large, are ignorant.

Because the Russians control the majority of the Berlin press, for instance, more publicity is given to food shipped into Berlin from the Russian zone than to the greater food imports from the United States.

The May supplies provided by America included 45,000 tons of wheat, died peas and beans imported directly from the United States and 15,000 tons of Army and civil affairs food stocks released here.

In addition, ten shiploads of wheat flour and corn totaled 65,000 tons, are being unloaded or are en route.

Asks U. N. to Take Over

BERLIN, June 8 (AP).—The Berlin chapter of the American Veterans Committee today adopted a resolution for submission to the A. V. C. national convention at Des Moines later this month urging that responsibility for Germany's occupation "be ultimately assumed by the United Nations."

D. P., German Policeman Slain

HEIDELBERG, Germany, June 8 (AP).—A displaced Pole and a German policeman were killed Thursday in a shooting near Regensburg which started when three Poles were halted for a routine road-check, the United States 3d Army announced today.

Two German policemen were wounded. One Pole was arrested and the third escaped.

KIN OF GOEBBELS FOUND IN U. S. ZONE

Wolfratshausen, Germany, June 8 (A. P.).—The mother, sister and brother-in-law of Paul Joseph Goebbels have been found, living near here in the village of Icking, American Military Government officers announced today. They said the family fled Berlin shortly before its fall in the spring of 1945 and had been living in the village under the name of Biebichs.

The officers declared that Katharine Goebbels, 79-year-old mother of the former Nazi Propaganda Minister; his sister, Mrs. Maria Kimmich, 39, and her husband, Max, 50, fled Berlin in violation of Goebbels's orders to stay and commit suicide. All are under investigation.

FRESH RIOTING FOLLOWS NEW GREEK DECREE

L. CHARLES

Death Ruled For Action Against The State; 198 Slain Since April 1

Athens, June 8 (AP)—New disorders were reported in Greece today in the wake of the pro-monarchy Government's drastic decree providing death sentences for action against the state, and the Communists charged in a formal statement that the step could lead "only to civil war."

The Ministry of Public Order, asserting that 198 persons, including seventeen gendarmes and three soldiers, had been slain in armed attacks since April 1, said roaming bands of Communists had created a "desperate situation in the Edessa district of western Macedonia in new outbreaks."

Twelve Communists, alleged to have been planning to re-establish the outlawed EAM-KKE police force, were arrested in Athens last night, the ministry added.

Premier Backs Decree

Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, in support of the decree which establishes summary courts empowered to pass death sentences on anyone using arms against soldiers or the police, declared the Government "could no longer tolerate such a state of terrorism on the part of the enemies of the state. It has been clearly shown that these actions constitute high reason against the fatherland and cannot go without punishment."

The Leftist-dominated General Confederation of Labor asserted that the new decree was "a revival of fascism and the Government is unloosing an open Fascist attack against the workers."

The Communists' formal statement said that execution of the new emergency measures could lead "only to civil war" and also charged the action was "fascism."

Eight Mayors Resign

In addition to the 198 persons slain since April 1, said the Ministry of Public Order, fourteen gendarmerie stations underwent armed attack and three were set on fire by the Communists.

The military said all traffic among eight villages in the Edessa district of western Macedonia and southern Yugoslavia had been halted by marauding bands of Communists and autonomists. All eight mayors have resigned, and local authorities have sent telegrams to Athens describing the situation as "desperate," the Ministry added.

The Phlorina-Edessa-Kastoria triangle near the southern Yugoslav border, where most of the orders were reported, was scribed recently by an Allied observer as "Greece's trouble spot."

Greek Reds Sound Civil War Threat

L. CHARLES

Athens, June 8 (AP)—The Communist party declared in a formal statement today that implementation of the royalist Government's decree imposing death penalties for actions against the state could lead "only to civil war."

In a similar statement, the Leftist-dominated General Confederation of Labor called the decree "a revival of fascism" and added that "the Government is unloosing an open Fascist attack against the workers."

The Ministry of Public Order, meanwhile, said roaming bands of Communists had created a desperate situation in western Macedonia. The statement said twelve Communists were arrested last night in Athens and charged with planning to re-establish the outlawed police force of the Communist KKE and the Leftist EAM (National Liberation Front).

The Ministry issued figures showing that 198 persons, including 17 gendarmes and three soldiers, had been killed in armed attacks since April 1. In the same period, the statement charged, fourteen gendarmerie stations were attacked and three were set afire by Communists.

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Romanian Liberal Assails Reply to Anglo-U.S. Notes

Says Cabinet Didn't Consider Answer About Elections

BUCHAREST, Romania, June 8 (AP).—Mihai Romniceanu, Liberal member of the Romanian Cabinet, said last night that his party was unable to recognize the validity of the government's replies to American and British protest notes in connection with the holding of free elections in the country.

Mr. Romniceanu said the Romanian government's replies had not been considered beforehand by a full Cabinet meeting, and the first knowledge he had of them was when they appeared in the press yesterday together with the Anglo-American notes.

The American-British notes protested that Romania had failed to give satisfactory assurances of its intention to hold free elections. Publication of the notes came twelve days after their delivery.

[At Washington, Friday, the State Department said Romania had informed the United States it was anxious to hold national elections and had already published a draft law providing for balloting. The department said the Romanian reply was unsatisfactory.]

BELGRADE DENIES MOBILIZATION CALL

Belgrade, June 8 (A. P.).—Foreign press reports of a general mobilization of Yugoslav troops have been denied by the Government.

An official statement yesterday in the Government bulletin Tanjug said that the reports were "published in close connection with the coming conference of the Big Four to impede the formation of agreement and avert a just decision on claims of Yugoslavia (to Trieste)."

["Reliable sources" in Rome were quoted June 4 by the London Daily Mail's Rome correspondent as saying that Belgrade newspapers had carried an announcement of general mobilization.]

The Belgrade press published notices recently calling for registration of all officer groups but qualified observers said this registration does not constitute mobilization.

60,000 Eggs Flown to Prague

PRAGUE, June 8 (AP).—Sixty thousand hatching eggs arrived here by plane today, a gift from the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association to Czechoslovakia. The Agriculture Department cabled official thanks to Illinois Governor Dwight H. Green.

Rain Ends Peril Of Drought for Russian Wheat

R. JAMES

Soviet Regime Prepares to Halt Bread Rationing, Open New Food Stores

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP).—Heavy rains during the last five days have broken the drought that threatened harvests throughout the great wheat producing areas of the southern Ukraine and northern Caucasus, and in the vicinity of Moldavia, Romania, the Soviet news agency, Tass, said today.

Ukranian officials, and members of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration mission to the Ukraine had said that continuation of the drought would have brought disaster to the wheat, on which millions of Russians depend for their daily bread.

Meantime, an article in the Soviet government organ, "Izvestia," said that "in preparation for the liquidation of the rationing system in bread, flour, meal and macaroni" thousands of new food stores had been ordered made ready for opening by September. A total of 1,500 such shops must be ready for opening in the Ukraine and 400 in Byelo-Russia, the article declared.

The new five-year plan provides for an end to rationing of all types before 1950, and at the last session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) it was announced that the government hoped the end of bread rationing would be attained this autumn.

Foreign correspondents who visited Kiev last week were told there that rain would change the situation entirely in regard to spring wheat, probably resulting in a near bumper crop.

The winter wheat crop, which is now nearing the harvest stage, probably also will be affected favorably, but not enough to increase the yield to any great extent. During ordinary years the winter wheat crop is more important than the spring crop.

Soviet Agronomist T. D. Lysenko forecast an exceptionally big potato crop this autumn if farmers in southern regions of Russia cultivate their fields properly. He said he based his belief on predictions of unusually heavy rains in the south during July and August.

T. D. Lysenko, an agronomist, forecast an exceptionally big potato crop this fall if farmers in southern Russia cultivated their fields properly. He said he based his belief on predictions of unusually heavy rains in the South during July and August.

Tass Hears Chinese Use Jap Troops

Moscow, June 8 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 5, said today it had been learned from reliable sources that the Chinese Government was using armed Japanese units to fight Communist troops.

The dispatch also said former Japanese scouts were working for the Chinese secret police and the Chinese intelligence service.

The Soviet news agency added the report that "some officials of the Japanese secret police serve various American agencies in China."

Troops In Field

Tass said more than 4,000 armed Japanese troops were reported operating under their own officers but under Chinese over-all command near Tsincheng and 10,000 others around Taiyuan.

"A considerable portion of Japanese troops, who, prior to the Japanese surrender, were in Shantung province and the Tsitntsien area, were included in the Chinese Army," the dispatch continued.

"The same thing took place in Hupeh province. A large number of Japanese are among the troops of Gen. Yen Hsishan and some of his regiments consist of two battalions of Chinese and one battalion of Japanese, while there are Japanese instructors in battalions consisting of Chinese.

"Several Japanese are injected into each element of Yen Hsishan's 1st Mounted Army and a number of Japanese officers are occupied in commanding posts."

New Food Shops Ordered

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP)—An article in Izvestia said today that "In preparation for the liquidation of the rationing system in bread, flour, meal and macaroni," thousands of new food stores had been ordered made ready for opening by September.

Fifteen hundred such shops must be ready for opening in the Ukraine and 400 in White Russia, the article declared.

The new five-year plan provides for an end of rationing of all types before 1950. At the last session of the Supreme Soviet it was announced that the Government hoped the end of bread rationing would be attained this fall.

Moslem Rioters Hurl Grenades In Alexandria

9 Wounded in Anti-British Demonstration; Premier Forbids General Strike

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 8 (AP).—Nine persons were wounded by hand grenades as anti-British rioting flared in Alexandria tonight for the second time in twenty-four hours, bringing the day's casualty toll to one dead and nineteen wounded.

A demonstration here, coinciding with London's Victory Day celebration, was arranged by the Moslem Brotherhood to dramatize Egypt's protest over the delay in the evacuation of British troops from the country.

Egyptian soldiers and police attempted to disperse the demonstrators. Grenades were thrown from the crowd, injuring eight Egyptian soldiers and a civilian.

Two grenade explosions last night injured four British soldiers and seven Egyptians, but the government suppressed a general strike called for today to protest the evacuation delay.

The four British soldiers were hurt when a hand grenade was tossed at them outside the Mustapha Kemal barracks about midnight. An explosion of grenades found in a basket behind the British barracks at Ramleh wounded the Egyptians. Two other British soldiers were beaten, the Army said.

Two small demonstrations broke out in Alexandria during the morning, but Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha invoked firm measures against the strike called by labor unions, the Moslem Brotherhood and the Wafdist (Nationalist) Youth Organization.

The Premier, who has banned demonstrations during negotiations with Britain for revision of the 1936 treaty of alliance, acted yesterday to prevent the strike called to coincide with Britain's celebration of Victory Day.

One union leader said labor leaders were taken by police to the Alexandria governorate late last night and threatened with jail unless they agreed to work and to urge workers to stay on their jobs. He said Sidky Pasha told foremen of factories, streetcars and buses to discharge any employee failing to report for work this morning.

Blasts Injure 11 On Strike Eve In Egypt

Alexandria, Egypt, June 8 (AP)—Eleven persons, including four British soldiers and seven Egyptians, were injured in two explosions here last night on the eve of the date set for an anti-British general strike.

The soldiers were injured when a missile believed to have been a grenade was thrown at them just outside Mustapha Kamel Barracks about midnight.

The Egyptians were hurt in the explosion of grenades found in a basket behind the British barracks at Ramleh.

British headquarters said two British soldiers were beaten in the disturbances, which developed after the Government had banned the strike.

Reserves Patrol Streets

Despite the strike call, which was issued by the Alexandria labor unions, the Moslem Brotherhood and the Wafdist (Nationalist) Youth in protest against the presence of British troops in Egypt, shops remained open and there was no immediate interruption of communications and transport services.

Police reserves and Egyptian Army squads patrolled the streets of Alexandria and Cairo, and other unusual precautions were taken to maintain order.

Many Egyptians Detained

The strike date coincided with a celebration in London commemorating the end of World War II.

Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha banned demonstrations, in a communiqué issued yesterday.

In both Alexandria and Cairo large numbers of Egyptians were detained at police stations. Those taken into custody in Cairo included members of the Wafdist Youth.

A Government spokesman in Alexandria said the situation there this afternoon was "under control."

Labor Leaders Threatened

One union leader in Alexandria said labor leaders were taken by police to the governorate late last night and threatened with jail unless they signed documents agreeing to work and to urge workers to stick to their jobs.

The same source said Sidky Pasha told foremen of factories, streetcars and busses to discharge any employé failing to appear for work.

There were two small demonstrations in the morning. Two civilian cars and a truck were burned in Mohamed Ali Square in the center of Alexandria, and there was a similar disturbance in the Anfoushy district.

Police and Egyptian army and navy units guarded foreign establishments.

Arab Unity Could Clear Palestine, Leader Says

Bludan, Syria, June 8 (AP)—Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Arab League secretary general, said tonight that unity of the Arab world could clear Palestine of "the criminals of humanity—colonizers—wherever and whoever they may be."

Azzam Pasha, opening an extraordinary session of the league to consider the Palestine problem, spoke briefly to 30 top-flight diplomats from eight Arab countries, and then called for an immediate secret meeting.

The session, scheduled to last a week, was expected to declare formally that 40,000,000 Arabs are united in their opposition to application of the British-American report on Palestine which calls for the immediate admission to the Holy Land of 100,000 Jews.

8-Nation Arab Parley Studies Palestine Issue

Bludan, Syria, June 8 (AP)—Top-flight diplomats from eight Arab countries gathered at this mountain resort today to launch a week-long Arab League session which was expected to declare formally that 40,000,000 Arabs are united in their opposition to application of the British-American report on Palestine.

Shukeri Kuwatli, Trans-Jordan Foreign Minister, called the first session to order.

Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, of Cairo, League secretary-general, said Palestine was the only subject definitely on the agenda. He added, however, that Arab rulers had asked for a report on other matters now facing the Arab world.

Palestine's delegation here is headed by Jamal Effendi Husseini, chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, and Ahamed Shukairy, director of the Arab office.

IMMIGRANTS ARE DETAINED

Jewish Group Of 470 Taken At Sea Termed Illegal

Haifa, Palestine, June 8 (AP)—After fifteen days at sea in a storm-tossed, single-masted sailing vessel, 470 illegal Jewish immigrants arrived at Haifa Port today under escort of a British destroyer. They were intercepted south of Ascalon and transferred to the motor vessel Haviva Reik.

Badly sunburnt and many in a weakened condition from the rough voyage, the European refugees were herded by armed British soldiers onto a convoy of waiting busses and taken to Athlit Detention Camp, where they may be released later and charged against future Palestine immigration quotas.

Ten Expectant Mothers

There were ten expectant mothers among the passengers, most of whom were Greek. Some were from Hungary, Romania and Poland.

Bernadut Alberto, spokesman for the refugees, said he could not divulge where the ship started from or where the group was organized because "there will be plenty more coming the same way." He added that "until something is done about getting refugees from Europe there will be illegal immigrants."

Alberto said the vessel first was sighted by an airplane and then soon after by a British warship "tried to stop us."

"We went on and did not pay any attention," he continued. "They were shooting at us with rifles from the deck."

Picked to Form Siam Cabinet

BANGKOK, Siam, June 7 (Delayed) (AP).—The Siamese Parliament today chose former Premier Nai Pridi Phanomyong to form a cabinet again and submitted his nomination to King Ananda Mahidol for a formal appointment. The new government is expected to be much the same as the one which resigned a week ago, along with Pridi, in compliance with the constitution, following the convening of Parliament.

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Jewish Immigrant Ship Intercepted

Jerusalem, June 8 (AP)—The 100-ton motor vessel Haviva Reik, with more than 400 illegal Jewish immigrants on board, is en route to Haifa under escort of a British warship after being intercepted southeast of Ascalon.

A British communiqué said the passengers were to be transferred to Athlit staging camp, where they may be later released and charged against future Palestine immigration quotas. A similar policy was adopted when another ship with nearly 1,800 illegal immigrants was intercepted last month. Passengers were held two weeks and then turned over to the Jewish agency for distribution to settlements and cities.

The Haviva Reik was reported to have been flying the Egyptian flag but to have sailed from either an Italian or a Balkan port.

3 China Parties Ask Red Truce Be Prolonged

Minorities Urge Political as Well as Military Peace; Communst Talks Continue

NANKING, June 8 (AP).—Chinese minority parties sought today to prolong the Manchurian truce with the Communists, but the government army commander in Manchuria said he expected to resume his advance when the armistice ends at noon June 22.

The Democratic League, the Youth party and the Non-partisans, three minority political groups, prepared to meet with the special American envoy, General George C. Marshall, and urge that any peace settlement include political as well as military issues.

The fifteen-day truce which Marshall arranged to take effect yesterday was designed to give time for a permanent agreement to end the civil warfare between the Communists and the government in Manchuria.

"To separate political from military questions is a risky business," declared Dr. Lo Lung-chi, spokesman of the Democratic League. "We want to make these fifteen days a success and, if necessary, prolong the period (of the truce) to make peace solid and permanent."

Negotiations between the government and Communist factions were at a standstill while Communist leaders talked things over among themselves at Yenan, their isolated headquarters city. There was speculation that Marshall himself might fly there if need be.

Dispatches from Mukden quoted General Tu Li-ming, government commander for Manchuria, as declaring that his armies had obeyed orders and halted their advance at noon yesterday at a point thirty miles southwest of Harbin, Communist-held North Manchurian city. Tu asserted, however, that he expected to complete the occupation of Manchuria for the government after the truce.

General Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator and member of the three-member truce commission, flew to Yenan to present Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's stipulations to Mao Tze-tung, the leading Communist, and the Communist party's all-powerful political bureau.

Chou and his staff went in Marshall's personal plane, and there was some speculation that Chou might have taken with him a general plan for permanent cessation of hostilities throughout China.

Manchurian Drive Halted By Truce

Nanking, June 8 (AP)—Government armies in Manchuria were reported to have halted today under an uneasy armistice, but in Mukden the Government commander said he expected to complete the occupation of that civil-war battleground after conclusion of the present fifteen-day truce.

Upon the truce, which went into effect yesterday noon, distressed China pinned her hopes for an ultimate end of the internal conflict between the Government and the Communists.

At party headquarters in Yenan, Communist hierarchy discussed the problems which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek stipulated would have to be settled before the end of the truce period at noon, June 22.

Gen. Tu's Report

The assertion that he expected completion of the Manchurian occupation after the truce, was made by Gen Tu Li-ming, commander of Government forces in Manchuria.

He said his troops had halted 30 miles south of Harbin, under order to remain at their stations. [A dispatch from Peiping placed the Nationalists at a point 85 miles south of Harbin.]

Tu said the most northerly point reached was Hsuangshan (Shwangchen) on the Changchun railroad.

Minor-Party Views

Minor-party leaders who late today will meet with General Marshall, United States envoy, said they would tell him that political as well as military questions should be settled durng the truce. They represent the Democratic League, the Youth party and nonpartisans.

Lo Lung-chi, spokesman for the Democratic League, said: "To separate the political from the military question is a risky business. We want to make these fifteen days a success and if necessary prolong the (truce) period to make peace solid and permanent."

The Chinese Central News Agency reported Government troops on Tuesday captured Tahsihchiao, 20 miles east of the south Manchurian port of Yingkow.

Chou In Yenan

Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator and member of the three-member truce commission, flew to Yenan to present Chiang's stipulations to Mao Tze-tung, No. 1 Communist, and the Communist party's all-powerful Political Bureau.

Chou and his staff went in the personal plane of Marshall, who is also a member of the truce committee.

There was some speculation that Chou might have taken with him a general plan for permanent cessation of hostilities throughout China.

Guesses At Future

When he returns from Yenan he is expected to present a detailed plan for study by Marshall and the Government's member of the truce committee.

In the event of a deadlock using up several of the truce days, it was held possible that Marshall himself, in the role of arbiter, might fly to Yenan.

General Tu's announcement of the halt in the Government's advance was the first disclosure as to the effect of Chiang's cease-fire order.

Ho Named to U. N. Farley

NANKING, June 8 (AP).—General Ho Ying-chin, until recently commander-in-chief of the Chinese National Army, today was named to head China's delegation at the United Nations military staff meeting.

Sees His Torturers Sentenced

SHANGHAI, June 8 (AP).—An American pilot who was tortured by his Japanese captors after his B-25 crashed in Formosa in May, 1945, was in court here today when four of them were to be sentenced. Captain Yoshio Nakano was given life, two lance corporals thirty years each and a superior private twenty-five years, all at hard labor. The American, Lieutenant Ted U. Hart, of Oak Park, Ill., made a special trip to China to testify.

Pauley Aides At Mukden

Mukden, June 8 (AP)—Members of the United States Reparations Commission arrived here yesterday after completing extensive investigations of industrial plants in northern Korea.

The mission's chief, Edwin W. Pauley, remained at Seoul, where he is recovering from an illness. He is expected to arrive next week in Mukden, where his staff is investigating industrial plants.

JAPS IN CENTER, M'ARTHUR SAYS

Want Neither Revolution Nor Reaction, General Reports

Tokyo, *Sunday*, June 9 (AP)—Japan wants neither revolution nor reaction, General MacArthur said today, and Korea, although expecting eventual independence, is interested at the moment only in food.

The supreme commander in his monthly summary of the Allied occupation of Japan and the American Military Government of Korea reported:

"The present temper of the Japanese electorate does not favor extremes either of the right or of the left."

Koreans, "pessimistic" toward the outcome of now deadlocked United States-Soviet negotiations to set up a Korean government, nevertheless remained quiet because their primary interest is "in their own immediate food problems."

AMG In Korea Altered

MacArthur noted that several major changes have been made in the American Military Government in southern Korea "to extend greater responsibility to Koreans." Russia controls the north half of the country.

Reviewing progress in Japan, the Allied commander emphasized that neither the Government nor the Allied forces interfered with the April election. For the first time in decades the people [illegible] vote as they pleased, and [illegible]ose "a wide central course."

He noted a cont[illegible]'good" attitude toward occ[illegible]roops and said Japan has t[illegible] first step on the road tow[illegible]utual [illegible]

[illegible]creation of a responsible government.

"Japanese politics is still in a state of flux. The multiplicity of parties and candidates reflects confusion of a transitional period. During the war all political activity was strictly regimented by the Government.

'Political Pot Boiling'

"Now the lid is off and the political pot is boiling furiously. Issues which will dominate the Japanese political life in coming years have not yet been clearly defined, nor have party lines been finally drawn."

Of this, however, MacArthur was certain:

Checks on Japan's political evolution by the repressive military-economic clique have been largely removed. Japan no longer is a "police state."

"The military has disappeared as a political force. As a result of the purge directive of January 4, persons with militaristic or ultra-nationalistic records have been eliminated largely from public office and political life and are ineligible for Diet membership."

MacArtuhr said that in view of the magnitude and speed of the Japanese demobilization there were not many groups which would "seek to perpetuate their (military) profession."

Incidence Of Crime Low

The report found little or no indication of any "substantial" Japanese efforts to oppose occupation.

"Rare instances of minor subversive planning have been rooted out—more probably will be found—but they are infinitesimal. There have been only minor incidents of definite assault on occupational personnel.

"Crime incidence in general on the part of the Japanese is probably lower than in any country in the world."

The report cited some civil unrest in Japan, as in Korea, stemming from the food scarcity and commodity shortages.

The picture was brighter on the Japanese economic front.

Wages and the cost of living remained relatively stable in Japan, but MacArthur said studies indicated that despite continual adjustments "the current earnings of the average worker are less than half of his monthly expenditures."

Employment clung to its high level.

Famed British Regimen Assigned To Tokyo Duty

Tokyo, June 8 (AP)—The Second Battalion of the British Dorset Regiment—which in the past occupied New York city and Paris—arrives tomorrow for guard duty in the Toyko area.

The battalion will relieve Australian troops in sentry posts around the Imperial Palace. It has been stationed at the Japanese naval base at Camen on Shikoku.

In the American Revolutionary War the regiment occupied New York city. It took over Paris upon Napoleon's fall and fought in France and Burma in the last war.

Maj. Gen. Almond Appointed

TOKYO, June 8 (AP).—Major General Edward M. Almond today was made assistant chief of staff in General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. He succeeds Brigadier General M. J. Gunner who returned to the United States for retirement.

Peron Reported Asked For New Wheat Gift

Buenos Aires, June 8 (AP)—Reports circulated in Buenos Aires today that Herbert Hoover had asked President Juan D. Perón during an hour-long talk yesterday to duplicate Argentina's original 150,000-ton wheat contribution to the UNRRA.

There was no official announcement, but the conversation between the new Argentine President and the former American President, now on a special food mission for President Truman, was described as cordial and co-operative.

Atom Jet Missile Planned For Use as Depth Charge

Blandy Sees Need for Speed in Getting Charge Far Down

BIKINI, June 8 (AP).—Atomic depth charges may take the form of underwater jet-propelled missiles or traveling mines.

Vice Admiral W. P. Blandy, in charge of the Bikini atomic tests, suggested this today in discussing problems involved in setting off atom blasts at super depths under swift-moving ships.

The first atom bomb test, an aerial drop, is scheduled in July and the second, an explosion just below the surface, a few weeks later.

Admiral Blandy said there would be ample time to get a bomb down thousansd of feet in the water for the third test, early next year, but that under combat conditions a means must be found of submerging the charge quickly instead of allowing for natural slow sinking through the sea. He was confident a way would be found.

"I have seen so many difficulties overcome in the war," he explained.

Army Ousts 22 In Censorship Fight on Paper

'Daily Pacifican' Editor Says Action Means End of 'Honest Journalism'

Manila, June 8 (A. P.).—Twenty-two staff members of the Daily Pacifican, Army newspaper, were ousted today and assigned to line duty after a dispute in which they charged that they were censored in handling news. The development drew these contrasting viewpoints:

Major-Gen. J. G. Christiansen, deputy commander of Army forces, Western Pacific, said that the ousted staff members, by their statements, made it evident they could not accomplish their mission prescribed by the War Department.

Lieut. George Cornell of Oklahoma City, officer who was in charge of the newspaper, said that "this is the beginning of the end of honest Army journalism." Cornell said the twenty-two were assigned to the Eighty-sixth Division.

The ousted men appealed for a congressional investigation. When they reported for duty this morning, they were told to return to barracks and await orders.

Cornell quoted Brig.-Gen. E. J. McGaw as saying, "They'll make soldiers of all of you at the Eighty-sixth, and that's what you all need."

Lieut. Cornell commented: "No honest newspaper man wants any part of spoon-feeding soldiers with only those ideas the command thinks they should think."

Jap Stragglers Captured

Manila, June 8 (AP)—A United States Army patrol, guided by Moros, captured 112 Japanese stragglers and 50 Japanese civilians on Mindanao Island, army headquarters announced today. Army officers estimated that less than 50 Japanese stragglers remain on Mindanao.

30. 24-3205

SERVICE MARK SET BY MACKENZIE KING

Ottawa, June 8 (A. P.).—William Lyon Mackenzie King today marked his 6,938th day as Canada's Prime Minister, thus achieving the distinction of having served longer in that post than any other man in Dominion history.

He has held the office one day longer than the previous record holder, Sir John A. MacDonald, whose term ended in 1891. Should he serve until April 29, 1948, he would surpass the empire record for Prime Ministerial service of Sir Robert Walpole of Britain, who served 7,619 days, early in the eighteenth century.

The Prime Minister, now in London for conferences and to attend the empire's victory celebration, suffered only one defeat in his years in public life. He was first elected in December 29, 1921, but was out of office for five and a half years.

U. S. Promises $265,600 for World Aviation

Will Be Largest Contributor to Global Organization; Total Cost Is $1,764,000

MONTREAL, June 8 (AP).—The United States will pay $265,600 toward the cost of operating the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organizattion during the fiscal year beginning July 1, a summary of the budget showed today. The total budget was fixed at $1,764,000.

The United States will be the largest contributor. Great Britain will pay $88,200 less. China, Canada and France are assessed one-third the American total. Others of the forty-six member nations received smaller assessments.

Sir William Hildred, director general of the International Air Transport Association, said regional route and traffic conferences had been scheduled in four parts of the world—a European-South American route conference at Paris July 30; a western traffic conference at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 17; an African conference at Johannesburg Nov. 12, and an Australian conference at Sydney Jan. 14.

ADMITS GIVING SECRET DATA

H. MONTGOMERY

Boyer Says He Let Rose Have Information On Explosive

Montreal, June 8 (AP)—Dr. Raymond Boyer, war scientist accused of conspiring in behalf of Russia with Fred Rose, Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, testified today he had given Rose the names of four out of five materials making up the superexplosive RDX.

A prosecution witness at Rose's trial, Dr. Boyer said he gave "rough proportions" of the materials to Rose at the latter's home. Rose took notes on the back of an envelope "for five or ten minutes," the scientist said.

Gives Reason For Action

He said under cross-examination that it would have been impossible in that time to tell a layman how to make RDX. He said his purpose in giving the information was to "try to influence a Russian technical mission which was in Canada to repeat its request for the RDX process officially."

The scientist said this meeting was in the Spring or Summer of 1944, at a time when both the United States and Britain had been given Canada's RDX secrets, but not Russia.

The Soviets were denied the information officially at the request of the United States, Dr. Boyer said yesterday.

References Denied

Dr. Boyer denied two references to him in documents stolen from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa which form the backbone of the prosecution case.

One of these was a notation suggestion that Dr. Boyer, under the code name of "professor," had delivered to Soviet agents material on poison gas. The other was a reference indicating that the Soviet agents had obtained information on a secret session of Parliament through Rose and Boyer.

Castle Loot Found in Chicago; Virtually All Now Recovered

Army Colonel and His Wac Captain Bride Held in $1,500,000 Haul—Major and G. I. Sought.

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Army investigators announced today that "practically all" the jewels, valued at up to $1,500,000, taken from Kronberg Castle in Germany have now been recovered.

The jewels not previously accounted for were found shortly after 8:30 o'clock last night in a box at the Illinois Central Railway station in Chicago. They had been removed from their settings.

They were found, investigators reported, after interrogation of Jack W. Durant, who is in custody today—along with his bride, Wac Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant—held in connection with removal of the jewels from the castle.

Col. Ralph W. Pierce, chief of the Provost Marshal's criminal investigation branch, said that Durant supplied the key. The other jewels and valuables had been found earlier at the Hudson (Wis.) home of Capt. Durant, Army officials said. Pierce said that the jewels recovered in Chicago had presumably been brought back by Durant. They were in a cardboard package wrapped up in white paper.

Pierce, who directed the investigation, said he thought that some of the other valuables had been shipped from Germany in a wooden package by parcel post by Capt. Durant.

Disclosing additional details of the case to reporters at the War Department today, Pierce said that a major and a technical sergeant, whom officials had earlier implicated in the case, have not yet been taken into custody; and that a polygraph, or lie detector, "very definitely" played a part in obtaining confessions from the Durants, who were flown here from Chicago this morning.

Married on May 28.

The Durants were married on May 28 by a Justice of Peace at Chicago. They had obtained a new Hudson automobile. From their marriage until they were apprehended early on Monday morning at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, they were traced by Army investigators to Hudson, Wis., Minneapolis and St. Paul, and probably visited other places, Pierce stated.

Whether all the jewels and valuables have been recovered will not be deteermined pending a detailed inventory. Pierce said that whether others than the unidentified major and technical sergeant are involved in the case will be "up to the courts to decide."

Pierce and an assistant, Major John D. Salb, came here by plane early today from Chicago to report on the latest developments.

Aside from the jewels, Pierce said, items recovered at Hudson, Wis., included such relics as bound volumes of correspondence of Queen Victoria of England and an autographed book with paintings dating from the year 1611. All had been removed last year from Kronberg Castle, near Frankfurt, the seat of the Royal House of Hesse-Darmstadt, when the 100-room castle was used as a rest house for American Army personnel stationed at Army headquarters at Frankfurt, he said. The valuables recovered at Hudson, Wis., Pierce reported, were "just hidden in the house, a little here and a little there."

Real Life Thriller.

The real-life military thriller had its sardonic note, for it was the same province of Hesse which provided the Hessian mercenaries who fought the American colonists in the revolutionary war—for a fee which brought the rulers of the province some $15,000,000.

The story the department sketched for reporters had all the trappings of exciting fiction. It opens back in 1944 when Allied air raids became so heavy that members of the Royal House of Hesse decided to bury their jewels and treasures in the old family castle at Kronberg, near Frankfurt-on-Main.

The fabulous trove was placed in a lead-lined casket and sealed, then encased in a wooden box. This they buried in a remote subcellar and had a local mason fix the floor afterward. They also took time to hide away about 1,600 bottles of rare vintage wine in the same part of the sub-cellar.

Came April, 1945, and the royal family fled the castle, for the rampaging Third Army of Gen. George S. Patton was sweeping down on Frankfurt. Col. A. C. Miller, representing the Provost Marshal, said that when American troops took over the castle they quickly "liberated" all the wine and then looked for more.

This search led to the discovery of the hidden cache of rare vintage bottles. It was so well hidden, he said, the soldiers suspected other valuables were secreted there, so a systematic search followed and discovery of the jewel casket resulted.

Gives Subjects' Biographies.

Meanwhile today the War Department made public a brief biography of Capt. Durant. This said:

Born at Prescott, Ariz., October 12, 1912, she attended the Immaculate Heart Academy and St. Catherine's College at Pasadena. Later she was assistant secretary - manager of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Country Club.

She joined the Army July 18, 1942, and attended the second class of student officers assigned to the Wac school for personnel administration at Purdue University. Later she was stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as a lieutenant, in February-March, 1944, and also was stationed at the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore.

Records did not show when she went overseas. Two nephews are serving in the army in Germany. She designated as her next of kin a sister, Mrs. Gladys B. Madison of Hollywood, Cal.

Her husband, Col. Durant, was serving as a lawyer in the Department of the Interior in Washington when he was called to active duty in August, 1942, as a captain in the Army Air Forces. He gave as his address 120 Cameron Road, Falls Church, Va., the home of a brother.

Suspect in Crown Jewel Case Fled in Police Chief's Brother's Taxi.

Hudson, Wis., June 8 (A. P.).—Police Chief Donald O'Connell said today that Wac Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant fled from her sister's home here through a rear door last Saturday while military police guarded the front of the house, and had been driven unwittingly to temporary freedom by the chief's brother, a Hudson taxicab driver.

The captain, with her husband, Col. J. W. Durant, have been arrested by Army authorities for the alleged theft of $1,500,000 in crown jewels from a German castle where both were stationed after the war.

O'Connell, a former Marine appointed to his post three months ago, declared that Capt. Durant had visited her sister, Mrs. J. C. Lonergan, several times recently. He reported a contingent of Army intelligence personnel arrived in Hudson ten days ago, composed of a WAC lieutenant, an Army sergeant and a private. The group did not come to his office until last Friday, when they told him they were seeking the captain because she was absent without leave, the chief recounted.

More M. P.s Arrive.

Also on Friday, he said, the original trio was reinforced by seven military police who immediately established a watch over the Lonergan dwelling. O'Connell said that this vigilance was maintained until Saturday noon when two officers again came to his office and enlisted the chief's aid.

With them, O'Connell said he entered the residence. Mrs. Lonergan insisted her sister was not there. While they were conferring, the telephone rang and O'Connell was called for by Wendell Peterson, Hudson City attorney, who suggested he would issue a search warrant.

Led by the chief, the party proceeded to Peterson's office for the papers, leaving military policemen to watch the house. It was during this interval that Thomas O'Connell, 21, the chief's cab-driving brother, received a call from the Lonergan home, O'Connell said he learned later.

Wac Captain Gets Away.

The cab driver, unaware of the official proceedings or the hunt for the suspect, picked up a woman he identified as Capt. Durant when she came to the rear door of the Lonergan home, the chief said. The passenger instructed him to drive her twenty miles west to the St. Paul Union Railroad station, a not unusual trip from this city, O'Connell added.

Also living here is Mrs. Durant's 21-year-old daughter, married to Donald Wilcox, a recently returned veteran. They have two children, neighbors said.

Seized WAC's Age 43, Not 34, In-Law Claims

Phoenix, Ariz, June 8 (AP)—Five years ago—before a World War led her to Europe and a centuries-old German castle where the United States Army alleges she took part in theft of $1,500,000 in crown jewels—Mrs. Veronica Kathleen B. Nash Durant, a wife and mother, was living quietly in Phoenix as a

Wac Captain Eluded Arrest by Group of M. P.'s

resident of nineteen years' standing.

Then, she was married to Kenneth Nash, her childhood sweetheart, of Hudson, Wis. Their son, Burke, now 23, lives at Tuscon, Ariz., and an adopted daughter, now Mrs. Donald Wilcox, is the wife of an automobile mechanic in Hudson.

Ex-Mother-In-Law Says 43

The Nashes were divorced in 1941, said Mrs. Genevieve O'Day, former mother-in-law of the WAC captain.

The Army said Captain Durant —who only recently married the man who is also held in the theft, Col. J. W. Durant, 36—gave her age as 34, but Mrs. O'Day differed on the subject of age.

Her ex-daughter-in-law is 43, Mrs. O'Day said, and she cited her grandson's age to prove it.

A sister of the WAC captain in Los Angeles declined to commit herself on the subject. Said Mrs. Gladys Madison:

"Her age is her own business and nobody else's. She is a woman."

Sister "Terribly Upset"

She added that "I cannot discuss the case. I am terribly upset. I have nothing to say. She is my sister, after all."

Mrs. O'Day said Kenneth Nash helped put his future wife through school in Hudson.

She was a secretary to the transportation officer at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for a short time before entering the service. She served at Aberdeen and Holabird, Md., before going overseas.

estimated by the owners at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

In addition to the Victoria Bible, there were bound volumes of letters by the British Queen dating from 1891 to 1893, a red plush autograph book dating back to 1603 with inscriptions in several languages and small hand paintings, three gold table services and several miniatures.

The diamonds, removed from their original settings and heaped in open paper containers, ranged up to 12 carats in size. Two diamond and ruby bracelets were valued officially at $25,000 or more each.

Granddaughter Of Queen

Princess Margerita of Hesse, from whose Kronberg Castle near Frankfurt the valuables were removed, is a 74-year-old granddaughter of Queen Victoria and a sister of the late Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The first inscription was by an unidentified aunt of Queen Victoria who wrote:

"Presented to my dear niece Victoria as a token of true affection by her affectionate aunt. May you often seek for information in this book of books and holy scriptures and may you always find consolation and peace of mind in them, is the anxious wish and prayer of your aunt who loves you dearly and has your happiness at heart."

Following this was an 1858 inscription from Queen Victoria to her daughter of the same name, who was Britain's Princess Royal when she married the Crown Prince of Prussia in that year.

Bible Once Owned By Victoria Displayed With Hessian Gems

Washington, June 8 (AP)—A Bible once owned and inscribed by Britain's late Queen Victoria was included, along with whole handfuls of diamonds, rubies and other jewels, in the recovered loot of Kronberg Castle displayed today by the War Department.

Guarded by military police, the treasures of the German Hohenzollern House of Hesse were laid out on three tables in the office of Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, bureau of public relations director, for inspection of reporters. The display was opened just after officers had told how the treasure was recovered after question of a colonel and his WAC captain bride.

Letters From Queen

The entire cache of 193 items might have been placed in two suitcases, but the intrinsic value of the jewelry and art objects alone was

Became German Empress

She was the German Empress in the 100-day reign of her husband, Frederick III, in 1888 and was the mother of Kaiser Wilhelm II of the first World War days. The inscription said:

"This Bible given me by our dear late aunt when I was a child I give to you, my beloved child Victoria, in recollection of the last Sunday we went to church together before you leave your paternal roof and your beloved native land.

"May He who gives us such words of comfort and hope help and protect you and your dear excellent husband for (two words undecipherable) and may you both ever be a blessing to one another and to your country and to your parents and relations. This is the fervent prayer of your devoted mother Victoria January 31, 1858."

Other inscriptions were dated as late as 1894.

Britain, Canada, U.S. Confer Prior To U.N. Atomic Meeting

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador, and Ambassador Lester B. Pearson, of Canada, spent 45 minutes with Secretary Byrnes today discussing plans for the meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in New York next Friday.

The two men came to the State Department at Byrnes's request. The United States Government is believed to be in the final stages of developing atomic control proposals for submission to the commission at, or soon after, its first meeting.

Pearson said today's talk was concerned with questions of commission organization and procedure. The United States, Britain and Canada jointly developed the atomic bomb. They have been working together on control problems, with the United States taking the lead.

Speed Is Urged

Ordered by the United Nations General Assembly to "proceed with the utmost dispatch," the commission seeks means to channel atomic energy to peaceful ends and eliminate all weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, will outline the atomic policy of his Government.

Baruch's talk, described by an adviser as one of the most important ever delivered before a United Nations group, was still incomplete today, and the adviser indicated that last-minute consultations would be held with President Truman early next week.

The initial meeting, scheduled for 11 A.M., will be opened by Secretary General Trygve Lie, who will propose Baruch as provisional chairman.

Will Draft Proposals

The commission will draft specific proposals for:

Extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends.

Control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

The elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

Effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violation and evasions.

Twelve nations sit on the commission—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Egypt, the Netherlands, France, China, Mexico, Poland, Australia, Brazil and Canada. The first eleven are members of the Security Council and Canada was seated because of her hand in the development of atomic energy.

Open To Public

The commission will meet in the chamber used by the Security Council, with sessions open to the public.

Each delegation is allowed four advisers, and Baruch will be supported by John M. Hancock, Ferdinand Eberstadt, Fred Searls, Jr., and Herbert Bayard Swope.

Andrei A. Gromyko, delegate to the Council, will sit for Russia. Other Council delegates on the commission include Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain; Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia; Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China; Alexandre Parodi, of France; Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha, of Egypt, and Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, of the Netherlands.

Other Delegates

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, of Canada, Navy Captain Alvaro Alberto da Motta Silva, of Brazil; Manual Sandoval Vallarta, of Mexico, and Prof. Stfean Pienhowski, of Poland, complete the list.

The commission will submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council.

The commission itself will have no power to order controls; any matters having to do with implementation are up to the Council.

Italian Armistice Changes Loom

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Government officials said today they expected the revised Italian armistice, worked out by the Foreign Ministers' Conference at Paris last month, to be signed next week and announced shortly thereafter.

The armistice revision was designed to give a greater degree of authority to the Italian Government. It does away with the Allied commission running Italian affairs and instead substitutes a military agency to look after the affairs of Allied forces remaining in Italy.

Maintain Supply Lines

The continuing purpose of these forces, in the controversial Trieste area, is stated here to be the maintenance of Allied supply lines in to British and American forces in Austria. The armistice revision is understood to do away with the use of Allied forces for occupation of Italy.

The troops which remain in the country will be covered, according to authoritative information, by special agreement between the Italian and the Allied governments.

BACKS MEXICO FOOD PLEA

Marketing Chief Says Country Must Get Minimum Grain Need

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—It is "essential" that the United States recognize the minimum requirements of Mexico for food grains, Le Roy K. Smith, director of the Production and Marketing Administration, told Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, today.

In a letter replying to one from the Robinson Milling Company of Salina, Kan., forwarded by Mr. Capper to Secretary Anderson, Mr. Smith said the Mexican wheat harvest had not been completed. Mexico was a "claimant" country, he said, and received an allocation from the combined board, with this nation furnishing a small part of "seriously needed" grains.

"Mexico is in a position to furnish the United States with certain commodities, such as oilseed products, and also with labor, which is particularly important to our sugar beet industry," he stated. "It is therefore essential that this country at least recognize the minimum requirements of Mexico with respect of food grains."

British Loan Called 'An Economic Munich'

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Representative Vursell (R., Ill.), opposing the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan, describes it as "an economic Munich."

He said advocates declare "we must appease Great Britain if we are not to have economic warfare," but he told the House that the agreement contains no guarantee that empire trade preferences will be abolished.

The wartime lend-lease agreement and the Atlantic Charter, he said, did provide for the elimination of "these trade barriers" but the loan proposal only requires Great Britain to "discuss" their removal.

"I, for one," said Vursell, "do not want to see the American people put in the position of buying fulfillment of Britain's pledges again, especially when we have no assurance that they will be fulfilled."

U.S. Reds Declared Under Russian Control

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities claims the Soviet Union supports a Communist movement in this country whose leaders "have openly proclaimed that it advocates revolution and the overthrow of the present government of the United States."

A 73-page report made public last night declared "the United States must fear communism because it is a foreign-controlled movement" publicly committed to "renew class warfare, agitation between the races and in other ways promote revolution in this country."

The committee is keeping an eye on Communist groups, it said. It added that it is also engaged in research "which may disclose" a system of Fascist clubs in the United States.

The committee said some radio commentators are spreading Communist propaganda.

The group criticized the War Department for publishing a pamphlet in 1945—identified only as "Orientation Fact Sheet No. 64"—which the group contended supported communism. It said some organizations are still circulating this document.

Super Atom-Bomb Report Is Denied

Washington, June 8 (AP)—The reason for using in the Bikini atoll tests about the same size atomic bomb as that which devastated Nagasaki is that there is no more powerful one, Rear Admiral F. L. Lowry has informed the Senate Appropriations Committee.

This was revealed today when testimony he gave a subcommittee was made public.

"If we had a better bomb than we dropped in Nagasaki we would use it," Lowry said when asked by Senator Overton (D., La.) if there was any truth to reports this nation possessed an atomic bomb "thousands of times more destructive than the ones we dropped over Japan."

Lowry said he believed it "quite possible" that a much more powerful bomb would be produced in the future.

"There is no doubt," he added, "we will get bigger and better ones, but that is a long way ahead.

"It took $2,000,000,000 to produce a standard bomb of one size. It may take many more billions to set up the machinery and the know-how to make one slightly bigger. That is speculation."

See Price Control Killed

Wagner Joins Three of Senate Committee in Report Against Amended Measure.

Washington, June 8 (A.P.).—Four members of the Senate Banking Committee asserted today that the amended price control extension bill now ready for Senate action "writes the death sentence for effective price, wage and rent stabilization."

Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.), the committee chairman, was joined by Senators Downey (D.-Cal.), Taylor (D.-Idaho) and Mitchell (D.-Wash.) in a minority report. They declared that the measure "would be as dangerous to the economic safety of this country as the immediate expiration of the existing laws."

Price control expires the end of this month unless Congress renews it. The Banking Committee has completely revised the bill approved by the House. Both versions have been condemned by stabilization officials as dooming effective price control.

The minority report declared:

"The issue before the Congress is clear: Should the Government make a fight to the finish against inflation in the next twelve months or should it surrender unconditionally and intrust the nation now to the operation of untrammeled economic forces?"

The four signers represented less than one-fourth of the nineteen members of the committee. Their report said that some persons sincerely believe that economic controls should be junked, adding:

"In our judgment they heed neither the lessons of experience nor the dictates of economic law; but, however unwise, their position is at least forthright.

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"They would not charge a governmental agency with the grave responsibility of protecting this country from inflation and then hamstring that very agency by amendments which could have no other effect than to compel it to allow prices to soar."

SENATE BROADENS EXECUTIVE POWERS OVER BUDGET CUTS

Change in Reorganization Bill Gives President Free Hand in Reducing Funds.

MEASURE ATTACKED

Many Senators Oppose Plan Hiring Aides for Legislative Committees.

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) The Senate agreed today to give the President a free hand in cutting appropriations to stay within an annual congressional budget.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) got the provision put into the congressional reorganization bill on a voice vote. He protested as "too restrictive" a section in the original bill requiring the President to make a horizontal cut in all appropriations if he finds the gap between government revenues and spending is greater than Congress has approved.

Senators Attack Bill

This was the only major decision reached during a six-hour session in which the whole measure came under attack. Senator Overton (D-La) called it a "nefarious bill" which should never have been considered.

Senator Connally (D-Tex) shouted that "we ourselves are discrediting ourselves by telling the country we are running the Senate in a slipshod way—that we need somebody to come in and tell us what to do."

Connally referred to a provision that each legislative committee should employ four "experts" or professional assistants at $6,000 to $8,000 a year.

Some senators said privately that they thought the bill "as good as dead." It will be the Senate's order of business when work is resumed Monday, but Barkley is anxious to get on to consideration of OPA extension legislation.

Will Seek Delay

The Democratic leader passed the word that after two hours or so of additional debate on the reorganization bill he will move to take up OPA if no vote is in prospect. Laying the reorganization measure aside likely would mean that the Senate never would get back to it in the rush of winding up a session which leaders hope to end in mid-July.

Sponsored by Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis), the bill calls for a general shake-up of the congressional machinery. It would reduce the number of senate committees from 33 to 15 and limit each senator to membership on two committees. Some now are members of eight or 10 and LaFollette argues they cannot possibly find time to attend all meetings.

Would Increase Pay

The measure also would increase congressional pay from $10,000 to $15,000 a year and give each member an $8,000 assistant.

The plan for fiscal control calls for the revenue-raising and appropriations committees to decide early in each session how much revenue is in prospect and how much Congress believes should be spent. If revenues six months later were falling short of estimates, the President would have to trim appropriations accordingly.

Under another section, congressional employes would be placed under a director of personnel. Senator McClellan (D-Ark) hit at that proposal as one which would mean senators were "repudiating our responsibility."

He said that under the existing patronage system senators had been able to find jobs as Capitol elevator operators, for instance, for young men who wished to attend college night classes.

Senator Johnson (D-Colo) got in an amendment which would remove the proposed four committee "experts" from control by the director of personnel. Instead, their hiring and firing would be left to a majority vote by each committee.

PEPPER URGES PARTY COUNCIL

Would "Concentrate In Truly Liberalizing" Democrats

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) proposed today the formation of a "national liberal Democratic council to truly liberalize" the Democratic party's policy which he said "even under President Truman is still better than the Republicans."

Joining Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, in opposing any third-party move at this time, the Florida Senator said he thinks liberals should organize within the Democratic fold and seek to swing that group's program firmly to the left.

While Wallace asserted the record is clear that "the Democratic party is the progressive party; the Republican party is the party of reaction," Pepper indicated he is far from satisfied with recent trends.

"Although Not As Much Better"

"When you take the whole record of both parties, we are the liberal group," he said. "Even under President Truman, the record of the Democratic party is still better than that of the Republican party, although not as much better as it was under President Roosevelt."

Pepper recently led the fight against President Truman's emergency labor-disputes legislation. He split with the White House earlier over Mr. Truman's appointment of Edwin W. Pauley as Under Secretary of the Navy, a nomination later withdrawn.

Third-Party Ideas Opposed

In recent speculation both he and Wallace have been mentioned as possible standard bearers if a New Deal group should break away from the parent party organization.

But, like Wallace, who opposed a third-party move in an article written for the June issue of *The Democrat*, official organ of the party's national committee, Pepper said he believes it would be "a waste of energy" to start an independent movement outside organization ranks.

"What the liberals should do for the time being," he said, "is to take the best man and the best party presently available to choose from, even if there is only a degree of difference.

"Truly Liberalizing"

"Then we should all concentrate in truly liberalizing the Democratic party. That fight should be carried on for all we are worth, especially in the South. I think we can make the Democratic party the progressive and liberal party."

Pepper said he had in mind the establishment of a council which would pull all of what he called liberal organizations together so they can fight as a unit. He said a step had been taken in that direction when the CIO Political Action Committee, the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions agreed last month to co-operate.

"Concentrated Front" Asked

But he insisted that co-ordination of activities must be obtained on a wider front.

"We had 40 liberal organizations in here working for the minimum wage bill," he observed. "They all had the same objective in mind, but they represented no concentrated front.

"If we can get all of the liberal groups to unite in a council we can make our weight felt on legislation and national policy. Let this be the way of building up the Democratic party into a truly liberal party."

BREAD PRICE RISE DUE

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—The OPA is planning to make effective next week a price increase of one cent a loaf for bread, an official of the agency said today. This official, who withheld the use of his name, reiterated a statement made a month ago that the forthcoming increase would apply to all kinds of bread except rye, which recently was raised a cent. He said that the price of bread-type rolls would be advanced proportionately.

Few Low-Cost Houses Left, U.S. Says

Washington, June 8 (AP) — The Home Loan Bank Administration declared today that inflation since 1940 "has all but eliminated low-cost homes from the present market."

It made public the results of a check of newspaper advertisements of houses for sale in six metropolitan areas, which showed that offerings for $6,000 or less had declined as much as 81 per cent.

The six areas, the percentage of low-cost offerings in 1940 and the percentage in 1946 were given as: Detroit, 84 and 30; Los Angeles 83 and 2; Kansas City, 89 and 46; San Francisco, 82 and 9; Seattle, 98 and 27; Washington, 47 and 9.

Warning Sounded

William H. Husband, general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Corporation, commented:

"Granted that costs of building have advanced and that materials bottlenecks have greatly affected the efficiency of construction, nevertheless, in the interest of preserving a strong national economy, it is not safe to overlook the continued needs for the small-home buyer who must be provided a home within his means.

"Lengthened periods of repayment do provide a compromise by lowering the monthly payment but rising prices will inevitably lift the monthly cost above the reach of most wage and salary earners—only to be followed by a collapse of the valuation structure and the familiar day of reckoning."

"Let Buyer Beware"

Under the circumstances, he added, "the expression 'Let the buyer beware' is not at all funny."

In another report the Veterans Administration reported that 60 per cent of a sample 3,000 married ex-soldiers were still looking vainly for homes or apartments three and four months after they were discharged.

In the meanwhile, they either were living doubled up with relatives or friends, in rooming and boarding houses or in other overcrowded quarters, the survey showed.

The Veterans Administration went after the information at the request of the National Housing Agency. The ex-soldiers all were enlisted men discharged last September at eight army and navy separation centers in northeast and north central states.

Price Held Too High

The Administration's report said many of those who were lucky enough to find suitable separate living quarters had to pay more than they thought they could afford. When questioned at the separation centers, only eight per cent were prepared to pay more than $50 a month, but the survey disclosed sixteen per cent were forced to go above that figure.

At the other end of the scale, 42 per cent said they needed housing at $30 a month or less. Only 25 per cent were able to get it.

As a result of these findings the Census Bureau will make a national survey during the next two months.

60 P. C. OF VETS CAN'T FIND HOMES

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—The Veterans Administration reported today that 60 per cent of a sample 3,000 married ex-soldiers were still looking vainly for homes or apartments three and four months after they were discharged. In the meanwhile, they either were living doubled up with relatives or friends, in rooming and boarding houses, or in other overcrowded and poorly repaired quarters, the survey showed.

The Veterans Administration sought the information at the request of the national housing agency. The report said that many of those who were lucky enough to find suitable, separate living quarters had to pay more than they thought they could afford. When questioned at the separation centers, only 8 per cent were prepared to pay more than $50 a month, but the survey disclosed 16 per cent were forced to go above that figure. As a result of these findings the Census Bureau will make a national survey for the housing agency during the next two months.

G. I. TERMINAL PAY FACES HOUSE DELAY

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—The House kept millions of ex-G. I.'s on tenterhooks today by postponing final action on the furlough pay bill until next week. The lawmakers hastened to assure veterans, however, that this did not reflect on the bill's chances for passage. On the contrary, they expect it to whip through perhaps unanimously when a vote comes next Tuesday.

The reason for delay is that a lot of members are out of town and when the roll is called up yonder on Capitol Hill they want to be present and recorded in favor of the bill.

No voices were raised against the measure in several hours of one-sided debate yesterday, but it developed that only half of the members were present, so the legislation was put over until next week. The bill provides for cash payments to enlisted personnel for furlough time they did not receive while in service.

Ex-Officer Defended

Reinstatement Sought for Navy Man Accused in Slapping Case

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Reinstatement of Malcolm K. Burke to Navy rank from which he was dismissed for allegedly slapping a woman, would be authorized under a bill now before President Truman. The Navy Department gave Burke's home address as Stamford, Conn.

Burke, then a lieutenant (j. g.), was dismissed by the Navy on Aug. 16, 1944, after a court-martial conviction on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and drunkenness. He was accused of wearing an enlisted man's uniform in a cocktail lounge of San Francisco's Mark Hopkins Hotel, and with having slapped a girl, Betty Rose, when she refused to attend a party with him.

Two Navy officers testified Burke had been a good and useful officer. Other officers testified that he showed no signs of drunkenness at the time of the incident. A recommendation for clemency was made by all members of the court, in view of his good record.

NAVY FOOD TO AID EUROPE

Half of Surplus Supplies in Hawaii Will Be Transferred

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—More than half of 15,500 tons of Navy surplus food in Hawaii will be transferred to Europe for relief, Oscar L. Chapman, Acting Secretary of the Interior, said today.

The food was purchased by UNRRA for about 65 per cent of the $4,300,000 it cost the Government. It includes milk, mackerel, corned beef hash and prepared Navy rations.

The Government reserved for Territory needs a stock of food which cost about $2,100,000 and includes types "preferred by Americans."

Food and clothing valued at $1,500,000 also is being transferred from Alaska to relief organizations in Korea, Indo-China, India and Europe.

More Army Surplus Urged

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Senator Butler (R., Neb.) suggests that nearly 300,000 army vehicles could be declared surplus and sold if Congress established a ratio of four vehicles per 100 men in the army. He added that the army now has five times as many vehicles per man as in the prewar period.

3 ARMY TASK FORCES TO TEST ARCTIC ROUTE

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Army underscored its interest in the Arctic short route between Europe and America today with an announcement that special task forces will make new tests in Alaska and the Aleutians this winter of tactics, weapons and equipment for sub-zero weather.

Some 4,500 ground troops, who will begin assembling next month, will test tanks, self-propelled guns, radar, clothing and other items of military gear "under all possible winter combat conditions."

The Air Forces disclosed earlier that a squadron of converted B-29 long range bombers had been assigned to Alaska to make frequent weather flights over the Arctic, termed by ranking military men the world's most strategic stretch of geography in an age of atom bombs and 10,000-mile planes.

Task Force "Frigid," one of the ground force units, will operate seven months from Oct. 1 until next April 30 from Fairbanks, Alaska, where temperatures as low as 66 below zero have been recorded. "Williwaw" force will base at Adak in the Aleutians where fogs are frequent and freakish storms blow.

A third task force, "Frost," will test equipment under more temperate climate conditions at Camp McCoy, Wis., where it will assemble in July.

Task Force "Frigid," along with men of "Williwaw" will assemble soon at Fort Ord, Calif., for special training.

BRITISH BOMBERS WILL COME TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) Eighteen planes of a British Royal Air Force bomber squadron arriving next month will cross the continent on a good-will flight, the War department announced today.

The squadron, Number 35 of the R. A. F. Bomber command, will take part in the celebration of Army Air Forces day at Los Angeles August 1, by invitation of the War department.

The itinerary calls for arrival of an advance party July 3 at Mitchel field, N. Y., and for the remainder to arrive July 17 in 16 Lancasters and one York bomber.

Group Capt. R. C. M. Collard, station commander at Graveley, Huntingdon, England, is in charge of "Project Good-Will," with wing Commander A. J. L. Craig, commanding the squadron. Crews number 40 officers and 176 enlisted men.

WON'T BRING BABIES UNDER SIX MONTHS

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—The War Department has decided not to carry any more babies less than 6 months old on its ships bringing war brides and children from the European and Mediterranean areas.

It also bans wives more than six months pregnant and will not permit more than 25 per cent loading of any ship with children less than 6 years years old. The decision, announced last night, resulted from a board of inquiry's report on an epidemic among children on the Army transport Zebulon Vance.

Nineteen infants suffering from a form of diarrhea were removed from the ship and six died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Three other deaths among infant passengers from the Zebulon Vance were reported elsewhere in the United States.

3,000 More GI's Arriving Home

[By the Associated Press]

Three vessels with 1,822 service personnel are scheduled to arrive at New York today and ten with 1,289 men at three West Coast points.

At New York—Stevens Victory, from Bremen, 894.

Alhambra Victory, from Bremen, 864.

U.S.S. Ariel, from Reykjavik, 64.

At Seattle—Alaska, from Alaska, 7 army.

At San Diego—LCS 95, LC 571, LCI 640, LST 485 and two tugs, all from Pearl Harbor—no passenger information.

At San Francisco—Thurston, from Okinawa, 1,256 army and navy.

Turrialba, from Yokohama, 18 army (originally due yesterday); LST 981, 8 navy.

Delegate To U.N. In D.C. For Parley

Paris, June 8 (AP)—The four-power Deputy Foreign Ministers today agreed on the restitution of all property and rights seized by the Italian Government from United Nations nationals, an authorized French source said. The deputies are preparing for the second Paris meeting of their chiefs, opening next Saturday.

New York, June 8 (AP)—Herschel V. Johnson, United States interim delegate to the United Nations Security Council, has gone to Washington for week-end conferences arranged to define American policy on the controversial issue of Franco Spain.

He was expected to confer with the highest Administration leaders and foreign-policy makers and return here ready for debate, possibly Tuesday, on the Council subcommittee's recommendation for a collective United Nations break with Madrid next September.

Johnson and Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, won a postponement when debate opened Thursday on the plea that their Governments had not yet assimilated the subcommittee report and wanted more time to draft their policies.

U.S., British Attitude

Both Britain and the United States, on the basis of previous pronouncements, are opposed to the present form of the subcommittee recommendation on the ground that it might backfire.

"It is not a question of objectives but of tactics," the spokesman for one delegation said. "We do want to get rid of Franco but we want to be sure that our action does not have the reverse of the intended effect."

Although Britain was still in the process of shaping a policy on the text of the subcommittee's report of a month's inquiry into Spanish affairs, the British delegation here hoped for some word from London today.

McNeil Arriving

This might come with Hector McNeil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is arriving by plane to take the place of Philip J. Noel-Baker, Minister of State, in the Economic and Social Council.

British sources were certain that instructions would be received in time for the meeting tentatively scheduled for Tuesday. Council President Alexandre Parodi said it would be postponed again if all the delegations were not ready by then.

Admiral King Urges Energy In Peace Fight

Cleveland, June 8 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, in Cleveland for initiation into the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, said today it is necessary to "wage" peace with "all the energy and efficiency that we used to wage war."

Interviewed before he took his place in the 70th anniversary parade of Al Koran Shrine, of which he will be a member, Admiral King said unification of the Army and Navy should not be regarded as a "merger," but as the integration of all arms of the nation's defense with continuation of the war-created War Production Board, shipping Administration and Selective Service.

Admiral King, a native of Lorain, Ohio, and chief of naval operations, now on duty in the office of the Navy Secretary, obtained permission to be "out of uniform" so he can lay aside his "brass hat" for a

Shriner's fez following his initiation tonight into the Shrine, fun loving organization of 32nd degree Masons and Knights Templar.

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LABOR PARTY, WHOSE GOVERNMENT LEADERS ARE SHOWING MOUNTING IRRITATION AT RED PROPAGANDA, MAY SLAM ITS POLITICAL DOOR THIS WEEK ON ORGANIZED COMMUNISM.

THE PARTY WILL CONVENE ITS WEEK-LONG 45TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT BOURNEMOUTH MONDAY, AND PARTY SEKRETARY MORGAN PHILLIPS HINTED STRONGLY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT AN ANTI-COMMUNIST AMENDMENT TO THE PARTY CONSTITUTION MAY SLIDE THROUGH WITH LITTLE DISSENT.

DEBATE ON THE MOVE WILL BE LED BY HERBERT MORRISON, LABOR FLOOR LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE AMENDMENT WRITTEN BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WOULD BAN LABOR'S ADOPTION OF ANY PARTY "HAVING THEIR OWN PROGRAM, PRINCIPLES AND POLICY FOR DISTINCTIVE AND SEPARATE PROPAGANDA X X X OR OWING ALLEGIANCE TO ANY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION SITUATED ABROAD."

AN APPARENT GRASSROOTS APPROVAL OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY'S APPLICATION TO JOIN LABOR'S POLITICAL FEDERATION EXPRESSED ITSELF IN EIGHT CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS BUT PHILLIPS SAID THAT TWO OF THE STRONGEST ONES HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN AND THAT "OTHERS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BEFORE MONDAY."

THE CHANGE OF HEART FOLLOWED SWIFTLY UPON EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN HAROLD LASKI'S RECENT CASTIGATION OF BRITISH COMMUNISTS. HE ASSERTED THEY WERE SEEKING TO TURN THE LABOR PARTY "INTO ONE MORE INSTRUMENT OF WORKING-CLASS POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN, NOT OF SUBSERVIENT DEVOTION TO THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN MOSCOW."

LASKI WILL KEYNOTE THE CONVENTION MONDAY, THEN STEP DOWN AS ITS ORGANIZATIONAL CHIEFTAIN.

JUN 4 1946

MANY RESOLUTIONS CRITICAL OF FOREIGN POLICY, SOME DECLARING THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAS FOLLOWED CONSERVATIVE PARTY LINES, WILL BE DEALT WITH BY BEVIN AND MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER ON WEDNESDAY.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ON TUESDAY WILL REVIEW GOVERNMENTAL PROGRESS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF UNHAMPERED SOCIALIST REIGN.

SW356PED

A BULKY BOBBY, SHEPHERDING YOUNG AND OLD, SAID: "THEY QUEUED ALL YESTERDAY FOR BREAD AND POTATOES. THEY'D QUEUE FOR ANYTHING THAT COST THEM NOTHING."

THE COCKNEY MOTHER OF FOUR CHILDREN PUT IT LESS CYNICALLY: "WE WERE HERE FOR THE BOMBINGS, THE DOODLES AND ROCKETS. WE MIGHT

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AS WELL BE HERE FOR THIS, TOO. THERE WON'T BE ANOTHER ONE FOR A LONG TIME, NOT LIKE THIS ONE."

"I MISS THE YANKS, DON'T YOU?" SAID A GIRL CLINGING TO THE ARM OF HER RECENTLY-DEMOBILIZED HUSBAND. "YES," HE REPLIED, "THEY WERE FUN--AND WERE WE GLAD TO GET THEIR HELP."

AFTER THE END OF THE MARCHING COLUMN HAD PASSED, THE KING AND QUEEN REMAINED SEVERAL MINUTES WATCHING THE FINISH OF THE SHOW--300 RAF AIRCRAFT ROARING OVER LOW IN FINAL SALUTE--WHILE A BAND PLAYED "THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND."

SW151PED

FOLO ROME

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE PURPORTED TERMS OF A THIRD ITALIAN ARMISTICE PUBLISHED IN ROME BY THE NEWSPAPER ITALIA SERA, WERE REGARDED IN LONDON TODAY AS PROBABLY ACCURATE, BUT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WITHHELD COMMENT.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT WHILE A NEW ARMISTICE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN INITIATED AT THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS LAST MAY AND HAD BEEN SEEN BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THE ARMISTICE WAS NOT COMPLETE AND THUS NOT YET IN FORCE.

UNOFFICIAL BUT WELL INFORMED FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID THE THIRD ARMISTICE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN SIGNED BEFORE NOW, EXCEPT FOR THE FACT THAT ONE SECTION STILL HAD TO BE AGREED ON. ITALIA SERA SAID THIS INVOLVED NEW FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REGULATIONS, WHICH WERE STILL BEING STUDIED IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

JT731AED

PARIS, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TODAY ON THE RESTITUTION OF ALL PROPERTY AND RIGHTS SEIZED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FROM UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS, AN AUTHORIZED FRENCH SOURCE SAID. THE DEPUTIES ARE PREPARING FOR THE SECOND PARIS MEETING OF THEIR CHIEFS OPENING NEXT SATURDAY.

JS1111AED

NIGHT LEAD LICHFIELD

BY RICHARD A.O'REGAN

JUN 9 1946

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, JUNE 7-(AP)-SEVENTEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS, STAGING A MASS PROTEST AGAINST WHAT THEY CALLED "ARMY INJUSTICES," REFUSED TO TESTIFY TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF A LIEUTENANT CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY TO U.S. SOLDIERS, AND THEREBY FORCED THE PROSECUTION TO WIND UP ITS CASE AGAINST ANOTHER OFFICER.

ONE WITNESS, PFC. PETER CLAIM, 21, OF UNIONTOWN, PA., DECLARED THE LICHFIELD DETENTION CAMP CASE TRIALS "ARE THE BIGGEST FRAME JOB I'VE SEEN IN THE ARMY, AND I WANT JUSTICE."

ANOTHER, AUBREY L.RICHEY, 22, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ASSERTED HE WOULD TESTIFY "ONLY IF THIS CASE GOES TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BEYOND DOUBT IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE JUSTICE WILL BE DONE."

THE SEVENTEEN REFUSED TO TESTIFY AT THE TRIAL OF LT.LEONARD W. ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., CHARGED WITH MISTREATING INMATES OF THE 10TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT GUARDHOUSE AT LICHFIELD, ENG.

ALL 17 HAD REFUSED TO TESTIFY LAST WEEK AT THE COURT MARTIAL OF LT.GRANVILLE CUBAGE OF OKLAHOMA CITY. WHEN IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT NONE OF THEM WOULD TALK AT THE TRIAL OF ENNIS EITHER, THE PROSECUTION WOUND UP ITS CASE AGAINST CUBAGE.

JUN 9 1946

"NO USEFUL PURPOSE CAN BE SERVED IN PROLONGING OUR CASE," SAID CAPT.DAVID M.PROCTOR, JR., OF KANSAS CITY., MO., PROSECUTOR AT CUBAGE'S TRIAL.

THE 17 WITNESSES TODAY REFUSED TO TALK EVEN THOUGH THREATENED WITH MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

SEVERAL OF THE MEN -- EACH OF WHOM DECLARED HE HAD NOT TALKED WITH THE OTHER WITNESSES--CRITICIZED THE $60 FINE IMPOSED ON PFC. WILLIAM B.NORRIS, OF MULGA, OKLA., WHO WAS CONVICTED WEDNESDAY.

PVT.OTTO C.HOLT OF GILMAN, ILL., DECLARED "I'M NOT GOING TO BE BETTER OFF IF I TESTIFY IN THIS TRIAL, AND I'M CERTAINLY NOT GOING TO BE WORSE OFF."

"FROM WHAT I'VE SEEN OF THE ARMY, I'VE NOT SEEN MUCH JUSTICE," HE SAID. "SOMEBODY BEATS ME ON THE HEAD AND GETS A $60 FINE. I GO AWOL (ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE) AND GET 20 YEARS. I DON'T THINK ANOTHER SIX MONTHS WILL HURT ME."

THE TRIALS WERE TRANSFERRED TO BAD NAUHEIM AFTER OPENING IN ENGLAND.

A TOTAL OF 19 SOLDIERS, WHO ARE ARMY PRISONERS, HAVE REFUSED TO SPEAK AGAINST EITHER CUBAGE OR ENNIS. SOME ARE SERVING COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES, OTHERS ARE IN THE BAD NAUHEIM GUARDHOUSE ON CHARGES BROUGHT FOR ALLEGED OFFENSES COMMITTED IN BAD NAUHEIM.

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ONE COMPLAINED THAT HE WAS LOCKED UP FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT BEING TOLD WHAT THE CHARGES WERE AGAINST HIM; ANOTHER THAT HE WAS JAILED WHILE DEFENDANTS IN THE LICHFIELD TRIALS WERE ALLOWED TO "RUN AROUND FREE;" STILL ANOTHER THAT HE WAS TREATED AS "A DANGEROUS CHARACTER."

THE EIGHT-MAN COURT TRIED IN VAIN TO PERSUADE THE MEN TO TESTIFY. THEY WERE ORDERED TO TESTIFY AND, WHEN THEY REFUSED, WERE EXCUSED.

LATER CUBAGE'S DEFENSE COUNSEL, LT.COL.WILLIAM E.PARKER OF EAST HAMPTON, MASS., ASKED FOR A CONTINUANCE IN THAT CASE. HE SAID EIGHT OF CUBAGE'S "MOST VITAL" DEFENSE WITNESSES WERE BELIEVED TO BE IN THE UNITED STATES AND HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO DETERMINE THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

1946

THE ACTING COURT PRESIDENT, COL.MASTIN G.WHITE OF TYLER, TEX., GRANTED AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY MORNING ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT CUBAGE'S ASSISTANT DEFENSE COUNSEL HAD SUDDENLY BEEN ASSIGNED TO A NEW CASE, SCHEDULED TO BEGIN TUESDAY, AND WOULD BE FORCED TO LEAVE CUBAGE'S TRIAL.

PARKER SAID HE NO LONGER WANTED LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE "COMMUNICATION ZONE" WHICH HAD THE LICHFIELD GUARDHOUSE IN ITS COMMAND, AS A WITNESS FOR CUBAGE, BUT DECLARED THAT REPEATED REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS NEEDED BY THE DEFENSE HAD NOT YET BEEN MET. LEE NOW IS DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

JJ410PED

ADD BAD NAUHEIM ORDERS

YESTERDAY THE PROSECUTION'S CASE AGAINST LT.GRANVILLE CUBAGE OF OKLAHOMA CITY WAS CUT SHORT BY LACK OF WITNESSES, WHOSE STRIKE WAS BASED ON COMPLAINTS AGAINST "ARMY INJUSTICES." SOME SAID THEY WERE BEING HELD IN THE GUARD HOUSE ON "TRUMPED UP CHARGES" WHILE THE DEFENDANTS "RUN AROUND HERE FREE."

AUBREY L.RICHEY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAID YESTERDAY HE WOULDN'T TALK UNTIL THE TRIALS ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES "WHICH IS BEYOND DOUBT THE ONLY PLACE JUSTICE WILL BE DONE." HE WAS NAMED TODAY AMONG THOSE NOW WILLING TO TESTIFY.

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ADD3AD NAUHEIM XXX COMPRAINED

ONE WITNESS SAID YESTERDAY HE WOULD NOT TALK UNTIL THE TRIALS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES "WHICH BEYOND DOUBT IS THE ONLY PLACE JUSTICE WILL BE DONE."

BUT THAT WITNESS, AUBREY L.RICHEY, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WAS NAMED AMONG THOSE NOW WILLING TO TESTIFY.

RUSS TESTIFIED HE SAW ENNIS' METHOD OF PUNISHING PRISONERS.

"NO," HE DECLARED FIRMLY WHEN ASKED BY DEFENSE ATTORNEYS IF HE WAS OFFERED ANY INDUCEMENT OR HAD ANY CONDITIONS IMPOSED FOR HIS AGREEMENT TO TESTIFY. HE WAS HALTED BY THE COURT WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN WHY HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

THE ONLY OTHER WITNESS HEARD TODAY WAS PFC.ARTHUR B.DUNCAN, OF ELIZABETHTOWN, N.C., A FORMER LICHFIELD JAILER WHO IS AWAITING TRIAL ON CRUELTY CHARGES. DUNCAN TESTIFIED GUARDS WERE INSTRUCTED BY ENNIS TO BEAT PRISONERS.

"ARE YOU UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT IF YOU CAN LAY THE BLAME ON THE OFFICERS THAT YOU MIGHT BE EXONERATED FOR WHAT YOU HAVE DONE?" A DEFENSE ATTORNEY ASKED HIM.

"NO," DUNCAN INSISTED. "BUT I WANT PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT WE WERE CARRYING OUT ORDERS. I THOUGHT WE WOULD BE COURT-MARTIALED IF WE DID NOT CARRY OUT THOSE ORDERS."

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JUN 9 1946

ADD BERLIN XXX NATIONS

THE BERLIN GROUP, COMPOSED OF SOLDIERS STILL IN THE ARMY AND OTHERS WORKING AS CIVILIANS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALSO CALLED FOR A DENAZIFICATION PROGRAM THAT "WOULD ELIMINATE THE INFLUENCE OF NATIONALISTIC GERMANS WHO, ALTHOUGH NOT NAZI PARTY MEMBERS, WERE MILITARISTIC AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC."

RQ321PED

WUERZBURG, GERMANY, JUNE 8-(AP)-GERMAN POLICE COMPLAINED TO AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES TODAY THAT SOME TROOPS IN THE AREA CONSORT OPENLY WITH "IMMORAL" GERMAN WOMEN IN FIELDS SURROUNDING THIS BAVARIAN CITY AND THREATEN CIVILIAN POLICE WHO SEEK TO INTERFERE.

THE REPORT, NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION BY U.S. THIRD ARMY MILITARY POLICE, STATED THAT SOLDIERS--ALL NEGRO--ARE IN THE COMPANY OF THE WOMEN, MANY OF THEM NUDE, IN THE FIELS DURING THE DAYTIME AND HAVE GERMAN SCHOOLBOYS POSTED AS GUARDS ALONG THE ROADSIDE TO WARN OF THE APPROACH OF STRA[illegible]IGERS.

BY NIGHT, [illegible]ORT SAID, TENTS ARE ERECTED IN THE FIELDS AND THE SOLDIERS SLE[illegible]TH "GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN." THE REPORT SAID THE SOLDIERS ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN SNAPPING PICTURES OF NUDE FRAULEINS.

JS1131AED

1946

30. 24-3211

LEFTIST GROUPS AND MACEDONIANS AGITATING FOR UNION WITH THEIR BRETHREN IN YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN NORTHERN GREECE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS CHARGED EXISTENCE OF AN ACTIVE SLAV MINORITY IN THE AREA AND INFILTRATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ELAS, LEFTIST RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION WHICH PARTICIPATED IN GREECE'S CIVIL WAR AFTER THE LIBERATION, ACROSS THE YUGOSLAV BORDER.

THE MINISTRY SAID ALSO THAT A BOAT-BORNE COMMUNIST BAND ATTACKED THE ISLAND OF SKIATHOS, JUST OFF THE GULF OF VOLOS, AND MACHINE-GUNNED A VILLAGE BEFORE GENDARMES DROVE THEM OFF.

AT LEAST SEVEN OTHER BANDS WERE OPERATING IN THE VOLOS REGION, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALONIKA, AND ONE BAND OF 50 RAIDED THE VILLAGE OF KANIATSI, LOOTING HOUSES AND KILLING THREE PERSONS, THE MINISTRY ADDED.

SW1255PED

ARMISTICE (125)

ROME, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ITALIA SERA SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN ITALY WOULD BE ELIMINATED UNDER TERMS OF THE THIRD ITALIAN ARMISTICE, SIGNED BY THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS AT PARIS MAY 15.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT HAD LEARNED FROM A "VERY HIGH ALLIED PERSONALITY" THAT THE ARMISTICE CONTAINED 12 POUNDS AND SPECIFIED THAT A NEW SPECIAL SECTION OF ALLIED GENERAL HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE CREATED TO CONTROL AND DIRECT ITALIAN ARMED FORCES AND WAR PRODUCTION.

THE NEW ARMISTICE PROVIDES THAT VENEZIA GIULIA AND THE PROVINCE OF UDINE SHALL BE UNDEG ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL UNTIL THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ADDING THAT THE DOCUMENT MAKES NO PROVISION FOR THE DISPOSITION OF ITALIAN COLONIES.

JT635AED

NIGHT LEAD ARMISTICE

BY FRANK BRUTTO

JUN 9 1946

ROME, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ITALIA SERA SAYS THAT TERMS OF THE NEW ITALIAN ARMISTICE CALL FOR ELIMINATION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, FOR NEW FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REGULATIONS, AND RETURN OF ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE PAPER SAID IT HAD LEARNED FROM A "VERY HIGH ALLIED PERSONALITY" THE PROVISIONS IN THE THIRD ARMISTICE INITIALED BY THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS LAST MONTH IN PARIS.

(IN LONDON, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THE TERMS AS REPORTED BY THE ITALIA SERA PROBABLY WERE ACCURATE. ONE SECTION OF THE ARMISTICE STILL HAS TO BE AGREED UPON, HE SAID, AND THE ARMISTICE IS NOT YET COMPLETE AND NOT YET IN FORCE. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS TERMS HAD BEEN EXPECTED BEFORE NOW.)

ITALIA SERA SAID THE NEW FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REGULATIONS STILL WERE BEING STUDIED IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON.

IT SAID THAT WHILE THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WOULD BE ELIMINATED, A NEW, SPECIAL SECTION OF ALLIED GENERAL HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE CREATED UNDER ORDER OF THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND WITH THE JOB OF CONTROLLING AND DIRECTING ITALIAN ARMED FORCES AND ITALIAN WAR PRODUCTION.

THE NAVY WOULD BE UNDER CONTROL AND COMMAND OF THE ALLIED COMMAND, AND VENEZIA GIULIA AND THE PROVINCE OF UDINE WOULD BE UNDER ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL UNTIL AN ITALIAN PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED, IT CONTINUED.

ITALIAN SERA SAID THE ARMISTICE MAKES NO PROVISION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OR DISPOSITION OF ITALIAN COLONIES. IT CALLS FOR MAINTENANCE OF ALLIED TROOPS IN ITALY, BOTH THOSE IN PROCESS OF DEMOBILIZATION AND THOSE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION LINES WITH AUSTRIA, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

EJ/WD1147AED

ROME-- NIGHT LEAD ARMISTICE, INSERT AFTER 2ND GRAF ENDING X X IN PARIS.

JUN 9 1946

(GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID THEY EXPECTED THE REVISED ARMISTICE, DESIGNED TO GIVE A GREATER DEGREE OF AUTHORITY TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, DESIGNED TO GIVE A GREATER DEGREE OF AUTHORITY TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, WOULD BE SIGNED NEXT WEEK AND ANNOUNCED SOON THEREAFTER.)

(IN LONDON X X X 3RD GRAF PREV.

TU103PED

PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS SAID IN SUPPORT OF THE DECREE THAT THE GOVERNMENT "COULD NO LONGER TOLERATE SUCH A STATE OF TERRORISM ON THE PART OF THE ENEMIES OF THE STATE, AND IT HAS BEEN CLEARLY SHOWN THESE ACTIONS CONSTITUTE HIGH TREASON AGAINST THE FATHERLAND AND CANNOT GO WITHOUT PUNISHMENT."

JT958AED NM

1946

BY L.S. CHAKALES

ATHENS, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ROYALIST GOVERNMENT, OPENING A DRIVE TO CRUSH DISORDER IN GREECE, TODAY INVOKED A DRASTIC EMERGENCY DECREE SETTING UP SUMMARY COURTS EMPOWERED TO PASS DEATH SENTENCES FOR USING ARMS AGAINST AUTHORITIES OR INTERFERING WITH POLICE.

THERE WILL BE NO RECOURSE FROM THE SUMMARY COURTS, AND DEATH SENTENCES WILL BE CARRIED OUT IMMEDIATELY, THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE DECLARED.

THE DECREE, WHICH SUSPENDS GUARANTEES IN THE GREEK CONSTITUTION OF EITHER A TRIAL WITHIN THREE MONTHS OR FREEDOM, PROVIDES ALSO FOR A MINIMUM SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS FOR STRIKERS IN PUBLIC UTILITIES.

THE DEATH PENALTY CAN BE PASSED ALSO FOR "MORAL AUTHORS" OF ACTION AGAINST THE STATE.

SIX ARTICLES IN THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO THE COURTS WERE SUSPENDED, AND POLICE AND THE MILITARY WERE GIVEN WIDE AUTHORITY.

THE POLICE WERE AUTHORIZED TO ENTER PREMISES, HOMES OR BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AT ANY HOUR WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT. ANY PERSON CAN BE HELD IN JAIL INDEFINITELY WITHOUT BOND AND WITHOUT TRIAL.

AFTER THE COURT PASSES SENTENCE, NO PARDONS, REPRIEVES OR PROBATIONS WILL BE PERMITTED. MILITARY COURTS WILL TRY ALLEGED VIOLATORS IN NORTHERN GREECE WHILE CIVILIAN COURTS WILL PREVAIL IN THE SOUTH.

THE GENDARMERIE AND MILITARY PERSONNEL THROUGHOUT MACEDONIA WERE ALERTED TO MEET ANY POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE ACTION, IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED.

ON MAY 19 THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER REPORTED THAT A BAND OF "COMMUNISTS" ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS HAD KILLED FOUR GENDARMES AT VOLOS, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALONIKA. THE DAY BEFORE 100 UNIFORMED MEN, DESCRIBED AS "GOADED BY CONSTANT PRESS ATTACKS ON THE ARMY," DESTROYED A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PLANT IN VOLOS, THE MINISTRY SAID.

ON MAY 7 THE MINISTRY SAID NINE PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED IN NORTHERN GREECE IN TWO DAYS BY COMMUNIST AND AUTONOMIST BANDS.

FH12A3PED

ADD BUDAPEST

DECLARING THE ARAB WORLD HAD ACHIEVED "COMPLETE SUCCESS IN CLEARING SYRIA OF HUMANITY'S CRIMINALS---COLONIZERS," AZZAM PASHA PREDICTED THE PRESENT MEETING WOULD HAVE SIMILARLY DECISIVE RESULTS IN THE CASE OF PALESTINE.

NEARLY 100 OBSERVERS, INCLUDING 24 NEWS CORRESPONDENTS, WERE PRESENT FOR THE FORMAL OPENING.

WD547PED

ADD JERUSALEM

(BRITISH AUTHORITIES DENIED ANY SHOOTING.)

"MEN FROM THE SHIP CAME ON BOARD AND TRIED TO KNOW WHO WAS OUR CAPTAIN AND OTHER THINGS," ALBERTO SAID. "WE DID NOT ANSWER. EVERYONE WAS SINGING THE HETIKVA AND OTHER ZIONIST SONGS. THEN THE SHIP TOWED US INTO PORT."

TWO JEWISH AGENCY AMBULANCES, DONATED BY AMERICAN ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS, MET THE SHIP AND CARRIED THOSE TOO WEAK TO WALK TO ATHLIT, WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN MEDICAL TREATMENT.

M ED

A95

BATAVIA, JAVA, JUNE 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FORMATION OF A REPUBLICAN DEFENSE COUNCIL, STATING THAT "OUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER." THE COUNCIL, HE SAID, INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS GOVERNMENT, ITS ARMY AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

IN A BROADCAST FROM JOGJAKARTA, NATIONALIST STRONGHOLD IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND, SOEKARNO SAID THE INDONESIANS WOULD "ANSWER WITH FORCE" IF THE DUTCH REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THEIR SOVEREIGNTY OR SEEK TO ENFORCE THEIR WILL UPON THE PEOPLE.

HE HINTED THAT THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM MIGHT BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

JT9ORAED NM

NANKING, JUNE 8-(AP)- AMERICANS AND SEVERAL CHINESE WHO WITNESSED THE JAPANESE RAPE OF NA[illegible] EMPLANED TODAY FOR TOKYO TO TESTIFY AT WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

THE AMERICANS ARE M. S. BATES, PROFESSOR AT NANKING UNIVERSITY, AND GEORGE FITCH, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE NANKING Y.M.C.A.

DS437APS NM

., YOKOHAMA, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE PROVOST MARSHAL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT. FRED T. AUSTIN, GREEN, S.C., IS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE FATAL SHOOTING OF AN 11-YEAR OLD JAPANESE GIRL AND THE BURGLARIZING OF TWO HOUSES.

30. 24 - 3213

HE SAID AUSTIN SIGNED A STATEMENT SAYING THAT ON FEB.22 WHILE ON GUARD AT AN OIL DUMP IN KAWASAKI, HE LEFT HIS POST, ENTERED TWO JAPANESE HOUSES AND TOOK SEVERAL THOUSAND YEN. (YEN ARE 15 TO THE DOLLAR)

THE PROVOST MARSHAL SAID A CARBINE WAS FIRED SEVERAL TIMES IN ONE OF THE HOUSES AND ONE BULLET WENT THROUGH A WALL AND FATALLY INJURED THE GIRL, SLEEPING IN AN ADJOINING ROOM.

AUSTIN IS A MEMBER OF THE 4077TH QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANY.

SEOUL, JUNE 8-(AP)-WITH AN EYE TO THE FUTURE ARRIVAL OF FAMILIES OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN SOUTHERN KOREA, SEOUL'S NEW LIBRARY IS DISPLAYING FASHION AND HOME MAKING MAGAZINES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS WILL BE MADE BY JANE SCOTT MCCLURE, OF PITTSBURGH, LIBRARY SUPERVISOR, ARMY FORCES IN THEN PACIFIC, ON A SPECIAL TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

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THE 10,000-VOLUME 24TH CORPS LIBRARY IS STAFFED BY SGT.HAROLD CHASE, BAY CITY, MICH.; CPL.LAWRENCE ANASTASIA, NORWALK,CONN.; PFC. JOHN MCDONALD, GARY, IND., AND PFC.FREDERICK FIRN (CQ), EAST DETROIT, MICH.

P616ACS

YOKOSUKA, JUNE 8-(AP)-AN INJURED MERCHANT SEAMAN WHO WAS BROUGHT HERE FROM HIS SHIP 600 MILES OFF JAPAN BY NAVY FLYING BOAT WAS RESTING EASILY TODAY AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

WILLIAM M.WASHINGTON, HUNTINGTON, W.VA., SUFFERED A COMPOUND FRACTURE OF HIS RIGHT LEG MAY 28 WHEN THROWN TO THE DECK BY HEAVY SEAS. HIS SHIP, THE SS RATTLER, HAD NO DOCTOR. A DISTRESS CALL BROUGHT LT. (JG) J.G. (CQ) DAVIS, JR., CLINTON, S.C., IN A FLYING BOAT.

THE RATTLER WAS ENROUTE FROM SAN PEDRO,CALIF., TO SHANGHAI. WASHINGTON WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR CONVALESCENCE.

P618ACS

ADD TOKYO XXX WAR

SGT.MAJ.W.G.GREGORY OF 61 W.ST., POOLE, DORSET, SAID: "THESE LADS OF OURS WILL CREATE A GREAT IMPRESSION BOTH ON THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN AND OUR ALLIES, WITH THEIR SMARTNESS AND FINE BRITISH ARMY TRADITIONS."

LANCE CPL.V.CARPENTER, 104 SHAFTESBURY AVE., PORTSWOOD, SOUTHAMPTON, SAID THE DORSETS WERE "LOOKING FORWARD TO A CHANCE TO STEPP OUT IN TOKYO."

PVT.J.D.POULTON, 48 RANELAGH TERRACE, LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICKSHIRE, ADDED: "OF COURSE WE DESERVE TO BE THE FIRST BRITISH BATTALION TO OCCUPY TOKYO."

THE REGIMENT WAS FORMED 244 YEARS AGO.

P636ACS

TOKYO, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE PRIVY COUNCIL, IN AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING WITH EMPEROR HIROHITO, TODAY APPROVED WITH MINOR REVISIONS JAPAN'S PROPOSED NEW WAR-OUTLAWING CONSTITUTION. THE DRAFT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CABINET, THEN TO THE DIET FOR FINAL ACTION.

DS435APS

TOKYO,JUNE 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY NAMED HOME MINISTER SEIICHI OMURA, EDUCATION MINISTER HOTARO TANAKA AND EIGHT OTHERS TO THE H OF PEERS TO FILL SEATS VACATED UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR'S POLITI PURGE.

DS436APS

JUN 9 1946

TOKYO,SATURDAY,JUNE 8 (AP)-THE JIJI NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY THAT SOME MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS ARE VOICING STRONG OBJECTION TO A PROVISION IN JAPAN'S PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH WOULD TRANSFER SOVEREIGN RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE.

JIJI SAID IT LEARNED FROM SOURCES CLOSE TO THE CABINET THAT THE PEERS' VIEWS WERE MADE KNOWN AT A MEETING YESTERDAY BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT AND THE UPPER CHAMBER OF JAPAN'S LEGISLATURE.

GG747ACS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SUCCESSFUL DIRECTION OF SUBMARINE WARFARE IN THE PACIFIC AREA, A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A THIRD LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TODAY TO REAR ADM. C.B. MOMSEN, WHO PRESENTLY COMMANDS JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE AWARD TO THE FAMED MOMSEN RESCUE CHAMBER WAS MADE BY VICE ADM.C.A.LOCKWOOD, JR., COMMANDER OF SUBMARINE FORCE OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET AND WAS PRESENTED BY VICE ADM.R.W. GRIFFIN, COMMANDER OF NAVAL ACTIVITES IN JAPAN.

THE CITATION SAID THAT MOMSEN'S SUBMARINES OF SQUADRONS TWO AND FOUR SANK AND DAMAGED MANY THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

P655ACS NM

TOKYO,SATURDAY,JUNE 8 (AP)-THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI TODAY REGAINED ITS MEMBERSHIP IN THE CABINET PRESS CLUB AFTER AN OCCUPATION OFFICER DECLARED A "LABOR UNION HAS NO RIGHT TO DICTATE TO A REPORTERS' CLUB."

MAJ.DANIEL C.IMBODEN, OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' CIVIL INFORMATION-EDUCATION SECTION, TOLD THE JAPANESE PRESS ANY ORGANIZATION HAD THE RIGHT TO DISCIPLINE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS "IN CONNECTION WITH ITS OWN ACTIVITIES' PROVIDED THE ACTION DID NOT AFFECT OPERATION OF THE ENTIRE NEWSPAPER.

YOMIURI LOST ACCESS TO COVERAGE OF THE DIET WHEN ITS TWO DIET REPORTERS WERE EXPELLED FROM THE POWERFUL PRESS CLUB ON CHARGES OF EXPLOITING THEIR MEMBERSHIP TO OBTAIN FOOD. THEIR EXPULSION STILL IS IN EFFECT, BUT THE NEWSPAPER NOW IS ENTITLED TO MAKE REPLACE-MENTS.

A NEWS AGENCIES' LABOR UNION DEMANDED REVOCATION OF THE EXPULSION OF THE TWO YOMIURI MEN. BUT IMBODEN REPLIED, "THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE NO MORE REASON FOR A REPORTERS' CLUB TO SUBMIT TO DICTATION BY A LABOR UNION THAN FOR A UNION TO SUBMIT TO DICTATION BY A REPORTERS' CLUB."

GG752ACS NM

JUN 9

TOKYO, JUNE 8-(AP)-LT.GEN.HORACE CLEMENT HUGH ROBERTSON WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW TO RELIEVE LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE.

KNOWN AS "RED ROBBIE" TO HIS AUSTRALIAN TROOPS BECAUSE OF HIS FIERY RED HAIR, ROBERTSON, HIGHLY DECORATED VETERAN OF BOTH WORLD WARS, SAID HE PLANNED "TO SETTLE QUIETLY AT HOME WITH MY WIFE" UNTIL NAMED TO HIS NEW COMMAND IN JAPAN. HE IS 52.

NORTHCOTT IS RETURNING TO AUSTRALIA TO BE THE FIRST AUSTRALIA-BORN GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

P626ACS

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 8-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT CONSTANTIN SHEVELEV, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET COMMERCIAL MISSION NOW IN BUENOS AIRES, WOULD BE RUSSIA'S AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHOICE FOR ARGENTINA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW.

FIVE MORE SOVIET DIPLOMATS ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK BY SHIP TODAY, BRINGING TO 10 THE NUMBER NOW IN ARGENTINA, AS THE RUSSIANS PREPARED TO PUT INTO PRACTICE THEIR NEWLY CONCLUDED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE REGIME OF PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON.

WD413PED

HONOLULU,JUNE 8-(AP)-LORD ROBERT ALDERSON WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, PREDICTED TODAY THAT LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S WAR CRIMINALS WOULD FACE TRIAL.

WRIGHT, EN ROUTE TO LONDON FROM TOKYO, SAID THE IMPORTANT THING WAS TO BRING A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF CASES TO TRIAL TO DEVELOP AND DEFINE INTERNATIONAL LAW TO MAKE IT PLAIN THAT WAR-MAKING WAS A CRIME. SUCH A DEFINITION, HE SAID, COULD BE EXPECTED TO ACT AS A RESTRAINT ON STATESMEN AND MILITARY LEADERS IN FUTURE INTERNATIONAL CRISES.

WRIGHT WILL VISIT WASHINGTON ENROUTE TO THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION OFFICE IN LONDON.

HH722PCS

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,JUNE 8-(AP)-LT.GEN.DELOS C.EMMONS, WHO ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE ALASKAN DEPARTMENT IN JUNE, 1944, RELINQUISHED HIS COMMAND TODAY AND LEFT ALASKA IMMEDIATELY FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION AND ASSIGNMENT.

BRIG.GEN.HARRY A.JOHNSON, COMMANDING GENERAL OF FORT RICHARD-SON HERE, ASSUMED COMMAND PENDING ARRIVAL OF A NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, WHOSE IDENTITY HAS NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED. GENERAL EMMONS TOOK COMMAND OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT SOON AFTER PEARL HARBOR, AND LATER REPLACED LT.GEN.JOHN DE WITT AS COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND BEFORE HE CAME TO ALASKA.

HH720PCS

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL,JUNE 7-(AP)-DR.RAYMOND BOYER, WEALTHY CANADIAN SCIENTIST CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY IN A MOSCOW-DIRECTED ESPIONAGE NETWORK, TESTIFIED TODAY HE HAD REVEALED DETAILS OF THE NEW SUPER-EXPLOSIVE RDX AGAINST THE WISHES OF U.S. AUTHORITIES.

JUN 9

HE SAID CANADA'S MINISTER OF MUNITIONS FAVORED TELLING THE RUSSIANS ABOUT IT.

DR.BOYER, PROSECUTION WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ALSO CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE NETWORK, SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED RDX WITH ROSE "THREE OR FOUR TIMES" BEGINNING IN LATE 1943. THE MEETINGS WERE AT ROSE'S APARTMENT AT ROSE'S INVITATION.

THE SCIENTIST TESTIFIED THAT THESE INVITATIONS FOLLOWED A GOVERN-MENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RDX, FOR WHICH HE WON A SPECIAL GOVERNMENT CITATION.

EXPLAINING HIS MOTIVES, DR.BOYER SAID THAT AT THE TIME OF A SECOND MEETING WITH ROSE THERE WAS A RUSSIAN TECHNICAL MISSION IN

30. 24-3215

CANADA WHICH HAD OFFICIALLY REQUESTED DETAILS OF RDX. BOYER SAID HE KNEW THAT THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, C.D.HOWE, FAVORED GIVING THE INFORMATION TO THE RUSSIANS, BUT THAT "THE AMERICANS" OPPOSED IT.

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THE PRESS AND PUBLIC WERE BARRED FROM THE COURTROOM AS DR.BOYER DISCUSSED TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF RDX, STILL CONSIDERED A TOP SECRET.

DR.BOYER DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A LEFTIST AND RADICAL POLITICALLY, AND SAID THAT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR HE HAD WRITTEN TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFERING HIMSELF, WITHOUT PAY OR DIPLOMATIC STATUS, AS AN "OBSERVER" IN MOSCOW.

HE SAID IN A LETTER TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, DR.E.H. COLEMAN, THAT HE HAD STUDIED FIRST HAND THE GROWTH OF FASCISM IN EUROPE, THAT HE HAD CONTACTS WITH THE COMMUNISTS AND THAT "I ENJOY THEIR CONFIDENCE TO SOME EXTENT." HE SAID HE RECEIVED NO REPLY TO HIS LETTER.

FIRST MEETING ROSE IN 1938, DR.BOYER SAID HE HAD SEEN HIM 10 OR 12 TIMES ALTOGETHER, SUPPORTING HIM IN HIS SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS FOR ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT IN 1943 AND 1945.

MJ447PED

MONTREAL, JUNE 7-(AP)-DR.RAYMOND BOYER TESTIFIED AT THE FRED ROSE CONSPIRACY TRIAL TODAY THAT HE APPLIED TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SOON AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II FOR ASSIGNMENT TO MOSCOW AS AN UNPAID OBSERVER, BUT NEVER RECEIVED A REPLY.

A WEALTHY CHEMISTRY LECTURER FORMERLY ON THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, BOYER HIMSELF FACES CHARGES UNDER THE OFFICIAL SECRET ACT. LIKE ROSE--A COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT--BOYER IS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC WERE ASKED TO LEAVE THE COURTROOM AFTER BOYER HAD GIVEN PART OF HIS TESTIMONY AND JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE, PRESIDING JUDGE, ALSO ASKED NEWSMEN NOT TO PUBLISH A GOOD PORTION OF THE TESTIMONY THEY HAD HEARD.

THE 39-YEAR-OLD CHEMIST SAID THAT IN LATE SEPTEMBER OR EARLY OCTOBER, 1939, HE HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO DR.E.H.COLEMAN, CANADA'S UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE VOLUNTEERING HIS SERVICES IN MOSCOW.

HE SAID HE WROTE THAT HE HAD OBSERVED FIRST HAND THE GROWTH OF FASCISM IN EUROPE AND FELT THAT THE FUTURE OF CIVILIZATION DEPENDED ON THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

BOYER SAID HE HAD WRITTEN ALSO THAT HE HAD COME IN CONTACT WITH COMMUNIST LEADERS AND ENJOYED THEIR CONFIDENCE TO SOME EXTENT, BUT HE HAD NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE SAID HE WANTED NOT REMUNERATION, AS HE WAS FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT, AND NO DIPLOMATIC STATUS.

HE RECEIVED NO REPLY TO HIS LETTER, HE SAID.

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BOYER, CALLED TO THE WITNESS BOX BY THE CROWN, THEN SAID THAT IN JUNE, 1940, HE HAD ASKED DR.OTTO MAASS, HEAD OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT, IF HE COULD WORK AS A CHEMIST IN TH WAR ESFORT.

SPECIAL FEDERAL PROSECUTOR F.PHILIPPE BRAIS THEREUPON REQUESTED THE PRESS NOT TO REPORT BOYER'S SUBSEQUENT TESTIMONY AND THE PUBLIC WAS ORDERED TO CLEAR THE COURTROOM. A FEW MINUTES LATER THE REQUEST EXTENDED TO THE PRESS AS WELL.

THE DEFENSE CONCLUDED ITS TWO-DAY CROSS-EXAMINATION OF IGOR GOUZENKO STAR PROSECUTION WITNESS.

THE 27-YEAR-OLD ETC X X X SECOND GRAF ORIG. (B27 CSEG)

JJ202PED

1948

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE ATOM BOMB, POTENTIALLY THE MOST EXPLOSIVE ISSUE IN THE WORLD TODAY, GOES BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS WITH CONVENING FRIDAY OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

ORDERED BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO "PROCEED WITH THE UTMOST DISPATCH," THE COMMISSION SEEKS MEANS TO CHANNEL ATOMIC ENERGY TO PEACEFUL ENDS AND ELIMINATE ALL WEAPONS ADAPTABLE TO MASS DESTRUCTION.

BERNARD M.BARUCH, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, WILL TAKE THE FLOOR AT THE OPENING SESSION TO OUTLINE THE ATOMIC POLICY OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

BARUCH'S TALK, DESCRIBED BY AN ADVISOR AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVER DELIVERED BEFORE A UNITED NATIONS GROUP, WAS STILL INCOMPLETE TODAY AND THE ADVISOR INDICATED THAT LAST-MINUTE CONSULTATIONS WOULD BE HELD WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN EARLY NEXT WEEK.

THE INITIAL MEETING, SCHEDULED FOR 11 A.M. (EDT.), WILL BE OPENED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WHO WILL PROPOSE BARUCH AS PROVISIONAL CHAIRMAN.

THE COMMISSION WILL DRAFT SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR:

1--EXTENDING BETWEEN ALL NATIONS THE EXCHANGE OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION FOR PEACEFUL ENDS.

2--CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO ENSURE ITS USE ONLY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

3--THE ELIMINATION FROM NATIONAL ARMAMENTS OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND OF ALL MAJOR WEAPONS ADAPTABLE TO MASS DESTRUCTION.

4--EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS BY WAY OF INSPECTION AND OTHER MEANS TO PROTECT COMPLYING STATES AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF VIOLATION AND EVASIONS.

TWELVE NATIONS SIT ON THE COMMISSION--THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, EGYPT, THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE, CHINA, MEXICO, POLAND, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL AND CANADA. THE FIRST 11 ARE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND CANADA WAS SEATED BECAUSE OF HER HAND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE COMMISSION WILL MEET IN THE CHAMBER USED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH SESSIONS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EACH DELEGATION IS ALLOWED FOUR ADVISORS AT THE U-SHAPED COUNCIL TABLE, AND BARUCH WILL BE SUPPORTED BY JOHN M.HANCOCK, FERDINAND EBERSTADT, FRED SEARLS, JR., AND HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE.

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL, WILL SIT FOR RUSSIA. OTHER COUNCIL DELEGATES ON THE COMMISSION INCLUDE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN, DR.HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA, DR.QUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA, ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE, DR.HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA OF EGYPT AND DR.E.N.VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON OF CANADA, NAVY CAPT.ALVARO ALBERTO DA MOTTA SILVA OF BRAZIL, MANUAL SANDOVAL VALLARTA OF MEXICO AND PROF.STEFAN PIENKOWSKI OF POLAND COMPLETE THE LIST.

THE COMMISSION WILL SUBMIT ITS REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE U.N.'S PRIMARY ORGAN FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, AND IN TURN WILL RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE COUNCIL IN MATTERS AFFECTING SECURITY.

THE COMMISSION ITSELF WILL HAVE NO POWER TO ORDER CONTROLS UNDER THE CHARTER; ANY MATTERS HAVING TO DO WITH IMPLEMENTATION ARE UP TO THE COUNCIL.

FIRST STEP TOWARD SETTING UP THE COMMISSION WAS TAKEN LAST DECEMBER AT THE MOSCOW MEETING OF THE BIG THREE WHEN IT WAS DECIDED TO RECOMMEND SUCH A PLAN TO THE U.N. THE COMMISSION WAS AUTHORIZED FORMALLY BY THE ASSEMBLY AT LONDON IN JANUARY AND RECEIVED WARM SUPPORT FROM DELEGATES.

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JUN 1948

KING OF SIAM DIES, CROWN TO BROTHER

A. MACDONALD

Ananda's Death Laid To Accident; Legislature Names Successor

Bangkok, *Monday*, June 10 (*AP*)—King Ananda Mahidol, 20-year-old ruler of Siam, was found dead of a bullet wound yesterday in the royal palace, and twelve hours later the Siamese Legislature named his Boston-born brother, Prince Phumiphon Aduldet, 18, as the new King.

The Siamese police director general told an emergency session of the National Legislature last night that the King's death was accidental, and that the bullet went through the center of his forehead.

The young King, whose death occurred on the eve of a projected trip to the United States, had been indisposed for the last two days. He rose at 6 A.M. yetserday and took some medicine. Nothing was known of his actions from that time until his body was found by a servant in the bedroom of the Barompinan Palace about 9 A.M.

Choice Of New King Unanimous

The historic night session of the Legislature unanimously selected Phumiphon Aduldet as the new King, rising together to signalize his election with a chanted "*Chu yo, cha yo, cha yo*"—the Siamese hurrah.

Phumiphon Aduldet was born in Boston while his father, the late Prince Mahidol, of Songkhla, was studying at Harvard. He was the constant companion of his older brother and attended school with him in Switzerland.

The Legislature also appointed a three-man council of regency to guide the new King in matters of state. Pridi Phanomyong, who was reappointed Premier only three days ago, told the Legislature he would recommend a Premier to the new regency, but legislative sources said there was little doubt that Pridi Phanomyong himself would receive the post.

Nation Stunned By News

The entire nation was stunned by the news of Ananda Mahidol's death. The young King had gained great popularity since his return from Switzerland last December.

[In Bern, Paul Rey, director of the new Swiss school where the King Ananda studied, said the monarch's retinue had been worried before Ananda's departure from Switzerland over the possibility of assassination. The director said he knew no particulars about the matter.

[Asked about reports that the King was depressed because he was unable to marry a girl fellow student, Rey said Ananda had gone with one or two girls but had not had a serious romance. The director said he could not remember the girls' names.]

Ananda, a great fancier of firearms, always kept a weapon near him and often practiced firing in the palace grounds. Several weeks ago a thief stole his favorite Luger automatic and the King was greatly disturbed.

Queen Mother Prostrated

The King's young, attractive mother, Queen Mother Phraratanani Sri Sangwan, was prostrate with grief.

Around the palace great crowds gathered in silent sorrow as the news spread.

Most of Bangkok was unaware of the death of the quiet, studious young ruler until the Government broadcast the news at 7 P.M. Immediately a mournful wail went up from the crowd gathered in the square before the publicity building, near the royal palace.

The youthful King, who ascended the throne eleven years ago, as a boy, had been making plans to leave Bangkok this week for the United States and Europe. He had expected to fly to the United States and remain there about a week before flying to Switzerland, where he planned to resume the studies he interrupted when he returned to his native land last December 5.

Preferred Saxophone To Crown

The Queen Mother and a royal suite of twenty had been expected to accompany him on the trip.

Diffident, bespectacled and boyish, Ananda was often described as a reluctant monarch who found his greatest pleasure in playing his saxophone and driving his American jeep about the palace grounds.

Only a month ago King Ananda signed a new constitution for his country, which provided for a senate and a house of representatives, both elected by the people. On June 1 he opened the first wholly elected Siamese Parliament.

At that time, in accordance with a constitutional requirement, his able, 46-year-old Premier, Nai Pridi Phanomyong, and members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, continuing to serve in the interim, however, while the Parliament considered selection of the new Premier.

Prajadhipok's Successor

Ananda was proclaimed King March 2, 1935, under a regency, upon the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok, but he spent little time in his own land. Born in Germany September 20, 1925, he had been taken to Siam at the age of 2. He studied there as a child and went to Switzerland in 1933. He was educated in Lausanne and most of his last twelve years were spent in Switzerland, except for a brief visit home in 1938. Prajadhipok died in 1941.

During his minority, a council of the regency ruled Siam, made up of Prince Aditya, a nephew of Prajadhipok; Chao Phya Bijayendra Yodhin, former army general, and Chao Phya Yomaraj, former Minister of the Interior, who died in 1938.

Had No Informal Social Life

Ananda's personal life in Siam was confined largely within the palace walls. He was permitted none of the informal social expeditions which popularized monarchs in the western world.

Ananda's mother, an attractive, youthful-looking woman in her forties, was said to have exerted a strong influence upon the young ruler of 18,000,000 subjects.

The ancient absolute monarchy of Siam, which endured from 1350 to 1932, was overthrown in a bloodless revolution three years before Ananda ascended the throne, but the Siamese revered him with the same extreme veneration they always had accorded their rulers.

Recently Ananda expressed a strong desire to return to Switzerland to resume his education. At the time the elder members of the royal family and the powerful politicians opposed him in this. They wished to import tutors for him, arguing that his presence in the country heightened the morale of the Siamese.

Flying Trip To U.S. Planned

Ananda won out, however. Last Friday the Government announced the King and his royal party would leave on Thursday, June 13, by

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plane for the United States in an Air Transport Command C-54 plane. They had planned to stop overnight in Honolulu on Friday and to arrive in San Francisco next Saturday. The schedule called for arrival in Washington June 19.

The King had planned to spend twelve days in Washington and New York, and then to proceed to London and Switzerland. United States diplomatic attachés in Bangkok were to have accompanied him.

Since his return to Siam from Switzerland last December, the young King obediently followed the dictates of pomp and ceremony, and it appeared to have heightened his popularity. The King attended many functions, and always conducted himself strictly as a monarch.

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Always Remained Aloof

He would bow formally to his audiences on these occasions, as he made his entrance to the strains of the Siamese national anthem. Where speeches were necessary he delivered them from prepared texts, in a subdued voice.

Generally attended at these functions by his mother and his younger brothers, he remained aloof, watching the proceedings with little show of interest, and would leave the place at the head of a stately procession when the national anthem announced the close of the function.

Siam, which had an absolute ruler for six centuries, became a constitutional monarchy June 24, 1932, in a bloodless revolution led by army officers and Government officials. Three day later Prajadhipok signed a temporary constitution, which was replaced the following December by a permanent constitution.

Infiltration Of Western Ideas

Under that system, the King appointed a state council of ministers composed of a president and from fourteen to 24 other ministers. It provided for a one-house assembly of people's representatives. Under the new constitution approved by Ananda last month, there is a two-house elected legislature.

The change from absolute to constitutional monarchy was attributed generally to the infiltration of western ideas because of the custom of sending royal princes and sons of prominent families to Europe and the United States for their education.

Modern trends were evident in Bangkok even before the war. Hollywood movies, airliners linking the country with Europe, heavy motor-car traffic, well-constructed buildings and flourishing commercial life in the cities were signs of the times for the Siamese.

Siam Faces Critical Period

The King died at a time which may be critical in his country's history. The country has applied for membership in the United Nations, and recently has charged French incursions from Indo-China into Laos and Cambodia in the areas ceded by the Vichy French Government to Siam during the war. The Siamese hoped to present this case to the United Nations Security Council.

Siam was invaded by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, while the young King was in Switzerland. A puppet government in January, 1942, declared war on Britain and the United States, but the Americans considered the declaration to have been made under duress and did not recognize a state of war with Siam.

Last January, both Britain and the United States announced formal recognition of the new Siamese Government.

Siam, ancient name for the country, was resumed officially in September, 1945. From 1939 until 1945 the name of Thailand had been used.

Stalin Entertains Tito

London, June 9 (AP)—A Moscow broadcast said today that Prime Minister Stalin entertained Marshal Tito and other Yugoslav guests at a dinner in the Kremlin last night. The Yugoslav delegation is in Moscow conferring with Soviet officials.

Swedish Envoy Leaves Britain

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—The Swedish Ambassador to Great Britain, Bjorn G. Prytz, and his principal attaches left for Stockholm by plane today. Their departure for a firm alliance, peace in Europe is assured. If not, the worst might happen and the dark horses in Germany might yet achieve their evil dream of world domination.

"The first step is to make clear to Moscow that we can have no truck with the British Communist party. This great British and Socialist movement will not be mucked about."

Irresponsibles "In Dilemma"

Morrison declared his party had gone "as far to the Left as was consistent with sound sense and broad national interest."

"The fact that the Government has been victorious, sensible and well to the Left has put the irresponsibles outside our ranks—who claim to be on the Left but who in truth know not their left from their right—in a dilemma.

"They could only criticize by making themselves foolish or alternatively acquiesce in our policy and appear to be tame."

12 SOLDIERS WILL TESTIFY ON LICHFIELD

Dalton, Morrison And Russia

Bournemouth, England, June 9 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pleaded today for a firm British-Russian alliance to assure European peace, but emphasized that the "first step" was to make clear that the Labor party would hold "no truck" with British Communists.

At the same time, Herbert Morrison, lord president of the Council and Labor party leader in Commons, said the Labor party had gone "as far to the Left as was consistent with sound sense and broad national interest."

For "True Understanding"

Both spoke at a preconvention session of a week-long Labor party conference opening here tomorrow.

Dalton asserted "the greatest of our immediate tasks is to achieve a true Anglo-Russian understanding," then added:

"If the British and Russian peoples can march forward side by side

Witnesses Decide To Abandon Strike At Brutality Trial

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 9 (AP)—Twelve of the nineteen soldiers who refused to testify in the Lichfield cruelty trials have abandoned their witness-stand strike because, "We don't want those guys who beat us up to get away with it," Albert Beach, of Fall River, Mass., one of the former holdouts, said today.

The witnesses' refusal to talk stymied for eleven days the prosecution of two officers accused of brutality to United States Army prisoners at the Lichfield (England) detention camp guardhouse.

Most of the others who now have consented to testify when the trials are resumed tomorrow gave explanations similar to Beach's for their sudden switch. They volunteered to go back to court and tell about their experiences at Lichfield after having twice defied threats of military punishment for not testifying.

Confined In Stockade

The striking witnesses, confined in a stockade on various charges, said that they previously had refused to testify in protest against "Army injustices."

The witnesses clustered clamorously around the reporters to voice some of these complaints:

That they were imprisoned—some said "on trumped-up charges"—while the defendants against whom they were asked to testify walked free, "laughing at us."

That the guards convicted of beating them drew short jail terms or $60 fines, while "I go A.W.O.L. and get twenty years."

That "no justice will be done until the trials are moved to the United States."

That they were ill-treated, deprived of cigarettes, radios, newspapers and rations.

Worse Waiting, He Says

"I've been given worse treatment while waiting to testify than I ever got at Lichfield," declared John Ayers, of Rock Hill, S.C.

"But it was not doing us any good to strike," said Robert Cox, of Omaha, Neb. "We decided there was no sense of us getting time in the guardhouse for refusing to testify when nobody gives a damn what we do now anyhow."

Lester Chaves, Vallejocal, one of the witnesses still holding out, shouted: "We will never testify. We will suffer the consequences."

Of the witnesses confined here, nine were being held for trial on charges placed against them since they came to Bad Nauheim. The other witnesses being held were general prisoners serving court martial sentences when they arrived.

AGED MOTHER OF GOEBBELS NEGLECTED

Her Son Never Contributed To Her Support, His Sister Asserts

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Moerlach, Germany, June 9 (AP), Hitler's Propaganda Minister, Paul Joseph Goebbels, who painted himself as a devoted family man, rarely saw his aged, widowed mother and never contributed to her support, his sister said today.

Goebbels's mother, Frau Katherine Goebbels, 79; her daughter, Frau Kimmich, and son-in-law, Max Kimmich, and their 18-month-old daughter are living like impoverished peasants in two rooms of a dingy farmhouse 15 miles outside Munich.

Goebbels's Order Ignored

Their whereabouts was disclosed yesterday by Allied Military Government authorities, who said the trio had ignored a final order from Goebbels for all of his relatives to perish in the fall of Berlin.

The aged mother lived under an assumed name until her son-in-law voluntarily revealed their true identities Friday. Trembling and almost incoherent with the weakness of age, Frau Goebbels was stirring a pot of thin potato soup on an open wood fire as she was interviewed.

She was unable to talk about her son or his suicide. The daughter, however, reluctantly revealed a little about their infrequent associations with Joseph, her elder by sixteen years.

Never Helped Support Her

"We did not see Joseph often, although we lived in Berlin, and I know he never gave mother any money or helped support her," she said.

Kimmich said their unwillingness to commit suicide at Goebbels's behest was a "family matter." He implied that they fled Berlin just before its fall so that the Propaganda Minister's order could be evaded.

Military government officials said there was no evidence that any of the trio had been members of the Nazi party.

3 Killed, 17 Hurt, In Crash Abroad

Berlin, June 9 (AP)—United States Army headquarters today released the names of three soldiers killed and seventeen injured when an American jeep collided with a army truck transporting 25 soldiers to their billets from a downtown Berlin theater. The accident occurred June 6.

Those killed were:

Pfc. George Davies, Greenford, Middlesex, England. Davies's mother is Mrs. Eileen Bosworth, Kingston, Ont.

Sergt. Ichiro Takeuchi, 30, Rivers Arizona.

Private Alfred Nakato, 25, Ontario, Oregon.

Takeuchi and Nakato were in the jeep.

Injured and hospitalized included:

Pfc. Salvator Tardino, Belmont, Mass., driver of the truck, internal injuries.

Pfc. William E. Denny, Cottontown, Tenn., fractured collarbone.

Private Arthur Renault, Manchester, N.H., scalp wounds and possible head injury.

Pfc. Frank A. Atkins, Lexington, Ky., possible fractured back.

Private John R. Hill, Arlington, Va., head and leg lacerations.

P-80 Jet Fighter Shows Its Speed Over Germany

By The Associated Press.

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 9—The United States Army's jet-propelled P-80 flashed its speed for occupation troops in Germany today with a 219-mile demonstration flight from Bremen to Wiesbaden in 26.8 minutes for an average speed of 502.55 miles an hour.

A Lockheed test pilot, Robert Harlow of Burbank, Calif., and Capt. Jerry S. Stidham of Miles City, Mont., then put the Shooting Star through its paces for several thousand soldiers attending a display of Army Air Forces planes.

Thirty-two of the jet fighters are now in Germany, being tested at Breemen for early assignment to the Fifty-fifth Fighter Group at Giebelstadt, a former German jet-plane base.

Italy Awaits Start Of Republic; Royalists Press Vote Protest

JUN 10 1946

Rome, June 9 (AP)—Italy today awaited imminent official proclamation of the new republic, as monarchists pressed vigorously their charges of irregularities in the plebiscite which ended the rule of the House of Savoy.

The Supreme Court still had not completed its registration of the plebiscite vote, and it was believed the proclamation of the republic could not be made before tomorrow.

The monarchists demanded that the Court examine all claims of irregularities before issuing any proclamation.

Irregularities Charged

They charged that some voters cast more than one ballot and that there were many instances of persons having been deprived of their right to vote because of failure to receive their voting certificates.

A highly placed monarchist, who declined to be quoted by name, told a news conference that King Umberto II was anxious that no doubts should remain in Italy concerning the regularity of the vote, and therefore the Court should weigh all claims of fraud.

He asserted that the Court was under Left-Wing pressure to render a hasty announcement.

The monarchist said, however that regardless of the Court's decision on examination of the claims, King Umberto would abide by the proclamation and leave Italy as soon as it is issued.

Queen Arrives In Portugal

Lisbon, June 9 (AP)—Queen Marie Jose of Italy and her four children debarked in Lisbon today from the cruiser Duke of Abruzzi and were met by representatives of the Portu-

guese Foreign Office and the Italian Minister to Lisbon.

The exiled royal family will stay at the home of the Duchess of Cadaval in Sintra village.

The dethroned Queen apparently was deeply touched by the cheering of peasants in the historical village of Sintra when she arrived at the home of the Duchess. She immediately went into a private chapel for prayers.

At luncheon she was accompanied by her hostess, the Italian and Belgian ministers — Marquis Rossi Longhi and André Motte — and their wives and Dr. Henrique Viana, head of the Portuguese foreign affairs protocol.

Spain Yields 354 Germans

Group Is Put on U. S. Transport Bound for Bremerhaven

BILBAO, Spain, June 9 (AP).—British and American repatriation officials, aided by United States soldier guards brought from France, loaded 354 Germans rounded up by Spanish authorities on the United States transport Marine Perch which was scheduled to sail tonight for Bremerhaven.

There were no important Nazis in the group. It was reported that probably no more than 125 of the passengers were on the list of 2,200 Germans in Spain whom the Allies have been pressing Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government to repatriate.

MIHAILOVIC GOES ON TRIAL TODAY

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23 Others To Face Court With Erstwhile Yugoslav Hero

W. B. KING

Belgrade, June 9 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, once hailed as a hero of Yugoslavia for leading his Chetniks in resistance to the Nazi invaders, will go on trial here tomorrow with 23 other defendants charged with collaboration and treason.

The prosecution will attempt to show that rather than being a hero, the Chetnik leader and former War Minister maintained relations with the German occupation commanders and leaders of the Nazi's puppet Government.

American Notes Unanswered

As preparations for the trial went forward, two notes from the United States State Department, asking that American soldiers be permitted to testify for the defense, were unanswered. Foreign Minister Stanoji Simic said that "any further correspondence on this subject would indeed permit interference with our internal affairs." However, testimony of British officers has been forwarded for use at the trial.

[In New York, the committee for a Fair Trial for Mihailovic called on the United States Government to submit the case to the United Nations, and in a letter to the State Department said execution of Mihailovic might "seriously aggravate relations between the western democracies and Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, which would constitute a danger to the peace of the world."]

The trial, originally set for mid-May, was postponed by the Yugoslav Government. No reason for the postponement was given.

The prosecution will attempt to show a close tieup among the forces under Mihilovic, former Minister of War in King Peter II's government-in-exile; other leaders in Peter's government, and the Yugoslav Government during the Nazi occupation, headed by Premier Field Marshal Milan Nedic.

Few Details Announced

Nedic himself was originally held for trial but committed suicide last January in a seven-story leap at a prison here.

Few details of the trial arrangements have been announced. The local press carried only the initial announcement of the date and a list of the defendants. Foreign correspondents gathering from all over Europe did not receive advance information on the scene of the trial. It was explained that this was a security precaution against a possible demonstration by friends of the defendants.

Later the Tanjug agency announced that the trial would be held in the summer hall of an infantry school in Topcider, a Belgrade suburb. During the trial, the announcement said, streetcar service with Topcider will be increased and bus service will be instituted.

Thorough Coverage Assured

News men were assured, however, of all possible facilities for thorough coverage. It was estimated that approximately 70 correspondents of various nationalities would attend.

Names of defense counsel were not announced, but it was understood they had studied the indictments and prepared their case. It was believed here that the trial would last from three weeks to a month.

The 24 defendants fall almost equally into three categories—Chetniks, members of the former Yugoslav government-in-exile in London, and collaborationists. However, those actually present tomorrow all will be followers of Nedic and Mihailovic. The others will be tried in absentia.

Among Notables Facing Trial

Among those in the dock will be two members of Mihailovic's national committee—Dr. Stevan Mojsic and Djuro Vilovic—and three of his Chetnik unit commanders, Radoslav-Rade Radic, Slavoljub Cranjesic and Milos Glisix.

Two other members of his national committee had been listed as defendants, but escaped from the country. They were Jladen Zulavic, now in Paris, and Dr. Zivko Topalovic, now in Rome.

Members of the former London government listed as defendants include two former premiers, Slobodan Jovanovic and Dr. Bozidar Puric, and a former foreign minister, Dr. Idnciio Mincic.

Fetitch Still In U.S.

Among those to be tried in absentia will be Constantin Fotitch, former Yugoslavia Ambassador to the United States, who resigned his post in July, 1944, and refused to recognize the government of Premier Marshal Tito. Fotitch is still in the United States, where he reportedly has been active in efforts to bring about international intervention at Mihailovic's trial.

Among these defendants, the brothers Radoje Knezevic and Zivan Knezevic, were said to have been the closest advisers of King Peter. Others to be tried in absentia from the London government are Peter Zivkovic and Dr. Milan Gavrilovic.

Nedic's Former Associates

Former associates of Marshal Nedic will be Belgrade City Director Dragomir-Dragi Jovanovic, Interior Minister Tanasije-Tasa Dinic, Education Minister Velibor Jonic, Labor Minister Breuro Dokic, accused of conscripting labor for Germany; Kosta Musicji, commander of the collaborationist "volunteers" and Belgrade Police Inspector Bosko Pavlovic. Several of this group fled the country but were returned to Yugoslavia by Allied authorities as war criminals.

The two other defendants were ministers in the old prewar Yugoslav Government: Dr. Lazare Markovic and Dr. Kista Kumandi.

RUSSIAN TRANSFERS END

Movement of Troops From South Danube Completed

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 9 (AP)—The transfer of Russian troops from the south Danube across Czechoslovakia has been completed, it was announced here today.

The troops, bound for Germany, began moving across the country in May in connection with "the reorganization of Russian occupation forces in Germany."

The main body of Russian troops was withdrawn from Czechoslovakia early this year.

Pravda Answers Bevin

JUN 10 1946

B. JAMES

Moscow, June 9 (AP)—*Pravda* said today British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's foreign policy speech last week in the House of Commons "in great degree bore the character of psychological preparations for the complete abandonment of the principle of collaboration among the Allied powers."

In the first Russian comment on Bevin's speech, the Communist party newspaper said the British Foreign Secretary gave the appearance of "making a forecast on future early events in Paris."

"Pressure And Threats" Seen

"In reality," said the article by *Pravda's* foreign observer, "it was a regular attempt to prepare for a breaking away from the established order of the agreed work of the Allies; an attempt to use methods of pressure and threats in relations with the Soviet Union. It seems hardly necessary to point out the untenability and futility of these vicious methods."

Bevin asserted Tuesday in the House of Commons debate on foreign policy that the Soviet attitude with regard to her security during the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris represented a great obstacle to peace.

[On Wednesday, Prime Minister Attlee declared Russia was ignoring the spirit of the Potsdam agreements, and Conservative Opposition Leader Winston Churchill asserted that "the seeds of a new world war are being sown" in Soviet-influenced areas of eastern Europe.]

"High Sounding Phrases"

Pravda said that although Bevin hotly upheld the British position at Paris, "this did not interfere with his expressing a desire that the Soviet delegation return to Paris ready to accept British-American proposals on concluding the peace treaty with Austria; on the Italo-Yugoslav border; on the former Italian colonies; on Italian reparations; on Danube shipping and so forth."

The article said British diplomats loved to use "high-sounding phrases" and added: "Let us take only the question of shipping and trade on the Danube, with which Bevin in reality began his speech on the Paris negotiations."

The Danube Shipping Question

"It would seem," the article continued, "that this simple, uncomplicated question is crystal clear. The Danube River artery has the greatest meaning for countries situated in the basin of the river. The economic development of these countries, their history and their future are tightly bound up with it.

"Here is why shipping on the Danube is a prime matter to these Danube states themselves. It is quite natural that a non-Danube state cannot and must not dictate the rule of shipping on the Danube according to its own considerations.

"Mr. Bevin affirmed that England is interested only in feeding the people living in the basin of the Danube and in filling their bellies. But really, are not the people of the Danube interested in this no less than Mr. Bevin?"

As To Italian Colonies

Touching on the matter of former Italian colonies, *Pravda* repeated what Molotov said in his recent statement on the Paris conference, asserting that the real colonial aims of Britain "simply speaking, are for widening British possessions, interests and privileges in northern and northeastern Africa."

The article said it should be noted that "the English Foreign Minister made anti-Soviet attacks in his speech, which were contained in the well-known Fulton (Missouri) speech of Winston Churchill. Bevin did not forego the chance to grab at the infamous formula of a 'curtain' in Europe, and that gave Churchill reason in his speech to pay compliments to the Labor Government on his position regarding 'curtains.'"

Radio Takes Up Issue

The Moscow radio, taking issue with Prime Minister Attlee and Winston Churchill, declared tonight that "no forest of slander and ill will can conceal from millions of people the triumphant Soviet democracy, a true democracy of the people."

The commentator, Mikhail Mikhailov, as heard in London, denounced as "malicious whispers" Churchill's remarks during Commons debate on foreign policy that the Soviet Union was hampered in foreign relations by a "Communist fifth column" in other countries, and Attlee's characterization of the Russians as to some extent being like "people who have been born in a forest."

Declaring that all British and American attempts at "intimidation" of the Soviet Union must fail, the commentator said:

"Even less chance of success have such stories as the one that the Russians live in the backwoods and have never known what liberty is."

Declared "Not Mere Chance"

The commentator declared it was "not mere chance" that the American and British leaders had agreed on "unreal projects for the convocation of international forums without agreed viewpoints on the part of the chief powers."

Presumably referring to the British-American proposals for a 21-nation peace conference in the event the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference remains deadlocked, the commentator said:

"It is not hard to guess that such stillborn projects are prompted by the desire on the one hand to bring pressure to bear upon the Soviet Union so as to force it to bow to the will of other powers, and, on the other hand, to calm the alarmed population of their own countries, which naturally will wonder what will follow if the principle of agreed decisions on international matters is rejected."

Tass Charges U. S. Aid

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Shanghai said today that "information deserving trust" showed that Adm. Charles M. Cooke, commanding the United States Seventh Fleet, last May authorized Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of the Third Amphibious Force, United States Marines, to render all possible aid to Chinese Government forces in Manchuria.

The dispatch, published in the Government newspapers Izvestia, said that Admiral Cooke gave such authorization at a meeting of American naval and Marine Corps officers toward the end of May.

"In particular," said the dispatch, "Admiral Cooke gave General Rockey the right to place at the disposal of the Chinese Government forces all necessary supplies, such as ammunition, foodstuffs and equipment, and through air and naval means to cooperate in the transport of material and human forces of the Chinese Army into Manchuria, under the protection of American Marines."

The dispatch said the meeting decided to transfer to the Chinese Navy four American destroyers and forty other ships, and to continue in the future transportation northward of Chinese Government forces by sea.

GRAND MUFTI SAID TO BE BACK IN SYRIA

JUN 10 1946

Arab Spiritual Leader May Attend League Meeting

Jerusalem, June 9 (AP)—Dr. Hussein El Khalidi, a leader of one of the five parties comprising the Arab Higher Front, said tonight he had learned from his "own sources" that Haj Amin Al Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, had arrived at Bludan, Syria, and would attend the Arab League's extraordinary session there.

[A French Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday in Paris that the Mufti had left France. The date of his departure and his destination were not disclosed.]

Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary-general of Palestine's Arab Higher Committee, said he had received no word of the Mufti's arrival in Bludan, but expected to hear shortly.

Banished From Palestine In 1937

For years Husseini led the Arab struggle for independence for Palestine and against a national home there for the Jews. The spiritual leader of Palestine's 800,000 Moslems, the 53-year-old Mufti also represents the Christian Arabs in the Holy Land.

He was banished from Palestine for anti-British activity in 1937 and since then has found havens in Syria, Italy and France.

During the Mufti's stay in Italy, where he fled from Syria in 1942,

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he reportedly engaged in pro-Axis activities with the encouragement of Benito Mussolini. He made at least one trip to Berlin, where he was received by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Foreign Minister Jochim von Ribbentrop.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Palestine's Jewish agency said tonight the agency's views on the British-American committee's report on Palestine recommending that 100,000 European Jews be allowed into Palestine now would be sent to Washington and London within a few days. The American and British governments had asked that such a statement be submitted by June 20.

GRANTSON

Arab League Plans Protest

Bludan, Syria, June 9 (AP)—Officials of the Arab League Council today discussed methods of protesting to the United Nations a British-American Committee's report recommending that 100,000 European Jews be allowed immediate admission to Palestine.

It was learned that a four-member subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee will report Tuesday on the subject to the full Arab League Council, now meeting here in an extraordinary session.

An informant said that among other topics, the subcommittee discussed the possibility of winning support from delegates of member Arab nations if the league does bring its protest before the United Nations in New York.

Sanctions Not Discussed

Meanwhile, a source within the council had declined to discuss during the extraordinary session the possibility of Arab nations applying economic sanctions as part of the protest of the Palestine report.

There has been considerable and widespread press conjecture in Arab countries concerning the possibility of economic sanctions being applied against the United States and Great Britain, but sources close to the delegates said the league was considering no such action.

It was believed that the question of economic sanctions, including possible bans on oil concessions, air routes and the importation of British and American goods had been discarded before the meeting began. Instead, Arab leaders were understood to have decided to fight the Palestine report on purely diplomatic lines.

Drafting Arab Reply

The Foreign Affairs Committee also is drafting the Arab League's answer to British and American requests for Arab views on the Palestine report.

The internal affairs committee studied a minor political rift among Arab factions in Palestine, methods of tightening the boycott of Jewish goods and the financing of Arab propaganda.

The Arab League, which was convened yesterday, was in adjournment today for committee meetings.

Round-Table Congress Blamed

Cairo, June 9 (AP)—A usually reliable source said tonight that the British Government has informed King Farouk of Egypt in a memorandum that it "will not approve" recommendations of the British-American Committee on Palestine.

The informant, who declined to be quoted by name, said the British Government would call a round-table congress at which Arabs and Jews would be invited to study the Palestine quest.

[Government officials in London could not be reached for comment.]

Anti-British Rioting In Alexandria Probed

Cairo, June 9 (AP)—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha said today the Government was investigating anti-British rioting in Alexandria last night, which caused one death and injuries to nineteen, according to dispatches from that Egyptian harbor city.

The public prosecution office banned publication here of stories on the outbursts in Alexandria, where the Moslem Brotherhood demonstrated against delay in evacuation of British troops from the country.

JUN 10 1946

CHOU BRINGS PEACE TERMS

H. MILKS

Chinese Communist Leader Is Ready To See Marshall

Nanking, June 9 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, returned from his Yenan headquarters today and arranged to deliver to General Marshall on Monday his party's latest terms for peace in China.

Chou came back as he had gone two days ago in General Marshal's personal plane. He quickly scheduled a meeting with the special American envoy who had arranged the current short-term truce.

Chou told correspondents that the party leaders in Yenan still were discussing the three items which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has insisted must be settled before the truce expires June 22.

Peace Formula Wanted

These are a formula for permanent cessation of hostilities, notably in Manchuria, reorganization of the armed forces, and restoration of communications.

"We are prepared to negotiate all these points," Chou said.

As Chou arrived with these optimistic tidings, Communist publicity organs were continuing a campaign against the United States. This campaign began almost at the moment the truce was arranged two days ago.

Today's installment, an editorial in the Communist *Northeast Daily* which was quoted by the Communist official New China News Agency, said "the imperialistic United States" was helping "reactionary Chinese carry out civil war policies."

Wants Effective Action

It warned that "if the United States Government fails to take effective action to halt immediately its assistance to the Chinese reactionaries, the Manchurian people will hate the imperialistic elements in the United States as they hated the Japanese imperialists before."

Observers here were unable to determine whether the program was part of Communist high command strategy or was the work of individual Communist editors. Even if only the latter, surprise was expressed that the party leaders evidently had done nothing to halt or soften the barrage during this critical period.

Japanese Agents Blamed

The Government's Central News Agency, meanwhile, blamed Japanese agents for the murder of undetermined numbers of Soviet citizens residing in Changchun during the disordered period in April and May when that Manchurian capital was taken by the Communists and retaken by Government forces. Communists had blamed Government adherents.

The news agency, in a Mukden dispatch, said that Vladimir Drozdou, correspondent for the Russian Tass agency and for the Shanghai Russian paper *Epoch*, charged that more than 2,000 Japanese secret operatives came out of hiding, plundered and wrecked the Soviet consulate in Changchun, and killed and abused Soviet citizens.

Neither Chinese troops nor civilians were involved in the atrocities, Drozdou said in making a report to the Chinese commander, Gen. Tu Li-ming, the Central News Agency reported.

CHINESE TO PROTEST ON KILLINGS IN JAVA

JUN 10 1946

NANKING, June 9 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office today directed protests to the Netherlands Government and the Indonesian "Republic" over the slaying of Chinese nationals at Tangerang, in Java.

The Chinese consulate general at Batavia was instructed to protest strongly to Indonesian authorities against the slayings, to demand punishment of the guilty, compensations for the loss of Chinese lives and property and guarantees for the future.

The Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands was told to make representations to that Government on the basis that the Netherland Government was responsible for the protection of Chinese nationals in the East Indies.

Tsiang Chia-tung, Chinese Consul General for the Netherlands East Indies, had been called to Nanking to report on the slayings of hChinese in Java, which he estimated at possibly more than 2,000.

While Mr. Tsiang blamed Indonesian extremists for the actual slayings, Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh said "both the Netherlands and the Indonesian leaders must be held responsible."

Dr. Chang Poling Honored Here

Dr. Chang Poling, founder and president of Nankai University, Tientsin, China, was honored yesterday by the Nankai Alumni Association in America at a luncheon at China House, 125 East Sixty-fifth Street. More than 100 former students and professors attended. He said he considered the present moment as offering China her greatest opportunity to regenerate herself.

UNRRA Delays Action On China Relief Request

Nanking, June 9 (AP)—The UNRRA Council for the Far East today postponed until June 17 a decision on China's request that relief shipments be continued after the scheduled stopping date of March 31, 1947.

The Chinese said the extension was necessary because shipping and distribution delays had put the delivery schedule far behind.

T. F. Tsiang, chairman of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said that up to May 25 China had received only one third of the 1,800,000 long tons of supplies allocated by the UNRRA for the six months ending June 30.

Sino-French Treaties Ratified

NANKING, June 9 (AP).—The Chinese Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador to China today exchanged ratifications of the Sino-French treaties which were signed last Feb. 26

JUN 10 1946

Chinese Scholar Tried In Shanghai

Shanghai, June 9 (AP)—The Chinese Government's drive against former collaborators with the Japanese is developing some odd twists.

In a single day the Shanghai high court opened prosecution against the former Finnish consul here, the former head of the Shanghai Rotary Club, who also was president of the largest American university in the area, and a Chinese who speaks not a word of his native tongue.

Prosecutors are demanding penalties up to and including death for Chinese nationals as well as foreigners who gambled their futures on Japanese victory in the war against China.

Sung Best Known

Best known of the alleged collaborators recently brought before the high court was William Z. L. Sung, educator and scholar who became acting president of St. John's University in Shanghai during the occupation and for a time presided over the Shanghai Rotary Club.

Many educators both here and in the United States believe Sung's plea that his actions during the Japanese occupation were based upon the highest patriotic motives. Nevertheless, Chinese prosecutors have arraigned Sung and plan to press charges of giving aid and support to the enemy.

Other Defendants

Here are a few of the other defendants in the Government's continuing presentation of cases involving collaboration:

K. G. Wahamak, former Finnish consul in Shanghai, suspected of having been a member of the espionage agency headed by Abbot Chow Kung, whose British soldier son was executed as an enemy spy. Kung himself died mysteriously after a Shanghai feast, apparently the victim of poison.

Tong Leung-li, Java-born publicity minister of the Japanese puppet government in China, who required an interpreter at his arraignment because he neither speaks nor understands the language of his fathers. Educated in England, Tong Leung-li wrote several books including one called "Japan—Natural Ally of China."

Former Chief Justice

Li Tsu-yu, onetime Chief Justice of the Peiping Supreme Court, who became Vice Minister of Industry in the puppet regime.

L. T. Yuan, former Chinese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who continued to serve after the Japanese occupied Shanghai and ousted international representatives from the Council.

Zia Pao-sen, prominent member of Shanghai's underworld, whose excuse to the court for serving on a puppet provincial government was that he took the job merely to keep enemy gendarmes from molesting his home and business.

Changchun Atrocities Laid To Jap Agents

Shanghai, June 9 (AP)—The Chinese Government's Central News Agency, in a dispatch from Mukden, today charged Japanese secret agents with responsibility for murders and atrocities against Soviet citizens in Changchun at the time of the Russian evacuation.

The Central News dispatch quoted a Russian correspondent for the Tass agency, Vladmir Drozdou, as having told Gen. Tu Li-ming, nationalist commander in Manchuria, that the secret agents, not Chinese troops or citizens, were responsible for the evacuation troubles.

A Shanghai Russian language paper, the *Enoch*, said in a story today that Japanese agents were well organized in Changchun and that more than 2,000 were involved in the wrecking and plundering of the Soviet consulate there.

Japan's Report Will Be Evidence

Tokyo, *Monday*, June 10 (AP)—A radio transcription of Japan's first broadcast announcing her attack on Pearl Harbor has been found and will be used as evidence in the trial of wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and other accused war criminals.

The international prosecution section of Allied headquarters reported that Investigator Ray P. Normile located both the transcription and announcer, Morio Tatera, who excitedly gave news of the attack to the nation. Tatera still is working for Radio Tokyo.

Tatera told Normile that 22 seconds before he went on the air on the morning of December 8, 1941 (December 7, U.S. Time), he received this copy, which he read to his listeners:

The army and navy sections of Imperial Headquarters jointly announced at 6 o'clock this morning, December 8, that the Imperial army and navy forces have entered into a state of hostilities with the American and British forces in the Western Pacific at dawn today."

There followed details of the attack of Pearl Harbor. The news was repeated five times in the ensuing two hours, Tatera said.

"I was so excited that my speech was impaired," he told Normile.

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Tojo Is Busily Preparing His Defense Arguments

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, June 9—Former Premier Hideki Tojo is preparing his own defense in the forthcoming international war crimes trial.

Ichiro Kiyose, General Tojo's Japanese defense attorney, said today that not only was the former Premier preparing his own arguments in answer to the indictments against him but that he likewise would personally handle the reply to the opening

statement of the prosecution.

Mr. Kiyose, in an interview with the Kyodo News Agency, reported that the former Premier was in the best of health and "busily engaged in writing his own defense arguments."

The trial is scheduled to resume here next Thursday, with Carlisle W. Higgins of Winston-Salem, N. C., as acting chief of the prosecution. The chief prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan, left today by plane for the United States for a thirty-day rest.

Lend-Lease Pact Called Bargain For Australia

Sydney, Australia, June 9 (AP)—Australian newspapers hailed in big headlines today settlement of lend-lease agreements with the United States as a bargain for Australia and a harbinger of greatly increased trade across the Pacific.

The Sydney *Sun* declared the agreement saved the commonwealth $325,000,000. The *Sunday Telegraph* said that as a result of the agreement automobiles, gasoline, and cotton goods from the United States will flow into the country.

persons, including one civilian and six crewmen, were aboard.

The plane crashed about "125 feet from the summit of Taboga Island's highest promontory—about 1,100 feet—during a frontal thunderstorm . . . when visibility and general flying conditions became limited," the official statement added. There had been a steady downpour of rain since early yesterday morning in the vicinity of the island.

An Army rescue party, headed by Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenberger, commander of the Panama Canal Department, rushed to the scene and began the task of identifying the badly mangled victims. The Army said not all the bodies had been recovered.

At West Palm Beach, Lieutenant Colonel John S. Owens, deputy commander of Morrison Field, said the plane left at 4:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time and crashed at 11:13 a. m. He said the plane exploded as it struck the mountain.

The Panama Canal Department said further details would be made public as they became available from the rescue party.

He reported that the plane left Morrison Field at 4:45 A. M., Eastern standard time, and crashed at 11:13 A. M. He said that the plane exploded as it struck the mountain.

PANAMA, June 9 (AP)—The Panama Canal Department stated tonight that the Army plane crashed off the entrance to the Panama Canal "about 125 feet from the summit of Taboga Island's highest promontory, about 1,100 feet high, during a frontal thunderstorm when visibility and general flying conditions became limited."

An Army rescue party, headed by Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, commander of the department, rushed to the scene.

Giral on Way Here

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (AP).—Jose Giral, Premier of the exiled Spanish republican government, left here by plane this afternoon for New York en route to Paris. In New York Giral will talk with members of the United Nations' Security Council, but he said he planned no formal appearance at the meeting which will take up the Spanish question Tuesday.

the moment to be prepared to go ahead without Russian collaboration if necessary. The Paris conference probably will show whether it is necessary.

Same Advisers Going Along

Byrnes is scheduled to leave Thursday with the same advisers, including Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.), whom he had with him at the previous Paris session which ended three weeks ago.

In the interim, deputies of Byrnes, Molotov, Britain's Foreign Minister Bevin and French Foreign Minister Bidault have been meeting in Paris, but the evidence from diplomats here is that they have made no progress toward solving any important issues.

On the contrary, Byrnes and Molotov each has made speeches defending his position and placing the blame on the other for previous failures at peacemaking. Bevin has made a public appeal to the Russians to fall in with Anglo-American plans at least to the extent to being willing to reach some compromise.

On World Opinion And Moscow

Such hope as there is for success in Paris, therefore, does not rest on any known negotiations among the great powers in the last three weeks but rather on the feeling of diplomats here that the power of world opinion, plus the presumed desire of Premier Stalin and Molotov to prevent a real breakdown in Soviet-American unity, will bring some agreement at the eleventh hour.

Reasoning on this line, some diplomatic authorities here hope that Washington and Moscow may accept compromise proposals for internationalization of Trieste which Byrnes has demanded for Italy and Molotov for Yugoslavia.

Similarly there has been some hope on the part of Byrnes himself that Stalin and Molotov finally would decide to accept his proposal for a long-term treaty to keep Germany disarmed. The British are expected to put forward a proposal for the federation of Germany in order to unify that now divided country and speed both German and European recovery.

U.S. Strong For Federation

The United States is strong for federation and the British hope the Russians and French will go along.

Settlement of these issues would go far toward breaking the deadlocks which are paralyzing progress on peace. Other agreements would be necessary, however, covering such things as the strong American opposition to Russia's determination to have economic priorities in the Balkan countries.

Diplomatic authorities emphasize that the essential choice at Paris is whether the great powers will work together or whether only the United States and Britain will be able to co-operate, with Russia tightening its hold on its own sphere and with France in a tough spot because of powerful Communist influences in that country. In other words, a failure at Paris would considerably harden the already sharp division between the Russian world and that of the Western powers.

TOP POSTS LINK WITH OPA BILL

JUN 10 1946

Porter And Bowles Might Go To New Economic Council

Washington, June 9 (AP)—President Truman's circulating official family may lose some of its members and acquire some new ones soon.

Senators in touch with the situation say that action this week on a bill to extend the OPA may decide whether Chester Bowles, stabilization director, and Paul Porter, price administrator, bow out of their present jobs.

Bowles and Porter have let it be known that they consider thoroughly unsatisfactory a much-amended OPA bill approved by the Senate Banking Committee. Indications now are that the Senate may go even further than the committee in snipping OPA powers.

Have Forecast Resignations

Bowles and Porter have told friends that rather than administer a highly restricted stabilization program, they will resign. President Truman could be expected to ask them to remain in Government service, possibly with other appointments.

Friends say that he might want them to fill two of the three posts of economic advisers who may take over much of the work John W. Snyder performed as reconversion director.

But Mr. Truman is represented as hoping that he will get some workable kind of OPA bill out of Congress, keep Bowles and Porter in their present positions, and pick new men for the economic council.

Economic Council Prospects

The President is said by those who have been consulted about the matter to have on his desk a list of a dozen names as possible appointees to $15,000-a-year jobs on the three-member council. Congress provided for creation of the group when it passed an employment bill calling for a year-ahead economic planning.

Meanwhile, Mr. Truman's checkerboard moves of top-rank officials appear headed for overwhelming Senate approval within ten days.

Senator George (D., Ga.), chairman called a closed-door session of the Senate Finance Committee tomorow for what he said he assumes will be routine questioning of Snyder about the policies he intends to pursue in his new post as Secretary of the Treasury.

Hearing On Vinson Nomination

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) has announced that the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman, will provide an opportunity Friday for anybody who wants to protest the appointment of Fred M. Vinson, former Secretary of the Treasury, as Chief Justice of the United States.

Some New Dealers have been grumbling about Snyder's elevation to the Government's chief financial post, principally because they blame him in part for the President's attitude toward labor. Some Republicans have been grumbling that Vinson's nomination unbalances the Supreme Court, which now has Justice Harold H. Burton as its lone Republican member.

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the minority whip, says he believes both appointments will go through without an organized fight against them.

Sullivan Choice Seems Popular

The President's choice of John L. Sullivan as Under Secretary of the Navy apparently struck a popular chord in Congress, with early confirmation regarded as a certainty.

His selection of Senator Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republican, to succeed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as American delegate on the United Nations Security Council was universally approved by Austin's colleagues.

Because of a technicality that will bar him from officially holding the job until January, Austin's nomination will not be submitted or passed on until that time. In the interim he will serve as a personal Ambassador for the President, a post that requires no confirmation.

Third Officer Arrested In Great Jewel Case

JUN 10 1946

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The Army announced the arrest of a third officer tonight in the case of the looted Hessian crown jewels and busily weighed royal gems by the boxful to see how near final solution it was in the "greatest jewel robbery of modern times."

Announcement of the new arrest came from Frankfurt, Germany, where officers said Major David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., was taken into custody.

Detailed Inventory Made

Here the principal activity was preparation of a detailed inventory of the treasure, most of which was recovered from a dime-in-the-slot checking locker in Chicago, to see if any of the $1,500,000 worth of jewels from ancient Kronberg Castle are still missing.

That task is made doubly difficult by the job of determining whether the piles of loose gems include those from certain bracelets or brooches or whatnot. Most have been torn from their heavy ancient gold settings.

Nearly All Recovered

War Department officials said tonight they were advised of the detention of Major Watson in Germany. Officials said yesterday a major and technician, fifth grade, were under surveillance.

Detained in Washington were newly wedded Lieut. Col. Jack W. Durant and WAC Captain Kathleen B. Nash Durant, along whose honeymoon course officers trailed. They recovered "practically all" of the stolen crown jewels and other heirlooms handed down in a family

Plane Hits Isle Off Canal Zone, 23 Aboard Dead

JUN 10 1946

Army Craft, on Way From Florida, Explodes; 22 Are Military Personnel

By The Associated Press

PANAMA, Panama, June 9.—All twenty-three persons aboard a C-54 Army transport plane were believed to have been killed today when the plane crashed into a mountainside on Taboga Island, off the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal.

The transport was en route from Morrison Field, West Palm Beach, to Albrook Field, C. Z.

The Panama Canal Department, in an official statement, said none of the victims had as yet been identified, but that twenty-three

Army Plane Hits a Peak in Panama; All 23 on Transport Killed on Isle

JUN 10 1946

By the Associated Press

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., June 9—A C-54 Army transport from Morrison Field here crashed on a mountainside on Taboga Island today, killing all twenty-three persons aboard.

An Army rescue party recovered nineteen bodies before darkness halted operations, and search for the four remaining will be resumed tomorrow.

In the plane, which was en route to Albrook Field, Canal Zone, were seventeen passengers and a crew of six.

Lieut. Col. John S. Owens, deputy commander of Morrison Field, said that the plane, on a routine flight, was carrying, besides a select crew, an Army colonel, two West Point cadets, one civilian and thirteen enlisted men.

Byrnes Off Thursday

JUN 10 1946

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes leaves for another session of the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Paris this week facing a possible showdown with Foreign Minister Molotov of Russia on whether the postwar world is to be one world or two.

Byrnes has set himself a deadline on European peacemaking. He is determined some sort of treaties with Italy and the Eastern European States must be worked out by the end of this year.

To attain that objective, which he contends is essential to world recovery from war, he appears at

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closely connected with that of Kaiser Wilhelm II, during whose reign World War I was started.

Officers said they still had not determined what precise charges to file against 36-year-old Colonel Durant and his bride, mother of a 23-year-old son by a former marriage. They predicted a court-martial in Germany, however.

Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, public relations officer for United States Army headquarters in Europe, said in Frankfurt that Major Watson was "placed in confinement." A spokesman for the provost marshall there, however, added: "We aren't prepared at this time to reveal Watson's connection with the theft."

GI's "On The Hunt"

The case had its beginning last November when curious GI's, searching for buried wines in the subcellars of the 100-room castle of the House of Hesse near Frankfurt, came upon the lead-lined casket in which the jewels had been secreted as American armies approached.

WAC Captain Durant, then Captain Nash, was mess officer at Kronberg, which had been turned into an American Army rest home. The Army said Colonel Durant was paying her court at about the time the fabulous find was turned over to her by the soldiers who unearthed it.

From there, in a manner the Army has not yet fully explained, the treasure was smuggled to the United States. Officers said they believed some of it was in Colonel Durant's baggage when he came home by air, and some was mailed by Captain Nash to herself.

Must Await Check

The Army won't know positively whether it has all the gems until it can compare the inventory being made today with a full list yet to be supplied by Princess Margerita of Hesse, 74-year-old granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England and sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. She is the present owner.

Right now the diamonds, rubies and other precious stones are piled in boxes like so many jelly beans, except that the boxes are in a Pentagon vault.

Loss of the jewels was discovered, army officers said today, when a castle servant told Princess Sophia of the royal family, that the Americans had found them. She went to Captain Nash in March and asked that they be returned for use at her wedding. The WAC officer, army officers said, told her she could have them at any time.

Subsequent Events

As related by Col. Ralph W. Pierce, chief of the criminal investigation department of the provost marshal's office in Washington, and his assistant, Major John D. Salb, the story continued:

The Princess returned for the jewels in April but Captain Nash, meanwhile, had been redeployed and was in the United States on terminal leave. The new commandant knew nothing of the gems, but started an investigation.

About a dozen persons, who might have had access to the treasure, were sought for questioning.

Officers found the captain and the colonel were married by a justice of the peace in Chicago May 28. It was easy to trace them from there and after long questioning Pierce said Durant finally revealed the hiding place of the gems.

JUN 10 1946

Closing Difficult Term, Supreme Bench Plans Recess Until Fall

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court hopes to close tomorrow a term made difficult by a manpower shortage as well as continued conflict in the justices' views.

Sixteen cases remain on the docket for final decision before the seven judges begin the summer recess. Each of the jurists hopes that a full bench of nine justices will be on hand for a fresh start at the opening of the new term next October.

Handicaps Cited

The death of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone on April 22 and the absence of Justice Jackson during the entire term handicapped the tribunal in deciding the legal issues which were presented to it.

The court already has held over eighteen cases for reargument next term before a full bench. Several of the cases left for decision likely will get the same treatment tomorrow.

If the nomination of Fred M. Vinson as Chief Justice is confirmed by the Senate, he will take his seat at the start of the new term. Justice Jackson is expected back from the Nazi trial by that time or earlier, giving the tribunal its full complement of nine judges for the first time since last June.

Equal Division Suggested

The court's action in holding over the eighteen cases for the next term presumably was taken because it was divided equally on them. In the 121 cases decided so far by written opinions in the present term, the court split five to three in sixteen instances, six to two in fifteen cases, and seven to one in 21 cases. A total of 120 dissenting votes was recorded in the 121 opinions. The court reached unanimous agreement in 58 decisions.

HIGH COURT HOPES TO END SESSION TODAY

JUN 10 1946

Compromise Plan To Be Offered To Draft Conferees

Washington, June 9 (AP)—A plan to permit the induction of 18-year-olds but to prohibit their use overseas was offered today by Representative Sparkman (D., Ala.) as a compromise to break the Senate-House deadlock over extension of the draft law.

Sparkman, Democratic whip of the House, said he will submit the proposal to Senate-House conferees tomorrow. The conference committee is hunting a solution for differences between the two branches which are holding up legislation to extend the draft law which expires June 30.

The Alabaman's plan, if accepted by the fourteen senators and representatives on the conference committee, would represent a yielding by both the Senate and the House from positions in which they previously have been adamant.

Both Houses Adamant

The House, by overwhelming votes, has refused twice to permit the induction of 18 and 19 year olds under any conditions, limiting the age of future draft liability to the 20-through-29 group. The Senate, by as decisive a vote, has favored continuance of the present draft ages, 18 through 44.

Sparkman's proposal would permit draft boards to continue to induct 18-year-olds but would prohibit the Army and the Navy from using them as overseas replacements, unless they volunteer, before they are 19.

"I believe the House will go along on this compromise," Sparkman said. "I don't believe the House will accept the Senate plan as it now stands."

May Accept Compromise

At least four of the seven House conferees indicated they would refuse to go along with the Senate proposal to use 18-year-olds for overseas service if necessary, but several of them said they might accept the Sparkman plan as a compromise.

Little difficulty is expected by the conferees in agreeing on a compromise over how long the law should be extended. The House voted to continue it until next February 15, the Senate until May 15.

House conferees indicated a willingness to abandon the House's stand for an induction moratorium until October 15, provided the Senate agrees to leave pay raises out of the draft legislation. The Senate wrote pay boosts for enlisted personnel into the extension law after the House had passed a separate pay-raise bill.

The two branches are in full agreement on limiting the service of inductees to eighteen months and on prohibiting the drafting of fathers, regardless of age.

Alaska Bill Altered in Senate

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The Senate Appropriations Committee opposes a restriction adopted by the House that Alaska put up $1 for every $3 of Federal highway funds it receives. The committee voted yesterday to strike this clause out of the interior appropriation bill while at the same time suggesting an increase of $1,537,500 in funds provided by the House for construction of roads, bridges and trails in the territory. As reported in the Senate, the bill carries an appropriation of $3,790,400 for these purposes rather than the $2,252,900 figure approved by the other chamber.

Veterans' Priority Keeps U. S. From Getting Autos

Federal Agencies Find Supply of Surplus Pre-empted

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Federal agencies, formerly the largest buyers or surplus automobiles, can't get them any more. They're all set aside for veterans.

The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday voted to delete from appropriations bills a requirement that agencies needing cars must buy surplus rather than new automobiles.

It acted after Major General Glen E. Edgerton, Assistant War Assets Administrator, notified the committee that since veterans now have top priority on passenger cars, jeeps, station wagons and trucks under 2½-ton capacity and their demands are greatly in excess of "foreseeable supply," none will be available for the government.

OKINAWA HERO TO GET MEDAL

JUN 10 1946

Sergt. A. R. Ruiz Destroyed Pillbox, Killing 12 Japs

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Sergt. Alejandro R. Ruiz, of Carlsbad, N.M., will receive the Congressional Medal of Honor for singlehandedly destroying under heavy fire a Japanese pillbox on Okinawa, saving many in his platoon who were wounded and trapped, the War Department anounced today.

The former 27th Division combat infantryman was discharged on Okinawa on January 14 so he could re-enlist in the regular army for duty in the European theater. Now on re-enlistment furlough, Ruiz is attached to the reception station at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Platoon Became Trapped

Ruiz was with Company A, 165th Infantry Regiment, which was assigned in April, 1945, to clean up remnants of a battalion of Japanese firmly entrenched in underground fortifications commanding a series of ridges, a War Department account related. Camouflaged concrete pillboxes frowned from the main ridge.

The platoon which Ruiz, then a private, served as a rifleman was given the job of capturing the ridge. Progress was slowed by jagged rocks and rifle fire. The Americans got by one pinnacle and started toward a second when they learned it was pillboxed The platoon found itself trapped.

In a few minutes, every man in two assault squads except Ruiz and his squad leader was wounded by a shower of potato-masher grenades. Ruiz was seen to grab an automatic rifle and rush through the heavy fire toward the pillbox.

Killed 12 Japanese

Ruiz's citation relates that "when an enemy soldier charged him, his rifle jammed. Undaunted, Ruiz whirled on his assailant and clubbed him down. Then he ran back through bullets and grenades, seized more ammunition and another automatic rifle, and again made for the pillbox.

"Enemy fire now was concentrated on him, but he charged on, miraculously reaching the position, and in plain view he climbed to the top. Leaping from one opening to another, he sent burst after burst into the pillbox, killing twelve of the enemy and completely destroying the position."

Ruiz was born at Loving, N.M. Prior to his induction September 9, 1943, he drove a truck. He was sent to the Pacific, where on December 20, 1944, he joined the 27th Division. In addition to the combat infantryman's badge, he wears the purple heart for wounds received on May 4, 1945.

ReynoldsHeadsSpecialServices

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Major General Russel B. Reynolds, a veteran of war service in the Pacific, has been named chief of the War Department's Special Services Division which provides recreation and entertainment for soldiers and operates the Army's post exchange. Announcing this today, the War Department said he succeeds Major General Joseph W. Byron, of Hagerstown, Md., who returned to civilian status after holding the post during the war. General Reynolds was president of the commission which tried Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita for war crimes in the Pacific.

Colonel Bowers Leaves Post At Reed Hospital

JUN 10 1946

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Col. Ralph Bowers, of Frederick, is leaving the Army and his post as chief of the surgical service at the Walter Reed General Hospital to resume his position as professor of surgery at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Colonel Bowers has been succeeded by Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hamilton, former assistant professor of surgery at Ohio State University, Columbus.

"No Comment" From Navy

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A Navy Department spokesman said tonight that the department had "no comment" on the dispatch from Moscow concerning United States and China.

Sledzinski Gets Relief Post

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The American Red Cross announced today appointment of Chester V. Sledzinski, Albion, N. Y., as special representative in the agency's overseas emergency relief program in Poland. Mr. Sledzinski, a veteran of three years' Red Cross service, including twenty-eight months in the Pacific, will join six other American Red Cross officials in Warsaw in supervising an $8,000,000 relief program.

Dairy Machinery Prices Rise

Washington, June 9 (AP)—OPA today authorized an increase of eight per cent in manufacturers' ceiling prices for diary machinery, effective tomorrow. It applies principally, OPA said, to machinery and equipment used by producers of cheese and condensed and evaporated milk.

Sees Living Standards Drop

JUN 10 1946

Capper Warns of Spending and Commitments Abroad

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Increased governmental spending coupled with foreign commitments of goods and raw materials will mean a lowered American standard of living "perhaps for always," Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, said today.

He declared in a statement that commitments abroad can not be met out of surpluses.

"This lowered standard of living is being concealed from most of us at the present time," he said, "because money is so plentiful and threatens to become more plentiful, in fact, too plentiful in relation to the goods and services available in exchange for all of it.

"The combination of greatly increased government spendings, largely on a deficit spending basis, and the drain of supplies from what we otherwise would use for ourselves cannot help but result in a lowered standard of living for our own people."

JUN 10 1946

Sees Atom Defenses In the Outline Stage

R. C. EIGER

Adm. Read Says Measures Won't Be Passive

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Rear Admiral Albert S. Read sr., commander of the first Navy plane to fly the Atlantic, said today that potential defenses against the atomic bomb already are in the outline stage.

Preparing to retire after forty years of service, the fifty-nine-year-old poineer flyer and war-time commander of the fleet air command forces said atomic bomb defense "won't be a passive one."

He hinted to a reporter of things that until recently appeared to be fantasies but which some navy men have discussed. In this realm are the possibilities of changing ocean currents to alter the climate of an enemy nation, and bacterial warfare. But he preferred to stick to a discussion of atomic age actualities.

"The Bikini atom bomb test has been called, significantly, 'Operation Crossroads,'" Admiral Read said.

"That's what it is, the Navy's crossroads of the future. As soon as we determine what damage the bomb does to ships, the Navy will lose no time in applying this knowledge to defense tactics.

"Leaving all fantastic stuff out of it, the atom bomb isn't an undefeatble weapon.

"Many people have the idea you can toss a bath of them together in a bushel basket and take them out and throw them on your enemies. As simple as that. But it is much more complex. An aggressor must have a base from which to launch the attack and it is a terrifically expensive task to build just one atom bomb.

"Contrast the old NC-4, which we flew the Atlantic in May, 1919, with a jet plane. Look at the NC-4's struts and other clumsy designing. But it was the grandfather of the jet plane. All this improvement came within a few years."

It was twenty-seven years ago May 31 that the NC-4 reached Plymouth, England, after a north Atlantic crossing near Newfoundland.

U.N. Social Council Still Split

JUN 10 1946

M. HARRELSON

New York, June 9 (AP)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council goes into its third week of deliberations tomorrow, split on more than half a dozen important issues but still hoping to conclude the present session by June 18 or 20.

On almost all issues, the Big Three nations are divided along the same lines as in the Security Council—Russia on one side and the United States and Great Britain on the other.

Whether the Council will finish on schedule depends largely upon the accomplishments of committees which have been given the difficult task of reconciling the divergent views expressed during the Council's ten lengthy meetings.

Four Committees At Work

At least four committees are now at work redrafting recommendations submitted by temporary commissions and dealing with a wide variety of economic and social problems, methods of approach and appropriate organizations to handle them.

The Council so far has limited its activities to debate of the original commission proposals and has passed on to the committees the comments of the members and their suggested amendments.

The Council hopes to be able by the end of this session to approve redrafted recommendations creating permanent commissions on human rights, economics and employment, statistics, social problems and transport and communications.

It also expects to approve plans for dealing with refugees, assisting devastated war areas, promoting freedom of information and establishing a world health organization.

The Major Controversies

The major controverises, which the committees will have to resolve, include the following:

1. Whether the United Nations should admit nonmember nations to such organizations as the world health agency and such other nonpolitical organizations as the statistical organization and world transportation agencies.

2. Whether the United Nations should aid war devastated countries which are not United Nations members.

3. Whether the World Federation of Trade Unions, which includes the CIO but not the American Federation of Labor, should receive the right to have a representative sit in meetings of the Council and express the views of labor.

4. Whether the Council should take steps immediately to promote freedom of information or whether it should, as the Russians suggest, take up first the questions of discrimination and the rights of minorities.

Economic Differences

These, although by no means all the important issues under dispute, will serve as examples of the problems facing the committees. There also are disagreements over economic aid to backward countries, transportation agencies and even over the question of whether the proposed commissions should be made up of government or non-government representatives.

The Council will get another controversial question this week when Hector McNeil, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presents the recommendations of the committee on refugees which recently concluded its meeting in London. The main issue is whether refugees may be sent back to their own country without their consent.

Meanwhile, a compromise proposal on the issue of Franco Spain was in prospect tonight for the United Nations Security Council, which renews debate on the controversial question this week.

Session Planned Tuesday

The next session has been set tentatively for 3 P.M. Tuesday.

A subcommittee investigating the Falangist regime recommended that if Generalissimo Franco remained in power in September the General Assembly should call upon the entire membership to break relations with the Spanish Government. The compromise plan, as outlined by a source close to one of the delegations, would provide the following:

1. Adoption of the report by the Council with modifications.

2. Removal of a time limit on the break in relations with any such decision on a date left up to the Assembly.

3. Minor revision which would tend to make the recommendations going to the Assembly more flexible.

New Conditions Foreseen

In support of the compromise, it was further learned from this source that some nations felt they did not want to commit themselves now as to what should be done in September, feeling that new conditions might arise to make some other course more advisable.

Such a compromise would be virtually certain to draw strong opposition from the Russian delegation, where an authorized spokesman earlier expressed dissatisfaction with the subcommittee's report because it did not go far enough.

Russia specifically objected to the findings that Franco Spain was not "an existing threat to peace" but rather a "potential threat," and that the Assembly instead of the Council should call for a break in relations.

Russian Viewpoint

The Soviet view was said to be that Franco is a threat to peace and that the Council was created for the definite purpose of taking action, and it should do so instead of the Assembly, which meets here September 3.

Final decision on the time of the next meeting hinges on whether all delegations have received full instructions from their governments by Tuesday.

Herschel Johnson, United States representative, concluded conferences in Washington this week end, and presumably the United States will be ready. A spokesman for the British delegation said Sir Alexander Cadogan expected final word from London tomorrow.

Lie Likens Start of U. N. To Pioneer Days of Auto

JUN 10 1946

Addresses Rally at Detroit Automotive Jubilee

DETROIT, June 8 (AP).—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, drew a parallel between the automobile and a world peace organization here today.

Speaking at a rally which concluded the automotive golden jubilee, Mr. Lie said that, like the pioneers of the "horseless" carriage the founders of the United Nations are combating criticism to make an idea work.

"The pioneers of this industry had to fight prejudice and inexperience in making their idea a reality," he declared before the crowd of 32,000 at Briggs Stadium.

"We, too, have had our disappointments, and we w'l have many more of them. And in the end . . . we (too) will succeed."

Mr. Lie's address climaxed a program which also included appearances by Walter E. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers; eGorge W. Mason, president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association; Lauritz Melchior, operatic tenor, and Dorothy Maynor, soprano.

U.N. SUPPORT BY ALL URGED

JUN 10 1946

Eisenhower Says Organization Must Be Made To Work

Northfield, Vt., June 9 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told graduates of Norwich University today that the United Nations "must be made to work."

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), the new United States representative on the Security Council, Eisenhower said, "must have the earnest, dynamic and unceasing support of every one of us."

He said President Truman's appointment of Austin last week gave "encouragement to every thinking American."

Reason For Draft

Coupling his plea with the advice that extension of the draft is needed to maintain American military might until the development of effective international co-operation, the War Department chief of staff asserted that "weakness and nakedness cannot serve us now."

"I firmly assert that there is an obvious limit to our unilateral disarmament," he said, and added:

"I stand for present continuation of selective service, not as a peacetime policy of the United States, but as an assurance to ourselves and others that we will have the strength to carry to complete fulfillment the purposes for which we went to war."

In urging support of the United Nations, Eisenhower advised that "defeatism cannot be tolerated" in the effort to reach international accord.

"No matter how acute may become our differences with any nation—nor what the degree of readiness we must achieve, under any threat, to assure our safety—we must constantly, unceasingly, strive in the spirit of the United Nations Charter to adjust our differences legally.

Army Returns Pacific Surplus

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 (AP)—Through its "operation reverse," the Army brought back from its Pacific bases about $308,000,000 worth of surplus supplies in May, Port of Embarkation officials reported today. The volume handled through San Francisco from Pacific overseas bases reached 138,000 tons last month. The Army said the shipments included almost everything — from salvageable scrap metal to fine surgical instruments.

JUN 10 1946

30.24-3223

London, June 9--(AP)--The Sunday Observer, independent Conservative paper, said today that the resumption of Soviet-Argentine commercial and diplomatic relations would be "economically and politically" helpful for both countries.

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"Argentina," a special correspondent for The Observer said, "which greatly enriched herself during the war, needs new markets for her goods, and new clients to help her maintain her economic and political independence of the United States. Russia can meet both needs."

The new Russian agreement should favor renewal of the British-Argentine trade agreement, the paper said. It continued:

"Gen. Peron is obviously seeking not isolation but the possibility of dealing on an equal footing with the United States, Great Britain and Russia."

The Observer added, however, that "Gen. Peron will need all his tact and ability to overcome America's suspicions" while "for the first time a South American country is rising as a fully independent power."

In Moscow, Izvestia, government organ, said editorially that establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Argentina was looked upon in reactionary circles almost as "nipping the interests of Argentina." The paper added that "to them (reactionaries) such a step by the Argentine government witnesses to the independence of Argentine foreign policy."

Izvestia remarked that the establishment of relations between the two countries would make international relations more normal.

"The Argentine people are interested in the peace and security of their country," the editorial continued, "and this cannot be realized without international collaboration in the first place with such a power as the Soviet Union."

JUN 10 1946

apra and pw wells through 2nd 1480 and james 00730 reh 2p.

AP19

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S LATEST UTTERANCES ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY WERE AN ATTEMPT TO COERCE THE SOVIET UNION AND LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE BREAK-UP OF ALLIED COLLABORATION.

QUOTING A PRAVDA "INTERNATIONAL REVIEW," THE FIRST BROADCAST OF SOVIET REACTION TO BEVIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST TUESDAY SAID:

"ALL BEVIN'S SPEECH BEARS IN LARGE MEASURE THE CHARACTER OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION FOR A COMPLETE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIED POWERS WHICH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

"THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HEATEDLY PERSISTED IN THE POSITION HELD BY THE BRITISH DELEGATION AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE (OF BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS).

"IN ESSENCE THIS WAS A REGULAR ATTEMPT TO PREPARE A BREAKING AWAY FROM THE ESTABLISHED ORDER OF AGREED WORK AMONG THE ALLIES--AN ATTEMPT TO USE METHODS OF PRESSURE AND THREAT WITH REGARD TO THE SOVIET UNION.

"IT IS HARDLY WORTH WHILE PROVING THE UNTENABILITY AND FUTILITY OF THESE VICIOUS METHODS."

DN719AED

JUN 10 1946

ADD DAILY ON XXX "TAME"

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION'S LABOR CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, MEANTIME, THAT DELEGATES OF THE POWERFUL TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION HAD DECIDED TO SUPPORT A PROPOSED PARTY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROHIBITING AFFILIATION OF ALL SEPARATE POLITICAL BODIES.

IT WAS KNOWN PREVIOUSLY THAT THE UNION WOULD VOTE AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION, BUT THIS LATEST ACTION INDICATED EVEN STRONGER SUPPORT FOR THE LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S POLICY AGAINST AFFILIATION BY THE COMMUNISTS OR OTHER ORGANIZED SEPARATE GROUPS."

WW507PED

JUN 10 1946

LONDON, JUNE 9--(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL LORD BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR EGYPT FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF VISITING BRITISH TROOPS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT HE WOULD ALSO INVESTIGATE BRITAIN'S MIDDLE EAST DEFENSE POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF THE DECISION TO EVENTUALLY WITHDRAW BRITISH FORCES FROM EGYPT.

JUN 10 1946

MONTGOMERY WILL [redacted] BECOME CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF JUNE 26.

AMR 01810 MB/325P

O

A149

(160)

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY VOTED LAST NIGHT AGAINST TAKING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NEW INTERIM GOVERNMENT. THE VOTE FOLLOWED FEAT OF A MOTION AGAINST ANY PARTICIPATION WHATEVER IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IS HEADED BY PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN, A SOCIALIST.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE, ON THE FACE OF IT, LOGICALLY LEFT IT UP TO THE MRP (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT)--LARGEST GAINER IN THE JUNE 2 ELECTIONS--TO ASSUME DIRECTION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE WHILE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WRITES A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

MRP PARTY CHIEFS WERE SCHEDULED TO MEET TODAY TO DECIDE THE QUESTION, WITH MOST OBSERVERS CONVINCED THAT THE SOCIALISTS MIGHT MAKE A LAST-MINUTE COMPROMISE DECISION TO HEAD THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD COMMUNISTS REFUSE TO ENTER AN MRP-HEADED CABINET.

THE SOCIALISTS ALSO VOTED IN FAVOR OF AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF UNION LEADERS, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES AND EMPLOYERS TO STUDY THE QUESTION RAISED BY TRADE UNION DEMANDS FOR A 26 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE FOR 6,000,000 WORKERS AND THE FREEZING OF PRICES.

VS1100PED

JUN 10 1946

A21 (120)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ARREST OF MAJ. DAVID F. WATSON OF BURLINGAME, CALIF., IN CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT OF THE HESSE CROWN JEWELS FROM KRONBERG CASTLE.

BRIG.GEN. GEORGE S. EYSTER, PUBLIC RELATIONS CHIEF FOR U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE, SAID THAT WATSON WAS SEIZED ON FRIDAY. HE HAD BEEN ATTACHED TO THE ARMY'S PERSONNEL DIVISION, EYSTER ADDED.

EYSTER SAID WATSON HAD BEEN "PLACED IN CONFINEMENT."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE THEATER PROVOST MARSHAL DECLARED "WE AREN'T PREPARED AT THIS TIME TO REVEAL WATSON'S CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT."

JS145PED

A60

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 9-(AP)-NEWSMEN SAID TODAY THEY SAW THE AMERICAN AIRLINES FLAGSHIP AMERICA, ON WHICH FORMER U. S. COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY EARL BROWDER HAD BOOKED A SEAT FOR PASSAGE HOME, LEAVE BROMMA AIRPORT TODAY--WITHOUT BROWDER.

NOR WAS BROWDER SEEN IN HELSINKI, ALTHOUGH HE WAS EXPECTED TO PASS THROUGH THE FINNISH CAPITAL ENROUTE HOME FROM MOSCOW.

FW427PED

JUN 10 1946

Sofia, June 9--(AP)--Trifon Kunev, prominent writer and editor of the agrarian opposition newspaper Narodno Zemedelsko Zname, was beaten by a group of unidentified men today while entering his editorial offices.

30.24-3225

Opposition papers were not published yesterday. A government spokesman said their failure to appear was due to a dispute with the Pressman's Syndicate and not to any attempt at government suppression.

The spokesman termed "deplorable" what he said were "incidents handicapping the delivery of some issues" of the opposition press.

"Not less deplorable is the provocative tone of the opposition papers inciting the incidents," the spokesman continued. "The trade unions are demanding that the opposition press be suppressed x x x.

"The cabinet in its forthcoming meeting will discuss the question of the opposition press in connection with recent incidents and will try to find the best solution with regard to state and national interests."

JUN 10 1946

apra misheva 01240 and thru 1920 [illegible] rah 310p.

follow rome italian

moscow, june 9-(ap)-a [illegible] writer in the government newspaper izvestia commenting on the italian elections, said today that the most important result was the liquidation of the monarchy, which he said was brought about despite the efforts of "reaction".

"vittorio emanuele III may boldly claim the title of one of the leading war criminals of fascist italy," said the article, by p. lisovsky.

"it is not surprising that reaction, both in italy and abroad, extended all its strength in order to save the throne of the savoy dynasty, through its press and the mouth of the pope and the vatican, it openly interfered in the political struggle in order to throw its weight upon the scales on the side of the monarchy."

New Delhi, June 9--(AP)--Mohandas K. Gandhi arrived here today for the [illegible]ve session of the All-India Congress Party's working committee on [illegible]r to accept the British cabinet mission's Independence plan, making his first cross-country motorbus trip in years

JUN 10 1946

THE COMMITTEE HELD A TWO-HOUR [redacted] MEETING, THEN ADJOURNED WITHOUT [redacted] ISSUING A STATEMENT [redacted] UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW. GANDHI HAS [redacted] SPOKEN IN FAVOR OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE CABINET MISSION'S PLAN.

JUN 10 1946

APR 01915 RCH 242P

C
AP12

JERUSALEM, JUNE 9-(AP)-REPORTS CIRCULATED IN PALESTINE TODAY THAT HAJ AMIN EFFENDI AL HUSSEINI, EXILED GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON AT BEIRUT, LEBANON.

ARAB SOURCES DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE RUMORS EXCEPT TO POINT OUT THAT BEIRUT IS NOT FAR FROM BLUDAN, SYRIA, WHERE ARAB LEAGUE LEADERS ARE MEETING IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO CONSIDER THE PALESTINE REPORT.

(AN INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID LAST NIGHT IN PARIS THAT THE FORMER GRAND MUFTI HAD LEFT FRANCE, WHERE HE HAD BEEN LIVING FOR SOME TIME. HE WAS BANISHED FROM PALESTINE FOR ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITY IN 1937.)

JUN 10 1946

DN630AED

EDITORS: (100)

JERUSALEM--GRAND MUFTI (A98) INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF ENDING X X X TO HEAR SHORTLY.

FOR YEARS HUSSEINI LED THE ARAB STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE FOR PALESTINE AND AGAINST A NATIONAL HOME THERE FOR THE JEWS. THE SPIRITUAL LEADER OF PALESTINE'S 800,000 MBULEMS, THE 53-YEAR-OLDL MUFTI ALSO REPRESENTS THE CHRISTIAN ARABS IN THE HOLY LAND.

HE WAS BANISHED FROM PALESTINE FOR ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITY IN 1937 AND SINCE THEN HAS FOUND HAVENS IN SYRIA, ITALY AND FRANCE.

DURING THE MUFTI'S STAY IN ITALY, WHERE HE FLED FROM SYRIA IN 1942, HE REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN PRO-AXIS ACTIVITIES WITH THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI. HE MADE AT LEAST ONE TRIP TO BERLIN WHERE HE WAS RECEIVED BY ADOLF HITLER AND NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

MEANWHILE, A SPOKESMAN X X X FOURTH GRAF.

HJ942PED

JUN 10 1946

[redacted]S. ADD NANKING COX + INDIES

TSIANG CHIA-TUNG, CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, ALREADY HAD BEEN CALLED TO NANKING TO REPORT ON SIMILAR SLAYINGS OF CHINESE IN JAVA, WHICH HE ESTIMATED AT POSSIBLY MORE THAN 2,000.

WHILE TSIANG BLAMED INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS FOR THE ACTUAL SLAYINGS, FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH SAID "BOTH THE NETHERLANDS AND THE INDONESIAN LEADERS MUST BE HELD RESPONSIBLE."

THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF CHINESE SLAIN IN BORNEO.

THERE ARE LARGE COLONIES OF CHINESE, MOSTLY MERCHANTS, THROUGHOUT THE EAST INDIES.

CY133PPS

[redacted] ADD NANKING COX + INDIES

IF APPROVED BY THE FAR EAST COUNCIL, THE EXTENSION STILL WILL REQUIRE APPROVAL OF THE UNRRA GENERAL COUNCIL.

J.F. RAY, ACTING DIRECTOR, TOLD THE FAR EAST COUNCIL THAT IT OFTEN WAS NECESSARY TO WITHHOLD FACTS ON SHIPMENTS BECAUSE SHREWD OPERATORS ON CHINA'S "HIGHLY SPECULATIVE MARKETS" USED SUCH INFORMATION FOR SPECULATION.

THE COUNCIL ADOPTED A RESOLUTION BY DONALD S. GILPATRIC, AMERICAN DELEGATE, THAT UNRRA NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUMS OF LOCAL CURRENCY TO KEEP THE RELIEF PROGRAM MOVING. FINANCIAL DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.OCY124PPS

WITH CHINESE

JUN 10 1946

NANKING, MONDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD CONTINUED TO ATTACK AT SEVERAL POINTS IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE AFTER CHINA'S NEW 15-DAY TRUCE BECAME EFFECTIVE LAST FRIDAY NOON.

THE RED TROOPS CAPTURED THE TEHSIEN AIRPORT, SOME 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF TSINAN, ATTACKED SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS IN THE VICINITY AND DESTROYED SOME SECTIONS OF RAILWAY, THE NEWS AGENCY ASSERTED.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION AND NO INDICATION WHETHER THE REPORTED ATTACKS SUBSEQUENTLY HAD CEASED.

PY931PPS NM

(WEST OUT)

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO PANAY ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE CHARGED TODAY WITH KILLING IN 1943 APPROXIMATELY 1,000 NONCOMBATANTS, INCLUDING 17 AMERICANS.

NAMED IN THE CHARGES WERE FORMER LT.NORIYUKI OTSUKA AND FORMER SGT.MAJOR TADATAKA KUWANO, WHO WILL BE PROSECUTED BY CAPT.WILLIAM S.YARD, WASHINGTON, D.C. THE UNNAMED AMERICANS INVOLVED WERE REPORTED KILLED AT CAMP HOPEVALE.

RA940PCS

JUN 10 1946

A156KX

(WEST OUT)

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 10-(AP)-A SCORE OF JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM SAKHALIN ISLAND, NORTH OF JAPAN, REPORTED TODAY THAT RUSSIANS IN THAT NOW-SOVIET TERRITORY "ARE SYMPATHETIC AND KIND," AND THAT SOME OF THEIR OFFICERS ARE RUSSIAN-BORN JAPANESE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO NEWS OF SAKHALIN AVAILABLE THROUGH REGULAR CHANNELS.

ZENGORO ZUSUKI, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE SAKHALIN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, WAS AMONG THE REFUGEES. HE SAID THEY BOARDED A SMALL SAMPAN, DRIFTING THREE DAYS IN THE SOYA DTRAITS TO REACH THE NORTHERN TIP OF HOKKAIDO, JAPAN.

ALL OF SAKHALIN WAS CEDED TO RUSSIA AFTER JAPAN'S SURRENDER. BEFORE THAT, ONLY THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND WAS SOVIET TERRITORY.

RA942PCS

1946

30.24-3227

B44KX (Q)

APW JUN 10 1946

TOKYO, JUNE 9-(AP)-STILL WEARING THE JUNGLE GREEN UNIFORMS IN WHICH THEY FOUGHT THROUGHOUT THE BLOODY BURMA CAMPAIGN, THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE BRITISH DORSET REGIMENT ARRIVED IN TOKYO TODAY TO TAKE UP OCCUPATION DUTY WITH AMERICANS IN THE AREA.

RA730PCS

A157 (MP FOLO)

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR SAID TODAY THAT TWO OFFICERS AND THREE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AS A RESULT OF "A LAMENTABLE INCIDENT" WHICH DEVELOPED AMONG UNITS OF THE FIRST PARAGUAYAN CAVALRY DIVISION BASED AT CAMPO GRANDE.

THE MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE DID NOT EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF THE INCIDENT.

THE BULLETIN SAID THAT COL. VICTORIANO BENITEZ VERA HAD RETIRED AS COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION AND THAT ORDER HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED. IT STATED THAT "ABSOLUTE TRANQUILITY REIGNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

HJ1159PED

JUN 10 1946

(270)

HONOLULU, JUNE 9-(AP)-PROBABLY LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S WAR CRIMINALS WILL BE TRIED, BUT THEIR NUMBER SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PRECEDENT THAT WAR-MAKING IS A CRIME, LORD ROBERT ALDERSON WRIGHT DECLARED HERE YESTERDAY.

CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, HE WAS INTERVIEWED HERE EN ROUTE FROM TOKYO TO LONDON VIA WASHINGTON.

THE OLD THEORY THAT ANY SOVEREIGN STATE COULD WAGE WAR FOR ANY REASON IT DEEMED SUFFICIENT IS LOSING GROUND TO THE NEW THEORY THAT A NATION'S LEADERS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO THE WORLD FOR THE COURSE THEIR COUNTRY PURSUES, HE SAID.

CONCEDING THAT WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS CAN ONLY BE "CONQUERORS' COURTS," HE SAID THAT, IF ANYTHING, THE SCALES WERE WEIGHTED IN FAVOR OF THE ACCUSED BECAUSE THE ALLIES ARE STRAINING SO HARD TO BE FAIR.

RECONCILING THIS WITH THE FACT THAT MOST TRIALS HAVE BROUGHT CONVICTIONS, WRIGHT SAID ALLIED PROSECUTORS HAD BROUGHT TO TRIAL ONCE THOSE CASES IN WHICH THEY WERE CONFIDENT OF THEIR EVIDENCE.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME CRITICISM OF THE TRIALS BECAUSE THE VICTORS ARE SITTING IN JUDGMENT ON FORMER ENEMIES, THE CHAIRMAN REMARKED. "BUT CERTAINLY A BURGLER IS NOT ENTITLED TO BE TRIED BY A JURY OF BURGLARS."

HE ADDED THAT SOME PEOPLE SAY A WAR CRIMINAL'S ONLY CRIME WAS IN HAVING LOST THE WAR, BUT THAT THIS WAS THE SAME AS SAYING A MURDERER'S ONLY CRIME WAS IN BEING CAUGHT.

REITERATING THAT IN BOTH EUROPE AND JAPAN HE HAS SEEN NOTHING TO INDICATE THE ACCUSED WERE NOT GETTING FAIR, IMPARTIAL TRIALS, HE PREDICTED THAT BY THE END OF THE YEAR 1,000 DEATH PENALTIES WOULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

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JUN 10 1946

JUN 10 1946

A78WX.

(170) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 10)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-SPOKESMEN FOR A GROUP OF 95 AMERICAN ART AUTHORITIES INSISTED TODAY THAT 200 GERMAN PAINTINGS, BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY LAST YEAR, BE RETURNED TO GERMANY "WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY."

THE WHITE HOUSE AND DEAN ACHESON, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, SAID LAST MONTH THE PAINTINGS WERE SHIPPED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY IN WASHINGTON BECAUSE "ADEQUATE FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL TO ENSURE THEIR SAFEKEEPING DID NOT EXIST IN GERMANY."

THIS WAS A REPLY TO A RESOLUTION FROM THE 95 EXPERTS, MEMBERS OF MUSEUM STAFFS, WHICH ASKED THAT THE MASTERPIECES BE RETURNED TO THEIR OWNERS IMMEDIATELY.

IN NEW LETTERS TODAY DR. FREDERICK MORTIMER CLAPP AND JULIANA FORCE, NEW YORK MUSEUM DIRECTORS, SAID "THOUSANDS OF GERMAN-OWNED WORKS OF ART OF GREAT MOMENT" WERE LEFT IN GERMANY. THEY SAID THEY NEVER WERE INFORMED WHO SELECTED THE ONES SENT TO THIS COUNTRY OR IF THE OTHERS "WERE LEFT TO THEIR FATE."

"UNREASONABLY OR OTHERWISE, THE WHOLE SITUATION IS CONFUSED BY IMPLICATIONS THAT WE FEEL WILL NOT BE LAID UNTIL THE PICTURES DEPOSITED IN WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN SENT BACK WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY TO THEIR RIGHTFUL OWNERS ON WHOM DEVOLVES AN UNEQUIVOCABLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR CARE AND PRESERVATION," THE LETTERS SAID.

THEY WERE ADDRESSED TO ACHESON AND WILLIAM D. HASSETT, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 10)

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UNITED NATIONS
BY LARRY HAUCK

JUN 10 1946

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL ON THE ISSUE OF FRANCO SPAIN WAS IN PROSPECT TONIGHT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH RENEWS DEBATE ON THE CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION THIS WEEK.

THE NEXT SESSION HAS BEEN SET TENTATIVELY FOR 3 P.M. (EDT) TUESDAY.

A SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE FALANGIST REGIME RECOMMENDED THAT IF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO REMAINED IN POWER IN SEPTEMBER THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD CALL UPON THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP TO BREAK RELATIONS

WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

1. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT BY THE COUNCIL WITH MODIFICATIONS.

2. REMOVAL OF A TIME LIMIT ON THE BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH ANY SUCH DECISION ON A DATE BEING LEFT UP TO THE ASSEMBLY.

3. MINOR REVISIONS WHICH WOULD TEND TO MAKE THE RECOMMENDATIONS GOING TO THE ASSEMBLY MORE FLEXIBLE.

IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPROMISE, IT WAS FURTHER LEARNED FROM THIS SOURCE THAT SOME NATIONS FELT THEY DID NOT WANT TO COMMIT THEMSELVES NOW AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN SEPTEMBER, FEELING THAT NEW CONDITIONS MIGHT ARISE TO MAKE SOME OTHER COURSE MORE ADVISABLE.

SUCH A COMPROMISE WOULD BE VIRTUALLY CERTAIN TO DRAW STRONG OPPOSITION FROM THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION, WHERE AN AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN EARLIER EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT BECAUSE IT DID NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

RUSSIA SPECIFICALLY OBJECTED TO THE FINDINGS THAT FRANCO SPAIN WAS NOT "AN EXISTING THREAT TO PEACE" BUT RATHER A "POTENTIAL THREAT" AND THAT THE ASSEMBLY INSTEAD OF THE COUNCIL SHOULD CALL FOR A BREAK IN RELATIONS.

THE SOVIET VIEW WAS SAID TO BE THAT FRANCO IS A THREAT TO PEACE AND THAT THE COUNCIL WAS CREATED FOR THE DEFINITE PURPOSE OF TAKING ACTION AND IT SHOULD DO SO INSTEAD OF THE ASSEMBLY, WHICH MEETS HERE SEPT. 3.

FINAL DECISION ON THE TIME OF THE NEXT MEETING HINGES ON WHETHER ALL DELEGATIONS HAVE RECEIVED FULL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR GOVERNMENTS BY TUESDAY.

HERSCHEL JOHNSON, U. S. REPRESENTATIVE, CONCLUDED CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON THIS WEEK-END AND PRESUMABLY THE UNITED STATES WILL BE READY. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH DELEGATION SAID SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN EXPECTED FINAL WORD FROM LONDON TOMORROW.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ASKED FOR MORE TIME WHEN THE REPORT WAS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL LAST THURSDAY BY HERBERT V. EVATT, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE AND SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, WHO MADE A PLEA FOR ITS ADOPTION. OTHER NATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE, WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE UNANIMOUS, WERE CHINA, FRANCE, BRAZIL, AND POLAND. POLAND HAD PRESENTED THE ORIGINAL DEMAND FOR A BREAK TO THE COUNCIL IN APRIL.

FW331PED

JUN 10 1946

A94 (150)

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE WORLD BE EDUCATED FOR PEACE AND THAT THE UNITED STATES START BY MAKING A STUDY OF THE U.N. CHARTER A PART OF THE CURRICULA IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

SPEAKING ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUNDTABLE (NBC), KENNEY SAID THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD MUST BE EDUCATED SO THEY WILL INSTRUCT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO WORK FOR PEACE, ADDING:

"THEY WILL THEN ELECT REPRESENTATIVES AND INSTRUCT GENERALS ALONG THE LINES OF ENFORCING PEACE INSTEAD OF TRYING TO CONQUER THE WORLD OR BLUNDERING INTO WARS. IT MIGHT NOT BE A BAD IDEA TO HAVE SCHOOLS IN THIS COUNTRY PUT THE STUDY OF THE CHARTER INTO THEIR CURRICULA."

HE SAID THE COMMITTEE, NOW WORKING IN SECRET SESSION ON METHODS OF BUILDING AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE TO PREVENT WARS, WAS FINDING DIFFERENCES BUT THAT THEY HAD NOT BEEN MAGNIFIED DUE TO THE CLOSED MEETINGS. RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND FRANCE ARE THE OTHER NATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE.

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Justice Jackson Attacks Justice Black, Charges 'War' Threat Over Court Decision

JUN 11 1946

SAYS COLLEAGUE WANTED HIM 'TO COVER UP FACTS' INVOLVING LAW PARTNER

JUN 11 1946

Nuernberg Prosecutor Cables Congress Groups To Answer 'Unjustified' Charges, Intimating Fellow Court Member Caused Them

T. Reedy JUN 11 1946

Nuernberg, Germany, June 10 (AP)—In an unprecedented attack on a colleague of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Robert H. Jackson charged tonight that Justice Hugo L. Black had participated in decisions affecting a former law partner, and that the practice, if continued, would bring America's highest court into "disrepute."

NIGHT

Jackson, now on leave from the Supreme Court to serve as chief American prosecutor at the war crimes trial here, said in a written statement issued at a news conference that a "feud" of long standing existed between Black and him.

The feud, he said in the statement, which was cabled to the House and Senate judicial committees, "has been so long publicized that Congress has a right to know the facts and issues involved."

Declaring that Black had threatened him with "war" unless he "covered up facts" in a case in which Black's law partner was involved, Jackson said:

"There may be those who think it quite harmless to encourage employment of justices' ex-law partners to argue close cases by smothering objections which the bar makes to this practice.

"They Called Us Rubber Stamps"

"But in my view such an attitude soon would bring the court into disrepute. However innocent a coincidence these two victories at successive terms by Justice Black's former law partner, I wanted that practice stopped. If it is ever repeated while I am on the bench, I will make my Jewell Ridge opinion look like a letter of recommendation by comparison."

The Supreme Court decision in the Jewell Ridge coal case held that soft-coal miners were entitled to portal-to-portal pay. In the 5-to-4 decision handed down on May 7, 1945, Justice Murphy wrote the majority opinion and Jackson a dissenting opinion.

Jackson declined to elaborate on his "feud" with Black except to tell reporters that the feuding existed among justices appointed by President Roosevelt.

"And they called us rubber stamps," he added bitterly.

Sees Black Behind Attacks

His cable to the two congressional committees, Jackson asserted, was in answer to what he termed unjustified attacks in the press, and intimated Black was behind those attacks.

He referred to a Washington *Star* column by Doris Fleeson, on May 16, 1946, which, he said, quoted Black as complaining against a decision by Jackson in the Jewell Ridge coal case as an "open and gratuitous insult" and a "slur upon his (Black's) personal and judicial honor."

The column purportedly related to the "inside story" of the case as laid before President Truman.

A Boost For Vinson

"I want it understood," Jackson declared, "that nothing in this statement is to be construed as the slightest reflection upon Fred Vinson." Vinson was nominated by President Truman for the post of Chief Justice of the United States. Vinson's appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

"It is desirable to get the controversy all back of us now so that he (Vinson) can take up his task without the cloud hanging over the Court."

Lauds Vinson

Describing Vinson as "an upright, fearless and well-qualified man" for the chief justice post, Jackson said that "further suppression of facts" of the internal dispute "will not help Mr. Vinson and will afford a continuing basis for irresponsible rumor and innuendo."

"Many have assumed, and the impression has been cultivated, that he (Vinson) faces a mere personal vendetta among justices which can be soothed by a tactful presiding officer," Jackson said.

"This is utterly false. The controversy goes to the reputation of the court for non-partisan and unbiased decision."

Referring to the Jewell Ridge coal case, Jacfison asserted:

"Mr. Justice Black controlled the assignment of the case because the chief justice (Stone) was in dissent. Mr. Justcie Black chose Mr. Justice Murphy to write a majority opinion. While Mr. Justice Murphy was preparing the opinion the strike of mine workers and negotiations with operators were proceeding.

"It was proposed to hand down the decision in favor of the miners without waiting for opinion and dissent. The only apparent reason behind this proposal was to announce the decisoin in time to influence contract negotiations during the coal strike."

Jackson said Chief Justice Stone protested the "irregular treatment" and that course was abandoned.

Former Partner in Case

However, he said, he was "uneasy" about the situation because Black's former partner, Crampton Harris of Alabama, was concerned in the case and also was a figure in previous litigation involving the Tennessee Coal company and a mine union dispute. In that case, Jackson declared, Black's vote was decisive in favor of Harris' client—while Jackson and two other justices dissented.

After these two decisions, Jackson, the Jewel Ridge company appealed for a rehearing asking that Black be excluded from consideration of the case, but all the justices agreed there was no rule disqualifying a member. Therefore, Jackson said, they decided to deny the rehearing.

Jackson called a late evening press conference on short notice and issued the bitter blast. He declined to elaborate on the written statement except to comment in reply to a question that the feuding existed among justices appointed by the late President Roosevelt. He added:

"And they called us rubber stamps."

"Justice Black insisted on a mere denial," Jackson said. "Neither I nor any of the other justices wanted to lend our names to blind and unqualified approval."

Compromise by Stone

Jackson wrote the opinion and Stone watered it down in a compromise, he added.

"I did not say it was wrong of Mr. Justice Black to sit," Jackson declared. "But I did say the question was for him to decide. I pointed out that to imply approval of his sitting would put the court in a most inconsistent position.

"Mr. Justice Black became very angry and said that any opinion which discussed the subject at all would mean 'a declaration of war.' I told Justice Black in language that was sharp, but no different than I would use again, that I would not stand for any more of his bullying."

Stone said he did not want to engage in "war" and withdrew his opinion, Jackson, continued.

Filed Concurrent Opinion

Jackson said he then filed his opinion with the concurrent opinion of Justice Frankfurter.

"Mr. Justice Black put his associates in the position where they must speak or by silence approve, with no knowledge of all the facts, his course in the case," Jackson said. "His position came to this: I must join in covering up facts or have war. Such pressure made me doubly cautious about approval and I refused to buy my peace at that price."

Jackson emphasized his support of Fred M. Vinson as new chief justice but said his task in bringing dissident elements of the court together would be "most difficult."

"Many have assumed that he faces a mere personal vendetta among the justices," Jackson wrote.

"This is utterly false. The controversy goes to the reputation of the court for non-partisan and unbiased decision. This 'feud' has been so long publicized that Congress has a right to know the facts and issues involved."

Time for Action

Jackson said he thought this was the time to bring the situation into the open especially since he was accused in his absence from the Supreme court of contributing to the feud. While the appointment of the chief justice was pending, he said, he felt he could not answer such accusations but now feels free to do so. Jackson said that Vinson should be able to sit without such a "cloud" hanging over the high court.

Jackson said he was not reflecting on Black's "honor" but on the whole judicial policy involved, adding:

"There may be those who think it quite harmless to encourage employment of justices' ex-law partners to argue close cases by smothering objections which the bar makes to this practice. But in my view such an attitude soon would bring the court into disrepute. However innocent a coincidence these two victories at successive terms by Justice Black's former lawpartner, I wanted that practice stopped. If is ever repeated while I am on the bench I will make my Jewell Ridge opinion look like a letter of recommendation by comparison."

Text of Jackson Statement

JUN 11 1946

By The Associated Press

NUERNBERG, June 10.—The complete text of a statement by Associated Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief American war crimes prosecutor, cabled tonight to the chairman of the Senate and House Judiciary Committee:

The President has nominated an upright, fearless and well qualified man for Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Vin-

son's task is most difficult and long personal friendship with him as well as concern for the court make me desire that he will succeed in his task.

It is important that the magnitude and nature of the task which faces him shall not be minimized. Many have assumed, and the impression has been cultivated, that he faces a mere personal vendetta among justices which can be soothed by a tactful presiding officer. This is utterly false. The controversy goes to the reputation of the court for non-partisan and unbiased decision.

Further suppression of facts will not help Mr. Vinson and will afford a continuing basis for irresponsible rumor and innuendo.

This "feud" has been so much and so long publicized that Congress has a rght to know the facts and issues involved. This is an appropriate opportunity so far as they involve myself and my participation in court decisions. I also have personal reasons for wanting the situation made clear.

Such news as reaches me here indicates that in my absence one of my colleagues made publicized threats to the President, and that they have been exploited through certain inspired commentators and columnists to imply that "offensive" behavior on my part is responsible for the feud in the court.

I could not defend myself, even to the President, while appointment of a Chief Justice was pending, without being in a position of pleading for the post. That I would not do. Now that the appointment is made, I am free to answer and choose to do so, not by innuendos, but over my signature.

The most specific attack on me is that in "The Washington Star" of May 16, 1946. This purports to bespeak Justice Blacks grievance that my opinion on denial of a rehearing in the Jewell Ridge case was an "open and gratuitous insult" and a "slur upon his personal and judicial honor" to which he "reacted with fiery scorn." It purports to delate the "inside story" of this case as laid before the President. The omissions from this column are more significant than its "inside facts."

Since the confidence in which internal matters in the court ought usually to be held is already broken by partial disclosures, I shall reveal the undisclosed part of the story.

The Jewel Ridge coal decision (326 US 161) in itself was a somewhat startling one. The Unted Mine Workers reversed the position it had previously taken about the fair labor standards act superseding the coal miners collectively bargained contracts. It employed as counsel Mr. Justice Black's former law partner to argue its new contention to the Supreme Court, and he, too, took a position a sto coal miners not consistent with his argument used the previous term to win a case for the iron miners. Mr. Justice Black reversed the position he had taken in managing the bill as a Senator. The court by a bare majority of 5 to 4, supported the change of front by the United Mine Workers. The facts are set forth in the dissenting opinion which I wrote at the request of Chief Justice Stone and in which he and Justices Roberts and Frankfurter joined. Professor Dodd, a leading scholar of labor law and a critic not unfriendly to labor, writes of the majority decision as follows in the February, 1946 issue of "The Harvard Law Review":

"It is difficult to believe that a majority of the members of the court would have held the agreements invalid if th ecase had come before them prior to the date of the union's change of front. So wanton an interference with collective bargaining would scarcely have commended itself to justices for whom the right of workers to bargain collectively is one of the essential freedoms of an industrial society."

Parties winning this case which arose in Virginia were represented before the court by Crampton Harris, of Alabama, who is Mr. Justice Black's former law partner. Mr. Harris had also been employed by Justice Black, when he was a Senator, to defend him and his committee against litigation resulting from the seizure of certain telegrams in the course of a Senate investigation on the court.

Mr. Justice Black controlled assignment of the case because the Chief Justice was in dissent. Mr. Justice Black chose Mr. Justice Murphy to write the majority opinion. While Mr. Justice Murphy was preparing his opinion a strike of the mine workers and negotiations with the operators were proceeding. It was proposed to hand down the decision in favor of the miners without waiting for the opinion and dissent. The only apparent reason behind this proposal was to announce the decision in time to influence the contract negotiations.

During the coal strike Chief Justice Stone protested such proposed irregular treatment vigorously. I do not believe Mr. Justice Murphy favored it. In all events it was abandoned, but the conduct of this case following the Tennessee case created uneasiness in my mind in Tennessee Coal vs. Muscoda Local (321 US 590).

A term earlier Mr. Justice Black's former partner was also the successful attorney there, too. It was Mr. Justice Black who chose Mr. Justice Murphy to write the opinion and there the opinion became that of the court solely by Mr. Justice Black's vote. Two justices, including myself, who agreed that the miners should win on the merits could not accept the reasoning of that opinion.

The defeated parties in the Jewell Ridge case applied to the court for a rehearing and asked that Justice Black be excluded from participation because of his past relations to the attorney for the successful parties.

As there is no power in the court to disqualify a duly commissioned justice, all members were agreed that the petition for a rehearing must be denied. The only question was whether we would deny it upon legal grounds that the court was without power to pass on the question of qualification, or whether it would be announced merely as "denied," which would leave grounds of denial undisclosed and, of course, capable of interpretation as an indorsement by the whole court of Justice Black's participation.

It was at this point that the controversy referred to by the "Star" columnist occurred. Justice Black insisted on mere denial. This would not draw attention to his participation or to other circumstances. If his action were later questioned, the denial would be construed as vindication by the court on the facts.

None of us knew then, and I do not know now, anything of the relations between the justice and his former law partner except that they had continued to be cordial.

But in view of the course of the case, neither I nor any of the other justices who had dissented wanted to lend our names to a blind and unqualified approval.

I prepared an opinion, in substance the one that finally was published under my name. The Chief Justice attempted to compromise the matter and prepared a shorter opinion which read as follows:

"Per curiam: This court is without authority and does not undertake to pass upon the propriety of the participation of members in the decision of cases brought here for review. The petition for a rehearing is denied."

I was willing to accept the Chief Justice's compromise, but Justice Roberts was out of the city and did not attend the final sessions.

At the conference I said in substance that the petition should be denied on the ground that each member is responsible for his own decision on whether to sit or decline to sit on any particular case. I did not say it was wrong of Mr. Justice Black to sit. But I did say that the question was for him to decide and the responsibility for approving a decision should not by inference be put on the court which lacked knowledge of all the facts but of which it could not be unaware of the appearances.

I pointed out that to imply approval of his sitting would put the court, and especially the Chief Justice, in a most inconsistent position. That very moment the court was disabled from hearing an important case because Mr. Stone declined to sit, for the reason that a case was being presented by his former law partners, although he had not associated with them for many years (the North American Company vs. the Security Exchange Commission and the Security Exchange Commission vs. the Engineers Public Service Company.)

I said in view of this dissimilarity of practice I thought the court should make clear that disqualification for such reasons was a matter on which the court could not act and which each justice must determine for himself.

Mr. Black became very angry and said any opinion which discussed the subject at all would mean "a declaration of war." I told Justice Black in language that was sharp but no different than I would use again; that I ould not stand any more of his bullying and whatever I would otherwise do I would now have to write my opinion to keep my self respect in the face of his threats.

The chief justice told me that at his age he did not want to be in the "war" which threatened and withdrew his proposed opinion and kept silent. Mr. Justice Roberts was absent and was not consulted. I filed my opinion with Mr. Frankfurter's concurrence.

As the record shows, that opinion can hardly be called a "gratuitous insult" for the fact is that Mr. Justice Black put his associates in a position where they must speak or by silence approve with no knowledge of all the facts his course in the case.

His position came to this: I must join in covering up facts or have war. Such pressure made me doubly cautious about approval and I refused to buy my peace at that price.

Another serious misrepresentation put into "The Washington Star" column by the devise of an anonymous Senator is that I also threatened the President with resignation. This is utterly false.

I do not want litigants to think of me as a justice who has threatened the President, whose administration is party to some forty per cent of Supreme Court litigation.

In fact, I shall not be surprised if soon it will be denied that Justice Black made such threats since they now leave everybody, including the court, in an unfavorable light.

If not actually made, it is equally sinister that a fabrication about a justice should be so assiduously advertised without denial from any source. It is high time these stories of "feuds" cease to be mysteriously and irresponsibly set out and that Congress had the facts.

If war is declared on me, I propose to wage it with the weapons of the open warrior, not those of the sealthy assassin.

I want it understood that nothing in this statement is to be construed as the slightest reflection upon Mr. Fred Vinson. My knowledge of him leads me to the conviction that attempts to deal with him in the manner I have recited would be no more successful than they were with me.

It is desirable to get this controversy all back of us now, so that he can take up his task without the cloud hanging over the court.

Further, I do not want it inferred that I charge that Justice Black's sitting in the Jewell Ridge case involved lack of "honor." It is rather a question of judgment as to sound judicial policy.

There may be those who think it quite harmless to encourage the employment of a justice's ex-law partners to argue close cases by smothering the objections which the bar makes to this practice. But in my view such an attitude would soon bring the court into disrepute.

We do not sit like local judges, where lawyers and litigants know our relationships and characters. Our lawyers and litigants are usually, except when appearing for the government, strangers who know us only by publicity, by our work and by appearances.

However, innocent the coincidence of these two victories at successive terms by Justice Black's former law partner, I wanted that practice stopped. If it is ever repeated while I am on the bench I will make my Jewel Ridge opinion look like a letter of recommendation by comparison. I have considered that the attacks upon me during my adsence cannot in fairness to my future work on the Court be left unanswered and that the responsible committees of Congress are entitled to the facts.

Robert H. Jackson, Nuernberg, Germany, une 10, 1946.

COURT'S 'WAR' STIRS CAPITAL

JUN 11 1946

Congress Expected To Make Investigation Of Charges

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The explosion within the United States Supreme Court rocked the capital tonight, and it was expected that Congress would conduct an investigation of the angry charges leveled by Justice Jackson against Justice Black.

Most congressmen were loath to comment pending a study of the documents in the case, but it was predicted privately that the House Judiciary Committee would look into the case.

Obviously taken aback by the nature of Jackson's comments, Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, told a reporter that "the charges are so grave that I cannot comment on them."

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It was Hatch's attitude that if any investigation of the charges is made, it should be done by the House, which would conduct any impeachment proceedings.

Black's Office Silent

There was no immediate comment from Chairman Hataton W. Sumners (D., Texas), of the House Judiciary Committee.

Justice Black, through his office, declined comment on Jackson's assertions, made at Nuernberg, Germany, where he was presiding at the war crimes trials.

Justices Murphy and Frankfurter, also mentioned in Jackson's statement, were not available for comment.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said that there would be no comment there on the situation.

Fred M. Vinson, now Secretary of the Treasury, who had been nominated by President Truman to be Chief Justice, also had no comment to make.

Law Partner Is Silent

Doris Fleeson, author of the newspaper column mentioned by Jackson as referring to a "feud" in the Court, said she had no comment.

Crampton Harris, of Birmingham, Justice Black's former law partner, mentioned by Justice Jackson in his statement, also had no comment to make at his home in Alabama.

Former Justice Owen J. Roberts said in Philadelphia that he had "no comment," that "I couldn't possibly discuss it."

Would Avoid Controversy

Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.), of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said that a cablegram which Jackson said he had sent to the Senate and House judiciary committees had not been received. However, McCarran said that if it were received, it might be laid before the committee Wednesday at a regular meeting. On Friday the committee will consider President Truman's nomination of Vinson to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) said he saw no reason why the Senate should take any recognition of the Jackson-Black controversy unless Vinson's nomination should become involved in some manner

"I have always felt that the Senate should steer clear of investigating judges because it acts as the judge if impeachment proceedings are brought," he told reporters.

Eastland Promises Statement

"Senators should not act as investigators and then as judges in the same case."

Under the Constitution, the House initiates impeachment. In that event the Senate becomes the bar of justice.

Kilgore said he did not think the Senate should delay action on Vinson's nomination just because "two other fellows" were having a fight.

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) said it was "apparent" that there was a "situation there which Congress should investigate," adding: "I'll have something more to say in the Senate."

Stanfill Withholds Comment

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) said he hadn't heard about it, so could not comment.

Senator Stanfill (R., Ky.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that the committee had scheduled a meeting for tomorrow and declared that it was possible that Jackson's charges might "be taken up then."

He said he preferred to withhold comment until he had had an opportunity to see Jackson's full statement, but added, "if true, it is a mess when we have members of the Court fighting each other."

JUN 11 1946

RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA SIGN ECONOMIC ACCORD

LONDON, June 10 — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that Russia and Yugoslavia had reached complete agreement on a program of economic collaboration, supplies for the Yugoslav army and close cultural and political cooperation.

Prime Minister Stalin, Premier Marshal Tito and other leaders of both countries agreed that the Yugoslav army would be supplied with ammunition and armaments by Russia and that the Yugoslav armament industry would be furnished materials, the broadcast added.

In Belgrade, it was announced that Tito had returned to the Yugoslav capital after two weeks of conferences in Moscow.

JUN 11 1946

Toledano in Moscow For Labor Talks

London, June 10 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Moscow reported the arrival in the Soviet capital of Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, president of the Latin American Labor Federation, to attend sessions of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

BRITAIN WILL EXPAND NATIONALIZATION WORK

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 10. — (AP) Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison told the annual British Labor party conference today that nationalization of the vast chemical industry, and of fishing, petroleum and agriculture, "is actively before the national executive committee."

Morrison, floor leader of the Labor majority in the House of Commons, spoke after Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party executive committee, asserted that the surest hope for world peace lay in a combination of the strength of governments "like the Russian and our own." He urged Russia to "let the capitalist governments mistrust one another," and join Britain in an "experiment in friendship."

JUN 11 1946

U.N. Council Puts Off Session

L. HAUCK

New York, June 10 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Security Council held a series of individual conferences today, seeking common ground on a compromise plan for handling the report on Franco Spain, and then postponed the next Council session until Thursday morning.

The Council originally was scheduled to convene tomorrow, but the meeting was delayed at the request of the British delegation, which still awaits instructions from its home Government.

Debate Expected

With additional time to reconcile viewpoints, delegates hoped to be closer together for the full-scale debate on a subcommittee's report which recommended that if Generalissimo Franco remains in power in September the 51-nation General Assembly should call upon the entire membership to break relations with the Spanish Government. The compromise was reported to call for adoption of the report with modifications, including minor revisions making recommendations to the Assembly more flexible and removal of a time limit on the suggested break, with any date setting being left up to the Assembly.

New Clash Possible

Herbert V. Evatt, Australian delegate and chairman of the subcommittee, was said by an adviser to be reluctant to abandon the report but was reported keeping an open mind on any suggested compromise.

Another clash ranging Russia against the United States and Great Britain was in prospect should the compromise reach the floor. A Soviet spokesman already has criticized the report for not going far enough, and any additional toning down would be certain to draw opposition, and possibly a veto, from the Russian delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko.

United States and British spokesmen both have indicated they felt the report needed some modifications. The British were represented as being against any hasty moves by the Council on the theory that the report calls for no action before September and delegates should have plenty of time to formulate and exchange views.

A Heavy Week Is Ahead For U.N. Units

L. HAUCK

New York, June 10 (AP) — The United Nations today plunged into a week of heavy work with discussions of atomic energy and Franco Spain highlighting the crowded calendar.

Aside from these complicated political questions, the Economic and Social Council speeded efforts to reconcile differences between Russia, the United States and Britain on several important issues. The Council hopes to meet a June 20 adjournment deadline.

The Security Council has been tentatively called to meet at 3 P.M. tomorrow to debate on a subcommittee's report on the Franco regime. A compromise plan was reported in sight.

Report In Spain

The subcommittee report recommended that if Generalissimo Franco remains in power in September the 51-nation General Assembly should call upon the entire membership to break relations with the Spanish Government.

Indications today were that the Security Council meeting might be postponed until later in the week in view of a request from the British Government for more time to consult its home Government. A spokesman for the delegation said Britain's week-end victory celebration and the observation of Whit Monday in London had delayed the final instructions.

Herschel Johnson, United States representative, completed conferences in Washington over the week end and was reported ready to proceed.

The compromise plan was reported to call for:

Adoption of the report with modifications; removal of a time limit on the suggested break, with any decision as to date being left up to the Assembly; and minor revisions tending to make recommendations to the Assembly more flexible.

New Conditions

In explaining such a compromise, a source close to one of the delegations said some nations felt they did not want to commit themselves now as to what should be done in September, feeling that new conditions might arise to make some other course more desirable.

The atom bomb goes before the United Nations Friday with convening of the twelve-nation Commission for Control of Atomic Energy. The eleven countries represented on the Security Council and Canada have seats.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, was scheduled to complete a statement outlining the policy of his Government after consultation early this week with President Truman (AP)

BIDAULT ADVANCED AS CANDIDATE FOR TOP FRENCH OFFICE

JUN 11 1946

R. WILSON

PARIS, June 10. — (AP) The moderate Popular Republican Movement party (MRP) today filed a cautious claim to the presidency of the new interim French government without naming a candidate, but Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, the MRP's most prominent leader, appeared the most likely choice.

It was NIGHT that a majority of the MRP leaders favor Bidault's candidacy and they plan to sound out the party's legislative group on this point tomorrow.

Bidault told a meeting of his party chiefs that the MRP had decided to take the responsibilities conferred upon it by the people when they made it the nation's largest party in last week's constituent assembly election.

His statement followed the action of the Socialists yesterday in voting for limited participation in the government, specifically excluding the presidency and any important, controversial ministry.

The tight-lipped Communist party appeared to hold the key to the success or failure of attempts to form a new three-party government. Their strategy council is not scheduled to meet until Saturday.

The new constitutent assembly will meet for the first time tomorrow and by Saturday is expected to have elected an assembly president.

Some observers felt that the Socialist rejection of the presidency raised the possibility of a complete breakdown of all attempts to form a three-party cabinet and a return to new elections. Others foresaw an MRP government that would only last a short time, or a Communist-Socialist "popular front" government with the MRP in the opposition role.

In yesterday's Socialist Congress a fourth of the 4,000 delegates were opposed to any Socialist participation in the government, and strong sentiment appeared for a healing of relations with the Communists.

The Socialists, who ran third in the last elections, explained their loss of strength by the fact they held most of the responsible posts in the old government and thus were chief victim of the nation's dissatisfaction with bad economic conditions. Felix Gouin, the last provisional president, was a Socialist.

M. R. P. IS WILLING TO TAKE POWER

Paris, June 10 (A. P.). — France's Popular Republican Movement, one of whose leaders is Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, indicated today its willingness to take the presidency of the new interim government.

Bidault told a meeting of party chiefs that the M. R. P. had decided to take the responsibilities conferred upon it by the people, who in the elections, a week ago made it the nation's strongest party, and by consequence it would "claim the power."

The MRP decision, which will be calborated on at another meeting tonight, followed the Socialist party's decision yesterday to refuse to head the Government. President Felix Gouin is a Socialist. The MRP action raised Bidault into the front ranks of the candidates for the presidency depening upon Communist willingness to participate in an MRP-headed Cabinet.

Should Bidault become president, he might relinquish the Foreign Affairs post to Pierre Scheneiter, companion of Bidault in the wartime resistance movement and liaison officer for the city of Reims and United States Army Headqaurters there. He is on Bidault's staff at the Guai d'Orsay.

New Referendum in September

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—It was announced tonight that the referendum on the Constitution to be drafted by the new Assembly would be held in September and parliamentary elections would be held in October.

DEFENDANT DENIES CRUELTY CHARGES IN LICHFIELD CASE

D. DORÉ

JUN 11 1946

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 10. — (AP) Lt. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City denied today charges he authorized brutality by guards at the U. S. Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England, but one soldier prisoner witness asserted, "They've got concentration camps right in the United States Army."

The defendant is one of 16 soldiers on trial for cruelty to prisoners. Three have been convicted.

Defends Lieutenant

Opening the defense for Cubage, his attorney, Lt. Col. William Parker, East Hampton, Mass., said "nothing was authorized by Cubage outside the scope of Army regulations."

"Severe treatment, yes, but always within the Army regulations," he added. "Our evidence will show that these alleged incidents of mistreatment have apparently been exaggerated."

Parker then presented evidence of a sanitary engineer and a doctor who said they frequently inspected the Lichfield prisoners and found no signs or complaints that they had been mistreated as numerous prosecution witnesses have described.

The military court denied by secret vote a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquital at the conclusion of the two-weeks long prosecution case.

Breaks Long Silence

The soldier witness, Mike Koblinsky of Saginaw, Mich., was one of 12 prosecution witnesses who on Saturday ended an 11-day silence striking by agreeing to talk. Twice before they had refused, protesting what they called alleged injustices from the Army.

Koblinsky, elaborating his "concentration camp" assertion, said he had been beaten unconscious and kicked by soldier guards while confined at Lichfield in 1944 and 1945. He told the military court that Cubage called him into his office on his third visit to the guardhouse and told him:

"I guess the only way to keep you away from here is to beat you all over the place. I guarantee you won't be back here after tonight."

Five other of the once-silent witnesses were recalled in the trials of Cubage and of Lt. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y. Two testified they were struck in the presence of Cubage.

"Then a blanket was thrown over my head and I was beaten until I passed out," said Pvt. Theodore Taylor, New York.

Pvt. Louis L. Kardon, Philadelphia, said he was hit with a club while Cubage stood five feet feet away. Neither accused Cubage of personally landing blows.

Aubrey L. Richey, of Birmingham, Ala., another witness, testifying in the trial of Ennis, showed the court head scars which he said were relics of a beating at Lichfield. He testified in the trial of Ennis and said after he had been clubbed on the head, "Ennis came over and saw me bleeding and asked, 'How did you fall down the stairs.'

"But he knew I had been beaten," Richey said. "He grabbed my collar, twisted it and pulled me up. He put me in solitary confinement for eleven days without any medical treatment."

Trial Told Army Runs 'Concentration Camps'

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 10 (AP)—A soldier prisoner, breaking a witness-stand strike in the Lichfield trials, asserted today that "they've got concentration camps right in the United States Army."

The witness, Mike Koblinsky, of Saginaw, Mich., was one of twelve prosecution witnesses who on Saturday ended an 11-day silence strike by agreeing to talk. Twice before they had refused, protesting alleged injustices from the Army.

Tells Court Of Beatings

Koblinsky is serving a court-martial sentence and he testified in the trial of Lieut. Granville Cubage, Oklahoma City, one of the sixteen soldiers accusing of brutality to prisoners at the United States army guardhouse at Lichfield, England. Three have been convicted.

Koblinsky asserted that he had been beaten unconscious and kicked by soldier guards while confined at Lichfield in 1944 and 1945.

He told the military court that Cubage called him into his office on his third visit to the guardhouse and told him:

"I guess the only way to keep you away from here is to beat you all over the place. I guarantee you won't be back here after tonight."

Five Others Break Silence

Five others of the once-silent witnesses were recalled in the trials of Cubage and of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y. Two testified they were struck in the presence of Cubage.

"Then a blanket was thrown over my head and I was beaten until I passed out," said Private Theodore Taylor, of New York.

Private Louis L. Kardon, Philadelphia, said he was hit with a club while Cubage stood five feet away. Neither accused Cubage of personally landing blows.

Alabamian Shows Scars

Aubrey L. Richey, Birmingham, Ala., another witness, showed the court head scars which he said were relics of a beating at Lichfield. He testified in the trial of Ennis and said after he had been clubbed on the head, "Ennis came over and saw me bleeding and asked, 'How did you fall down the stairs.'

"But he knew I had been beaten," Richey said. "He grabbed my collar, twisted it and pulled me up. He put me in solitary confinement for eleven days without any medical treatment."

Army Hunts Rest Of Hesse Gems In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, June 10 (AP). United States Army investigators, working closely with Washington, explored today the possibility that a small number of the gems still unrecovered in the theft of $1,500,000 worth of the Hesse jewels from Kronberg Castle might still be hiden in Germany.

Criminal investigation agents refused to reveal whether there were any developments arising out of the arrest of Major David F. Watson, 36, of Burlingame, Cal., who was taken into custody here Friday, declaring they were operating under War Department instructions.

Watson Talks Freely

But United States Army headquarters officers said that Watson had made a long statement to criminal investigation agents and that the possibility that some gems might "be hidden in Germany is not being overlooked."

Watson had worked in close conjunction at United States headquarters with Col. J. W. Durant, arrested in Chicago with his WAC captain-wife in connection with the removal of the previous heirlooms of Countess von Hessen, 74, granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England, from stately Kronberg Castle near here.

Until a couple of months ago, Watson was Durant's assistant in the personnel division of army headquarters. They worked in adjoining offices of the huge I. G. Farben building in Frankfurt.

Mum On Developments

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The Army adopted a hush-hush attitude today about new developments in the "greatest jewel robbery of modern times"—the looting of $1,500,000 worth of Hessian Crown jewels from an ancestral Rhineland castle.

War Department officials declined to talk about the latest figure to be brought into the case—Major David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., who was placed under arrest in Germany.

Officials likewise kept mum on the progress of their hunt for a discharged corporal who figures in the fictional thriller which brought woe to Lieut. Col. Jack W. Durant and WAC Capt. Kathleen B. Nash Durant, his bride of two weeks.

Shipment Unexplained

Another angle of the case yet to be explained fully is how the fabulous jewel trove reached the United States after it was "liberated" from a secret cache beneath the flagstones in a subcellar of Kronberg Castle last November, when the WAC captain was operating the castle as an officers' rest home.

Officers said they believed the WAC had mailed some of the treasure to herself at an address in the United States, and that Colonel Durant brought the remainder with him in his baggage when he was redeployed. Colonel Durant courted the WAC when she was at Kronberg.

'Fence' Had the Crown Gems

Phone Message From Col. Durant Resulted in Quick Recovery in Chicago Locker.

Chicago, June 10 (A. P.).—The Hessian crown jewels, prize of the "greatest jewel robbery of modern times," were in the hands of a "fence" when Col. Jack W. Durant and Wac Capt. Kathleen B. Durant were seized, the Army said today.

Major John D. Evans of Lincoln, Neb., Sixth Service Command Provist Marshal, related at a news conference that Col. Durant had no idea of where the jewels were when he was seized by Military Police in the LaSalle Hotel last week.

On Friday the Colonel asked for permission to make a telephone call. Evans said the Colonel talked to the "fence," an underworld name for a dealer in stolen goods, and was told to wait for another telephone call.

One hour later, Evans continued, Durant received a call at a restaurant and was informed the jewels had been hidden in a locker in the Illinois Central Railroad station. The caller gave Durant instructions on where to find the key.

Durant and the military escort picked up the key and went to the station where the precious loot was recovered. Major Evans did not make known where the key was obtained.

Evans said Col. Durant made his call to the "fence" at 7:30 P. M. and that the call back came at 8:30 P. M. The announcement of the jewel theft had appeared in the afternoon newspapers Friday and the "fence" knew the stuff was exceptionally "hot," Evans said.

What Penalty May Be—.

The Durants, Evans said, will be charged with violation of the 80th Article of War which covers the taking of loot by members of the military and failing to turn in valuable to proper authorities.

The penalty for violation of the eightieth article of war is fine or imprisonment, or both, as directed by a court-martial or other military tribunal. No limits are specified for the punishment.

Evans said the jewels recovered in the depot locker were almost all precious stones, which had been removed from their settings, apparently before being shipped to the United States.

Many of the other items, including some bracelets, necklaces, a Bible once owned by Britain's Queen Victoria and volumes of correspondence from Victoria to her children had been recovered previously, at Hudson, Wis., where they had been left by Capt. Durant, who was arrested with Col. Durant.

Evans said that Major David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., who was arrested in Germany, had shipped many of the items from Germany to Capt. Durant, at her sister's home. One of the boxes in which the valuables were shipped has been recovered, the major said.

Evans quoted Col. Durant as saying that all of the unset stones might not have been returned by the "fence" but no one was able to say definitely. Evans refused to disclose whether or not the "fence" was known to authorities, or whether any suspects had been arrested in that connection.

ARMY OPENS PROBE ON FRATERNIZATION

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 10—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney has ordered an exhaustive probe of Army units in Europe in an attempt to solve the problems of fraternization and venereal disease.

U. S. headquarters said today that all military units as large as companies will be inspected by a group of specially-designated officers.

The enlisted men in every unit will also be asked to voice complaints and give McNarney an idea how they feel about their occupation mission.

FRANCE GETS SHIP

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 10—(AP) The captured German liner Europa, which once served as an American troop ship, has been turned over to the French government as war reparations, a U. S. Navy announcement from Bremerhaven said tonight.

GERMAN G. I. BRIDES SEEK SHIP TO U. S.

Frankfurt, June 10 (A. P.).—The Army was bewildered today to find that five German war brides, married somehow to American soldiers despite rules, had applied for passage to the United States on a G. I. bride ship.

Army authorities have been pondering for months what to do with several soldiers and War Department civilians who found legal ways to evade the prohibition on American-German marriages. Now the problem has sent officers at headquarters to their typewriters pounding out cables seeking clarification from Washington.

It seems no mention of nationality of brides was made in the federal legislation which already has allowed more than 41,000 wives and children of troops to travel to the United States. A headquarters officer commented:

"I don't know what we are going to do about their bids except hold them up untill the thing is straightened out."

Names of the husbands were withheld.

GERMAN ACTIONS IN HOLLAND FAIR, SAYS NAZI LEADER

NUERNBERG, June 10—(AP) Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Hitler's Reichs-commissioner in the Netherlands, testified today that he constantly was at odds with the Gestapo over the shooting of Dutchmen without trial, but that he was

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powerless to intervene.

Seyss-Inquart, 17th of the Nazi leaders to present his defense on war crimes charges before the International Military Tribunal, also testified that when he was reich-commissioner of Austria, Hitler double-crossed him by failing to keep the promises he made before the anschluss that Austrian ideals would be maintained as a requisite to a peaceful union with Germany.

NIGHT

In Holland, Seyss-Inquart said, he tried to ameliorate conditions in concentration camps wherever he could, and added:

"A represeitative of the Dutch Red Cross was allowed to visit these camps and never directed any complaints to me. I considered that remarkable, because the Dutch complained about everything."

The defendant said he was aware of "excesses" committed against the Dutch, but that "in wartime, that is almost unavoidable, because subordinates have too much power and are too little controlled."

"We have heard here of terrible things," Seyss-Inquart said, "and judging from them, conditions in the Netherlands were not so bad. The reports charge principally beatings, are only one was on the level of the usual atrocity reports."

Resistance Leaders Shot

"Leaders of the resistance were arrested and examined by the S.S. and police and were subject to be shot under the Fuehrer's orders. For example, there was the case of a plot to blow a bridge, and instead of taking hostages, these men were shot. That is the opposite of shooting hostages—at least, it was supposed to be."

Testifying concerning the anschluss, the tall former commissioner offered in evidence a transcript of notes he made at a conference with Hitler in Berchtesgaden in February, 1938, before the anschluss. His lawyer introduced records showing that Seyss-Inquart was superseded in authority by Hitler's appointment of Joseph Buerckel as reichscommissioner, reporting directly to the Fuehrer.

"I told Hitler I would not offer myself as a Trojan horse leader," Seyss-Inquart testified.

crossed him after annexing Austria to the Reich.

DAY

Opening his defense against accusations that he sold out his native Austria and then participated in outrages against the Netherlands, Seyss-Inquart said that Hitler failed to keep promises he made in a conference at Berchtesgaden in February, 1938.

Demoted, He Says

The defendant said he told Hitler at that time that Austrian ideals must be maintained, as a requisite to a peaceful union with Germany.

The Führer agreed to this, Seyss-Inquart testified.

But after the German armies once were solidly entrenched within Austria, the defendant continued, Hitler took an opposite tack and relegated Seyss-Inquart to a subordinate position.

"I told Hitler I would not offer myself as a Trojan-horse leader," he said.

Seyss-Inquart offered a transcript of notes he made at the Berchtesgaden conference to substantiate his claims, and his lawyer also introduced records showing that Seyss-Inquart was promptly superseded in the highest position of authority by Hitler's appointment of Joseph Buerckel as *Reichcommissar*, reporting directly to the Führer.

A. M. G. TURNS BACK GERMAN PROPERTY

JUN 11 1946

Berlin, June 10 (A. P.).—The American Military Government authorities announced today that they were turning over to German administrative agencies for safeguarding and administering some 7,000,000,000 marks ($700,000,000 at the military rate of exchange) worth of property which had been taken over in the American zone.

The bulk of the property was in real estate, the greatest value being represented by confiscated factories including some I. G. Farben plants. Also included were properties of the fromer German Government, the Nazi party and its affiliates, Allied neutral nationals and persecuted persons. A. M. G. officials said the action was taken in accordance with the policy of giving the German authorities greater responsibilities in the handling of internal affairs.

Double-Crossed, Austrian Says

Nuernberg, June 10 (AP)—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, manipulator of the Austrian *Anschluss*, testified before the international military tribunal today that Adolf Hitler double-

Ex-New Yorker Honored in Berlin

Berlin, June 10 (A. P.).—Major Eugene H. Clay of Washington, D. C., was presented the Legion of Merit today for his work as chief of the police branch of the economic division of the office of military government.

Clay, a former assistant district-attorney for New York city also served in the Navy and Treasury departments in Washington before entering military service. His mother, Mrs. Marjorie Tillinghast, lives in Washington.

CIVIL WAR FEAR RISES OVER ITALY

JUN 11 1946

King Clinging To Throne Pending Court Ruling; Disorders Mount

Rome, *Tuesday*, June 11 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Cabinet proclaimed today a national holiday marking the birth of the Italian republic, but King Umberto II still clung stubbornly to his throne as the country tottered on the brink of a crisis as grave as the Fascist march on Rome a generation ago.

Disorders had developed in Naples. Throughout the country, which seemed to be lingering uneasily in a twilight zone between a republic and a monarchy, heavy police and military forces were deployed to guard against outbreaks.

NIGHT

Government sources said that if a solution is not found—and quickly—anything could happen, even civil war.

More Disorders In Italy

De Gasperi's ministers promised the country's Republicans that their victory in last week's plebiscite would not be snatched from them.

Meanwhile, Monarchist spokesmen, who have charged election irregularities, emphasized that Umberto would not leave Italy until his defeat was officially established by the Supreme Court.

In the disorders at Naples, a Monarchist stronghold, one man was killed and thirteen injured in a clash between Monarchist demonstrators and police. The Cabinet ordered the national holiday, unconfirmed reports said, in the face of threats by the Chamber of Labor to call general strikes in Milan, Turin and Genoa, all Republican centers.

Umberto, Cabinet Deadlocked

Umberto and de Gasperi's Cabinet were deadlocked over whether the Italian republic actually was in being.

The Cabinet suspended its session this morning without having reached a decision, but a communiqué promised the Republicans that "no one will be able to deprive them of the victory achieved in the legality of popular consultation."

While the bulletin made no reference to Umberto's status, it said that "concrete measures" would be adopted at a forthcoming Cabinet meeting.

Says Umberto Will Not Move

In declaring that Umberto would not move, the spokesman for the royal house, Gen. Adolfo Infante, said that the justices of the Supreme Court "still will have many things to consider in their next session." The Monarchists have charged irregularities in the plebiscite and have asked the Allies to review the results of the balloting.

The King spent three hours last night conferring with de Gasperi, who had said earlier: "Of course the republic is in effect."

Umberto was reported in both Government and Royalist circles to have proposed the designation of a "civil regency" to discharge the duties of chief of state until the situation was clarified.

From Monarchist circles came the suggestion that members of the Order of Annunziata, who are honorary cousins of the King, might be designated to fill this role. Specifically mentioned were Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Premier during World War I, and Ivanoe Bonomi.

Giuseppe Spataro, a Christian Democrat and Under Secretary of the Interior, said the King had been willing to accept the high court's announcement and go into exile, but had been told by people surrounding him that it "was his historic duty" to remain.

The Government was puzzled, Spartaro said, by the King's insistence on the appointment of a civil regent.

"We would like to know what is behind this because it would not solve anything," the under secretary said.

Statement Contradicted

Italy's highest court announced last night a victory for the republic in last week's plebiscite, but General Infante said the King would postpone his departure into exile because the wording of the decision left the outcome of the vote "indefinite."

Almost immediately his statement was contradicted by Vice Premier Pietro Nenni. Emerging from a Cabinet meeting called to consider the difficult and potentially dangerous situation engendered by the decision, Nenni told a news conference the King would leave tomorrow "for Portugal."

Guard Against Outbreaks

The heaviest police and military forces employed since the war were thrown into the streets to guard against outbreaks, and heavy forces guarded the Royal Palace.

About 1,000 police and soldiers in full war equipment, including helmets and automatic weapons, and using armored cars with mounted machine guns, were deployed about historic Monte Cittorio Palace, where the court's decision was announced. Barbed-wire entanglements were erected to keep back crowds which began gathering early in the evening.

Two tanks backed up the strong guards thrown about the Viminale Palace, where the Cabinet was in session.

The crux of the difficulty was that Chief Justice Giuseppe Pagano's announcement that the republic's margin was 1,483,871 votes was qualified by a statement that the Supreme Court of Cassation still had to pass upon the validity of monarchist protests of electoral irregularities.

Some Returns Missing

Pagano told a tense crowd in Monte Cittorio Palace that the court had made up its totals when returns still were missing from some precincts. It was learned later these totaled about 50 and involved about 50,000 votes.

Infante said that while Umberto would remain in Italy while the result still was "indefinite," he might leave Rome to relieve the tension in the Italian capital. (ADD)

The stalemate developed when justices of the high court announced a victory for the republic in last week's plebiscite but said they still had to pass on monarchist charges of irregularity in the voting.

Italy Changing To Republic In Ceremony

JUN 11 1946

J. McKnight

Rome, June 10 (AP)—Italy will be proclaimed a republic late today, thus writing via the ballot box a virtually bloodless finale to the reign of the historic House of Savoy.

DAY

The Ministry of the Interior announced this morning that the formal ceremony marking the end of the one month reign of King Umberto II would be held at 6 P.M. in the "Hall of the Wolf" in Montecittorio Palace, where the Chamber of Deputies sat.

It was believed that Umberto would leave immediately after the ceremony for Portugal, where he will join his wife and children in exile.

Court Balks At Ruling

It was expected that the Supreme Court would finish tabulating the ballots cast in last week's plebiscite on the monarchy versus the republic earlier in the day.

Meanwhile, with royalists pressing last-minute demands that the court examine their claims of fraud in the plebiscite before making any announcement, the newspaper *Espresso* quoted an associate justice as saying the court, "after careful consideration," has decided it was not competent to pass upon the Monarchist contention that an absolute majority of all ballots cast—both valid and invalid—was required for a Republican victory.

Margin Seen Ample

In any case, court functionaries expressed the belief that the number of ballots invalidated for irregularities would be far below the Republican majority of 2,011,000 that the Ministry of the Interior announced last week.

Royalists maintained that some voters had cast more than one ballot and that there were many instances of persons having been deprived of their right to vote because of failure to receive their voting certificates. (ADD)

Polish Troops In Italy Take Ship For Home

Rome, June 10 (AP)—A dispatch from Naples today said 1,300 Polish soldiers, last of the members of Lieut. Gen. Wladislaw Anders's Polish Corps who chose to return home, has sailed from that port for Poland.

The group once before refused to take ship because of an argument over back pay and perquisites due them.

Others of the corps which, numbering slightly more than 100,000 men, fought with the British 8th Army during the Italian campaign, will go to Great Britain for demobilization. The first detachments are expected to leave this month.

JUN 11 1946

JUN 11 1946

U. S. Aide, Briton Accused As Mikhailovitch Case Opens

Prosecution Says Chetnik Met Nazi Officer While American Colonel Looked On— Order to Kill Reds Laid to Briton

D. King JUN 11 1946

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 10 — The Yugoslav Government's indictment of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch charged today that the Chetnik leader had been told by a British officer in 1944 to "liquidate the Communists" in Yugoslavia, and that in 1944 an American officer had taken part in conferences between General Mikhailovitch and a German commander.

Referring to another British message, purportedly sent from the British Command in Cairo in 1941 and relayed by a British liaison officer, the indictment said Mikhailovitch had been told "that Yugoslavs are to fight for Yugoslavia and not transform the fight into a rebellion of Communists on behalf of Soviet Russia."

Over 1,000 Spectators

The indictment was read at the opening of Mihailovic's trial on charges of treason and collaboration, in a floodlighted courtroom packed with more than 1,000 spectators.

Observers noted that the prosecutor did not mention the death penalty but said he "will expect the court to pass severe and just sentence over these traitors and criminals." The prosecution asked the court to "pronounce such verdict as each accused deserves, according to the gravity of his criminal acts; severe and just punishment—cruel and merciless punishment—for those who committed cruel crimes."

American Colonel Identified

Drawn up by Marshal Tito's Government, the indictment said that in August, 1944, an American colonel named McDowell, identified in the document as chief of an American mission to Mihailovic's headquarters, met the Chetnik chief and a German named Neubacher, identified as chief of the administration staff of the Nazi military commander in Serbia. It said a month later McDowell also attended a meeting with Mihailovic and Neubacher's deputy.

[In Washington the War Department identified the United States officer as Col. Robert H. McDowell and said he was a teacher of Balkan history at the University of Michigan.

[At Ann Arbor (site of the University of Michigan) it was reported he had left his university position in February to work for the Government in Washington.]

Mihailovic's Quiet Dignity

The grizzled Chetnik leader entered the courtroom unaided, despite recent reports that his near-sightedness had grown almost to blindness. With him in the dock were thirteen codefendants accused of treasonable relations with the Germans. Ten others are being tried *in absentia*.

Mihailovic, maintaining a quiet dignity, replied to preliminary questions in a firm voice. When asked his occupation, he said "general of the Army." He gave his birth date as April 17, 1893.

About 100 foreign and Yugoslav journalists were in the courtroom, an auditorium of an infantry school in a Belgrade suburb, to report the trial of the man King Peter left behind in Yugoslavia for the announced purpose of waging underground war against the Nazi invaders. Mihailovic was Peter's War Minister.

Quotation Laid To McDowell

The incident, relating what purported to be an account of McDowell's visit to Chetnik headquarters, said the American told Mihailovic on his arrival:

"We Americans are not interested in your fight with Germany. They must go out of Yugoslavia by action of the Allies. It is up to you to remain among the people. . . . America is helping exclusively you and your movement in Yugoslavia."

The indictment said that in 1943, in what was called the fourth offensive of the Axis against Marshal Tito's Partisan National Army of Liberation, Mihailovic personally or through an aide "commanded all Chetnik units which were armed with Italian or German munitions, and took part with the Germans and Italians in operations aimed at the destruction of the forces of the National Liberation Army."

British Colonel Enters Picture

"At that time," the charge continued, "British Colonel Bailey, who was attached to Mihailovic's supreme command, and who was fully acquainted with the plan and development of operations carried out by Mihailovic, said that the Allies were preparing an invasion for the Spring of 1943 on the Adriatic coast, and that 'it is necessary to liquidate the Communists' in order to have a clear hinterland which would enable his forces to take up a position unhindered on the Dalmatian coast."

In the course of these operations, the indictment continued, Mihailovic "received full collaboration" from King Peter's exiled government in London.

The indictment said the exiled government was informed "that Mihailovic collaborated with the occupier in the struggle against the National Liberation Army," but that it "denied all news that Mihailovic was collaborating with the occupier, and spread invented news about the struggle of Mihailovic against the occupiers, giving him their agreement for such collaboration in ciphers through the BBC."

Mihailovic And Cairo Command

Referring back to 1941, the indictment said Mihailovic launched an offensive against the Partisans which had been planned in accordance with a message to him from the British Cairo command, conveyed by a Captain Hudson, who was identified as a liaison officer. The message said, the indictment continued, "that Yugoslavs are to fight for Yugoslavia and not transform the fight into a rebellion of Communists on behalf of Soviet Russia."

This attack failed, the indictment said, adding that Mihailovic continued to fight the Partisans with the encouragement of "radio broadcasts of the Yugoslav emigré government."

The document said Mihailovic held his first meeting with German commanders about that time, "in the greatest secrecy, under the protection of German armored cars."

Linked With Germans, Italians

"Mihailovic informed the emigré government by radiogram through the British intelligence service of this meeting, both before and after the meeting was held," the indictment said.

The Government charged that Mihailovic's detachments fought under Italian command in 1942, "mixed with Italian forces," and that the Chetniks received special rewards in money or flour for every slain Partisan, and in addition to this, the Italians supplied them with arms, ammunition and food, helped in operations with their artillery, and treated wounded Chetniks in Italian hospitals.

The charge said further that the fourth offensive in 1943 was planned personally by Hitler in order to annihilate the Partisans and free German divisions for service against the Red Army in the East.

Open Collaboration Charged

"Simultaneously with preparations made by the Germans and Italians, Mihailovic was concentrating his units to attack forces of the National Liberation Army in West Bosnia," the indictment continued.

It said that after Italian capitulation to the Allies in 1943, all Mihailovic's forces in the former Italian occupation zone, "carrying out his instructions and orders, entered into open collaboration with the Germans."

The indictment said Mihailovic reached an agreement with the premier of the puppet Yugoslav Government, Milan Nedic, in August, 1944, under which Nedic gave him financial aid and Mihailovic promised that the arms furnished "would under no conditions be used against the Germans."

Chetnik Atrocities Alleged

Nedic, who was facing trial, committed suicide in a leap from his prison cell last January.

The indictment also listed specific acts which it charged as atrocities to Mihailovic's Chetniks.

Constantin Fotitch, former Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, who is being tried *in absentia*, was charged with organizing abroad "large-scale propaganda, fully aware that Mihailovic and his Chetniks, with their organization, were collaborating with the occupiers."

U.S. And Britain Hit In Trial Of Mihailovic

D. King JUN 11 1946

Belgrade, June 10 (AP) — Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Government charged at the opening of Gen. Draja Milhailovic's treason trial today that American officers sat in on a conference between the former Chetnik leader and the German commander in Yugoslavia.

The Government indictment was read at the opening of the trial of the man who was left behind by former King Peter's Government for the announced purpose of waging underground war against the Germans. The indictment also charged that Mihailovic was sent word by British officers in Cairo to "liquidate" Communists as soon as possible.

The voluminous bill of particulars, with detailed charges of collaboration and war crimes against Mihailovic, said the British sent the instructions to King Peter's supposed resistance leader in the Spring of 1944 by two officers who attended the King's marriage to Princess Alexandria of Greece.

The U.S. Accusations

In the Summer of 1944, the indictment continued, "the American Colonel McDowell, chief of the American military mission to Mihailovic's headquarters, arrived at the airfield at Pranjina. As soon as he met Mihailovic he told him, 'We Americans are not interested in your fight with the Germans. They must be put out of Yugoslavia by action of the Allies. It is up to you to remain among the people. . . . America is helping you and your movement exclusively in Yugoslavia.'"

In August, 1944, the indictment said, McDowell "took part" in a meeting at the village of Focsi between Mihailovic and the chief of the administrative staff of the German military commander in Serbia, Neubacher. McDowell also participated in a meeting in September between Mihailovic and Neubacher's deputy, Sterker, near the village of Pranjina, it was charged.

[Hans Neubacher has previously been listed as German delegate general and economic export expert to Yugoslavia and the Balkans. He has not been listed as a military commander.]

Chetniks Vs. Tito

The indictment declared that in 1943 when the Axis launched its fourth major offensive against Tito's partisans, Mihailovic personally and through Major Ostojic ordered all his Chetnik units to take part in the operations "aimed at destruction of the forces of national liberation (Tito's partisans)." It continued:

"At that time the British Colonel, Bailey, who was attached to Mihailovic's supreme command and who was fully acquainted with the plan and development of operations carried out by Mihailovic, said that the Allies were preparing an invasion for the spring of 1943 on the Adriatic coast and that it was 'necessary to liquidate the Communists in order to have a clear hinterland that would enable his forces to take up a position unhindered on the Dalmatian coast.'" (INSERT)

Former King Peter's War Minister sat in the dock with thirteen other defendants accused of treasonable relations with the Germans. Ten others were on trial in absentia. (INSERT)

Imprecations Silenced

The floodlighted courtroom, an auditorium in an infantry school in a Belgrade suburb, was packed with 1,100 spectators, including about 100 foreign and Yugoslav news writers and photographers.

Several of the spectators in the closely guarded room started to shout imprecations as Mihailovic and the other defendants in civilian garb entered with their military guards. The court president, Mihailo Djordjevic, squelched the demonstration. (ADD)

Pole Peasant Party Holds 'Green Holiday'

Warsaw, June 9 [(AP) *Delayed*]—A so-called independent Peasant party, boycotted by Vice Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk's party and backed by Government authorities, holds its first postwar "green holiday," or peasant's festival, throughout Poland today.

Mikolajczyk instructed his party members to refrain from party celebration because of what he termed severe restrictions imposed by secret police, and the Security Ministry's refusal to grant a permit for separate observance.

Aided by the Communist-backed Workers party, the Socialists, Democrats and Independent Peasants planned to hold one of the biggest celebrations in Wroclaw (Breslau).

The Government ran special trains to carry the diplomatic corps and other high Polish officials from Warsaw to the festivities.

Reds Complete Move In Czecho-Slovakia

Prague, June 10 (A. P.).—The government has announced completion of a Russian troop movement across Czecho-Slovakia in connection with the reorganization of Soviet occupation forces in Germany.

The announcement said the movement had been accomplished smoothly. The transfer, carried out with the co-operation of Czecho Slovak authorities, originally was scheduled to take place during the recent national elections, but was postponed to avoid conflict with that date.

Flight of 'Ghost Rocket' Over Helsinki Reported

JUN 11 1946

Light and Smoke Emitted by Weapon, Witnesses Say

HELSINKI, June 10 (AP).—Witnesses said today they had seen a light-emitting "ghost rocket" pass over the Finnish capital in a southwesterly direction last night.

The rocket, the observers said, was flying at an altitude of 900 to 1,200 feet and was followed by a smoke trail. It was the first one observed in Finland, although several have been reported lately crossing southern Sweden and Denmark in approximately the same direction.

(This dispatch did not state where the rocket came from or whom had fired it).

354 Nazis On Way Home From Spain

Bilbao, Spain, June 10 (AP)—The United States transport Marine Perch was en route to Bremerhaven today with 354 German repatriates, including 71 soldier internees, who fled into Spain when the Allies took

30.24-3235

southern France.

There were no important Nazis in the group, which was rounded up by Spanish authorities and loaded aboard the ship by British and American repatriation authorities aided by United States soldier guards. The vessel sailed last night.

It was reported that probably no more than 125 of the passengers were on the list of 2,200 Germans in Spain whom the Allies have been pressing Generalissimo Franco's Government to repatriate.

Browder Extends Moscow Stay

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP).—Earl Browder, former American Communist party secretary, said today he expects to stay another week in Moscow.

British Give Up a Cairo Barracks

CAIRO, Egypt, June 10 (AP)—British Army headquarters said today it had turned back Wingate Barracks, near Cairo, to Egypt. The announcement said that by this action "one further link is forged in implementation of the British Government policy of evacuation" from Egypt.

Jerusalem Arabs in Gay Mood

JUN 11 1946

Display of Flags and Flowers Greets Report of Grand Mufti's Arrival in Syria.

Jerusalem, June 10 (A. P.).—Arabs decorated most of the narrow streets of the old city of Jerusalem today with flags, flowers and olive branches on hearing that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem had arrived at Damascus to help Arab resistance against Jewish immigration.

DAY

The Grand Mufti, spiritual leader of Palestine's 800,000 Moslems, was exiled in 1937 for anti-British activities.

Today his pictures appeared everywhere in Jerusalem, surrounded by wreaths of olive leaves. Many streets in the Arab quarter of the new city also were decorated. Guides and beggars all were saying with conviction that "we know the Mufti is in Damascus and he will be coming to Jerusalem in a few days."

The council of the Arab League is at present meeting in extraordinary session in Damascus, the capital of Syria.

Despite the belief of the Arabs in the street, Jamal el Husseini, a nephew o fthe Grand Mufti, reported by telephone to the secretary-general of the Arab higher committee that he was unable to confirm the news of his uncle's arrival.

Due at Meeting.

Dr. Hussein el Khalidi, a leader of one of the five parties composing the Arab Higher Front, said that he had been advised that the Grand Mufti had arrived at Bludan, Syria, and would attend the council meeting in Damascus which has been discussing the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, recommending that 100,000 European Jews be admitted to Palestine at once.

[A Foreign Office spokesman revealed in Paris yesterday that the Grand Mufti had left France. Today in London a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said that there is no doubt the Grand Mufti is in Damascus and that his Government is inquiring into the matter, since the French Government was aware of Britain's desire that the Grand Mufti should not return to the Middle East. This spokesman also discounted a report from Cairo that the British Government has notified King Farouk of Egypt that it will not approve the recommendations of the Anglo-American Palestine Inquiry committee. It is extremely doubtful, he added, that Britain would commit herself on this proposal before receiving the official views within the next ten days or so of both Jews and Arabs.]

Visited Duce and Fuehrer.

After his banishment by the British during bitter Arab-Jewish disorders the Grand Mufti sought refuge in Syria until 1942, when he fled to Italy, where he was farmly welcomed by Benito Mussolini. He also made at least one trip to Berlin, where he was received by Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

After the defeat of Germany he fell into the hands of the French and had been reported under close surveillance in Paris. He recently issued a statement from there appealing to the Arab world to stand firm in opposition to Zionism. Arabs have been clamoring for his return to Palestine.

Dispatches from Bludan said that officials of the Arab League Council spent yesterday discussing methods of protesting to the United Nations concerning the report of the Arab-American Committee. The advices indicated, however, that the council had ruled out the possibility at this time of seeking the application of economic sanctions by the Arab nations as a means of lending weight to the protests against the Palestine report.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency, meanwhile, said that a statement giving the agency's views with respect to the Anglo-American report would be sent to Washington and London within a few days. The American and British Governments had requested such a statement by June 20. (AOT)

TRAINS RAIDED IN PALESTINE

JUN 11 1946

Jewish Bands Blow Up Engines And Set Fire To Coaches

Jerusalem, June 10 (AP) — The Palestine Government said tonight that armed Jewish bands had stopped three passenger trains, blowing up the engines and firing the coaches after allowing the passengers and crews to alight.

NIGHT

During the incidents, two Arabs were wounded by gunfire and a third was beaten severely. The holdups occurred as Arab leaders met in Bludan, Syria, to organize Arab opposition to further Jewish immigration to Palestine.

An official Government statement said that "concerted attacks were carried out by armed Jews on three passenger trains on the main lines of the Lydda-Tel Aviv, Lydda-Haifa and Lydda-Jerusalem roads."

Passengers Ordered Off

The Lydda-Tel Aviv train, the statement said, "was halted by pulling the communication cord, and a party of 25 to 30 Jewish men and women, armed with automatic weapons, approached the train and ordered the passengers and crew to dismount."

"The engine was blown up and five carriages were set afire. One Arab temporary auxiliary corpsman was severely beaten."

"The Haifa line," the statement continued, "appeared to have been struck by a similar attack and the engine was blown up. An Arab temporary auxiliary corpsman was shot and wounded in the side and hand."

Police Seek Attackers

"On the Jerusalem line," the statement concluded, "the train was held up by some fifteen armed Jews as in the other two cases. The passengers and the crew were ordered to alight. The engine was blown up and the carriages set afire. One Arab was shot and seriously wounded. Combined police and military operations to apprehend the attackers are now in progress."

It was reported unofficially that five Jews had been arrested.

Meanwhile, considerable tension was evident in Tel Aviv, where police patrols scouted for members of the Jewish organization Irgun Zvai Leumi.

The organization was accused of disturbing and posting hundreds of leaflets demanding civil disobedience, boycott of Government services and establishment of a provisional Jewish Government in Palestine.

PALESTINE TRAINS BURNED BY JEWS

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(AOT)

JUN 11 1946

MUFTI'S FLIGHT REMAINS MYSTERY

October 9

PARIS, June 10.—(AP) The mystery of the grand mufti of Jerusalem and his disappearance from France was hidden tonight in official silence.

A minor functionary at the Surete Nationale (police) professed ignorance of one report that a high police official had been dismissed because the Arab leader had left France without giving the advance notice he promised when France accepted him as a political refugee. Higher officials either could not be reached or would not talk.

DAY

The press room at police headquarters was notified that the Foreign office would give no information about the mufti's departure from France, a move announced Saturday night.

Some French newspapers speculated on the story, in view of the indignation expressed in London at the British Foreign office. The mufti was exiled from Palestine by the British in 1937 for anti-British activities.

How close to fact the Paris newspaper stories were remained doubtful, but they added spice and color to one of the most controversial characters in the world.

Le Monde, a newspaper often credited with reflecting Foreign office sentiment, reported an almost fantastic story that Haj Amin El Husseini, the mufti, boarded the train which took Feisal II, King of Iraq, to Calais on June 5. The story said he went aboard a British destroyer with his entourage, went to England and took a plane for the Middle East. The newspaper reported another rumor that a plane left Paris Friday night carrying several persons to the Middle East.

Without attempting to confirm either of the stories, Le Monde said that in any case it appeared no one in Paris or London wanted to oppose the mufti's departure.

CHOU TALKS TO MARSHALL

JUN 11 1946

Chinese Communist May Have Outlined Price For Peace

H. Mikes

Nanking, June 10 (AP) — The Chinese Communists' price for permanent peace may have been outlined to General Marshall behind closed doors today while Government sources already were accusing the Communists of breaking the three-day-old truce by attacking towns in Manchuria and north central China.

NIGHT

General Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, conferred with Marshall after returning from Yenan. Chou spent the week end at Yenan presenting to Communist party leaders Generalissimo Chiang Kai-sheks's three-point formula for maintaining peace.

Chiang, in accepting the truce proposed by Marshall, said its continuance depends upon an agreement between the Government and the Communists on an exact plan for a permanent end to hostilities. The truce went into effect Friday for a period of fifteen days.

Expected To Continue

Marshall was expected to continue separate meetings with the negotiators until the points of difference were ironed out. He then was expected to call both sides together to draw up and sign the documents necessary for implementing peace. All recent meetings have been held in secret.

Yu Ta-wei, Minister of Communications, visited Marshall's headquarters to discuss restoration of communications, one of the points in Chiang's truce formula.

Meanwhile, the Government's Central News Agency reported Communist attacks on four small towns in Manchuria, and dispatches from Tsingtao told of Communist raids on four small towns in Shantung Province of north central China.

The agency said 200 national officers and men were killed or wounded in an assault on Government positions at Lafachan (Lafa) and Kioho (Kiu) railroad stations est of Yunki by twelve Communist brigades.

Marines Reported Alerted

A Tsingtao dispatch said fighting took place Saturda yat Hsia Chuang, 12 miles north of Tsingtao and 6 miles from the United States Marine air base. It reported that Marines on liberty were sent back to their base and all units alerted.

A "battle to the death" over Tehsien, important rail center 70 miles north of Shtntung's provincial capital, Tsinan, was reported by a Government spokesman in Peiping. He said casualties were "heavy."

The spokesman charged that 20,000 Communists attacked the city Friday after the truce went into effect and that a truce team attempting to halt the fighting could not get outside the city because of heavy firing.

Central News, in a dispatch from Tsinan, said a Communist bomber had dropped incendiaries on the Shantung railway town of Tshsien 70 miles northwest of Tsinan, causing several fires.

JUN 11 1946

Marshall, Chou Confer; Red Attacks Charged

1946

JUN 11 1946

Nanking, June 10 (AP)—United States General Marshall and Communist Gen. Chou En-lai today discussed conditions for permanent peace in China while the Government made new charges that Red troops had violated the current truce by attacking several cities.

Chou reported on week-end discussions he held with party leaders at Yenan headquarters. Yenan decisions and Chou's conversation with Marshall were secret, as have been all recent negotiations.

The Government-controlled Central News Agency charged that 200 national officers and men were killed or wounded as twelve Communist brigades assaulted Government positions at Lafa and Klu railway stations, east of Yungki.

Communications Issue

Yu Fei-peng, Minister of Communications, also visited Marshall's headquarters to discuss restoration of communications, one of the Government's three prerequisites to a peace treaty.

There was no indication when Marshall would confer again with Chiang Kai-shek, who is personally negotiating for the Government.

[Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson radioed from Peiping that the Government's Central News Agency charged the Communists attacked four Manchurian cities four hours after Chiang's cease-fire order to Government troops became effective Friday.

[Masterson said it was likely the Red troops were without radios and were not informed of the truce, news of which was broadcast a day in advance.

"Large-Scale" Offensive

[The Government agency's report, from Changchun, the Manchurian capital, said the Communists attacked Taolaichao, 70 miles to the north; Lafa, Hushuhsien and Halahai. It described the Lafa offensove as "large-scale."

[Masterson, in another dispatch, said a Government spokesman told of "heavy casualties" in battling to retain the important Shantung province rail city of Tehsien, 70 miles north of Isinan, provincial capital. The spokesman said 20,000 Chinese Communists attacked the city at nightfall Friday, hours after the truce went into effect.

[Fall of the city was imminent, the spokesman added. He reported that a truce team attempting to halt the fighting could not get outside the city limits because of heavy firing.

Strategic Port

[Chinese newspaper dispatches in Peiping, Masterson reported, said that both Chinese Communist and Government forces claimed to have possessed the strategic port of Yingkow, Manchuria, 100 miles southwest of Mukden, and the steel city of Anshan, 55 miles below Mukden, at the moment the truce was to have "frozen" them into their positions.]

The Chinese Central News Agency reported today that several Shantung towns in the vicinity of Tehsien were under Chinese Communist attack late Friday after the truce deadline, and added that the Reds had destroyed "sections" of the railroad — presumably the Tientsin-Pukow line, which runs through Tehsien.

General Chou told newsmen that he came to the conference with General Marshall "prepared to negotiate" all three demands of the Government:

1. An exact formula for permanent cessation of hostilities.
2. A detailed schedule for restoration of communications.
3. A specific plan for agreed-upon reorganization of Communist and Government troops into one nationalized army.

In Marshall's Plane

Chou made his quick trip to Yenan in General Marshall's personal plane. There was no immediate indication what additional points his party might lay before the United States special envoy at the conference table.

Two Government representatives cleared away some of the negotiation preliminaries in meetings with Marshall yesterday.

The Communist New China News Agency meanwhile keynoted an unexpected new propaganda theme by quoting the Communist *Northeast Daily* accusations that "the imperialistic United States" was helping "reactionary Chinese carry out civil war policies." Such comment began springing up the moment the truce was signed, but whether it has been the work of individual editors or is a new party line was uncertain.

Anti-Soong Outcry Flares In China

JUN 11 1946

Shanghai, June 10 (AP)—A campaign against Premier T. V. Soong that conceivably could lead to his resignation flared in a section of the Chinese press in both Shanghai and Nanking again today.

His recommendation, adopted by the Supreme National Defense Council on Wednesday, to permit foreign ships to unload cargoes for one year at four Yangtze River ports angered the press. The action cuts fabulous transshipment costs from Shanghai and expedites cargoes for China's rehabilitation.

Naming Of Briton Rumored

The agitation abated after a leading Chinese shipping magnate lauded the action as wise and in China's best interests, but a new uproar arose over an unconfirmed report of the appointment of a Briton, E. A. Pritchard, to succeed a resigned Chinese as customs commissioner of Shanghai.

The Chinese press is also bitter because Soong ignored a request by the Legislative Council to report personally on the financial and economic relief situation.

Critical newspapers charged that Soong instead sent three officials who kept silent when one Council member demanded to know why three specified companies should handle the bulk of China's imports and corner the exchange market. The questioner named as one of the three companies the Yangtze Trading Company, which he said is owned and operated by former Finance Minister H. H. Kung, who, like Soong, is a brother-in-law of Chiang Kai-shek.

AMERICAN MARINES FIRED ON IN CHINA

JUN 11 1946

Tientsin, June 10 (AP)—Chinese Government dispatches from Tsingtao today said that several United States Marine vehicles were fired on by unknown persons as they returned to Tsingtao Airport last night. There were no reports of Marine casualties.

The reports said that Chinese Communists, violating the current fifteen-day truce, attacked a village twelve miles north of Tsingtao on Saturday. They said the village is only six miles from a Marine base and that all American military personnel in the area were recalled from liberty, all units were alerted, and heavy guards were patrolling the air field and city.

The Third Amphibious Corps, United States Marines, which battled the Japanese from Guadalcanal to North China, dissolved last midnight and today became the United States Marine Forces, China. Major-Gen. Keller E. Rockey, who took over the corps at Okinawa, will continue in command. He also heads the First Marine Division in North China.

The Third Marine Brigade, at Tsingato, formerly the Sixth Division, has been redesignated United States Marine Forces, Tsingtao, with Brig.-Gen. William T. Clement in command. The Fourth Marine Regiment also is under Clement.

AUSTRALIAN UNION REFUSES TO LOAD DUTCH CARGO SHIPS

JUN 11 1946

SYDNEY, June 10 (AP)—Six Dutch ships held up since last September in Australian ports still are idle—and it appears unlikely that they will be able to put to sea until the political situation in Java is settled.

The ships were among those declared "black" by the Australian Waterside Workers' federation at the beginning of the Nationalist uprising in Java. Wharf laborers refused to load Dutch vessels on the grounds that they were carrying munitions of war and materials likely to be used in suppressing the Indonesian Republican government.

Observers say the hold-up in Australia is inconvenient, but not crippling to the Dutch. They point out that big Dutch ships that might have been coming to Australia are making voyages elsewhere, including South African ports.

Recently the import-export organization of the Netherlands Indies government in Australia cancelled orders placed with about 250 Australian firms for goods totaling £6,000,000 ($19,200,000).

A Dutch spokesman in Melbourne, J. Van Der Noorda, said then that the ban against loading Dutch ships made Dutch-Australian commerce "impossible." He intimated that his government would look elsewhere for manufactured goods and shipping to take them to the Netherlands Indies.

Meanwhile, N.E.I. importers are looking more and more to the United States. Cargoes of American flour are reported to be arriving in the Indies each week, and canned foodstuffs and manufactures that went from Australia before the war now are being imported from the United States.

Indonesian crews of the six Dutch ships have been repatriated to Java and replaced by Lascar seamen.

Dutch officers and Lascar crews still remain on the vessels which are in Sydney and Brisbane. They are empty, but ready to sail if they could be stored and loaded.

Princes Approve British Plan

JUN 11 1946

New Delhi, June 10 (AP)—The standing committee of the Chamber of Princes approved in Bombay today the British Cabinet mission plan for Indian independence, while Congress party leaders here conferred again with Viceroy Lord Wavell and members of the mission but announced no decision on acceptance [illegible]

The chamber set up its own machinery for participation in the interim government, which will serve until a constitution is drawn for an independent federated union of India envisaged under the plan.

The Nawab of Bhopal, chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, said a negotiating committee would be set up to handle the settlement of the status of nearly 600 princely states, the thrones of which would no longer have British support once the constitution becomes effective.

Azad Confers With Viceroy

A second committee consisting of representatives of the states and the Central Government of India would handle matters of common concern during the existence of the interim government.

Meanwhile, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect, conferred for an hour and fifteen minutes with the Viceroy as the party's working committee met for a second day to consider the mission plan.

It was believed the discussions centered on the composition of the proposed interim government, with emphasis on parity or corepresentation with the Moslem League. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

Equality Believed Opposed

It was understood that Azad voiced the committee's strong opposition to equality for the Congress party and the league in the interim government. The Congress controls nine of the eleven provincial governments in British India.

In Bombay the Nawab of Bhopal said that in the view of the Princes' committee the Cabinet mission plan "provides the necessary machinery for attainment by India of independence, as well as a fair basis for further negotiations. They (the committee) welcome the declaration of the Cabinet mission in regard to paramountcy, but certain adjustments for the interim period will be necessary."

The mission specified that paramountcy—the British power to countermand any princely decision or impose their own will—would continue until the new constitution becomes effective.

India Independence Discussions On

New Delhi, June 10 (AP)—The British Cabinet mission and Viceroy Lord Wavell met with Congress party leaders today for discussions which may resolve the Indian constitutional issue in the next two or three days.

Informed sources reported that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress president, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the party's president-elect, sought among other things clarification of a number of points in the independence-for-India plan.

It was understood that Azad conveyed the Congress Party working committee's strong opposition to equality for the Congress Party and the Moslem League in the projected interim government. Congress controls nine of the eleven provincial governments in British India.

PRINCES APPROVE BRITISH INDIA PLAN

JUN 11 1946

Bombay, June 10 (A. P.).—The standing committee of the Chamber of Princes gave approval today to the British Cabinet's Mission's plan for Indian independence and set up machinery for the Princely States to participate in the future Government.

The committee called upon the nearly 600 Princely States to institute the necessary internal reforms to enable them to participate, if they have not already done so.

A negotiating committee was set up to handle settlements on the status of the States when Britain's special treaty provisions with them are withdrawn at the time of the institution of the new Constitution. A second committee consisting of representatives of the States and the central government would handle matters of common concern during the period that an interim government rules.

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KOREAN FACTORIES UNTOUCHED BY REDS

JUN 11 1946

SEOUL, Korea, June 10. — (AP) Edwin W. Pauley, American reparations commissioner, said today his mission into Russian-occupied northern Korea had found only a few indications of removal of industrial machinery.

"Only on two or three occasions," said the commissioner in a written statement, "did we view anything that would indicate such removals had taken place and those only to a minor extent."

Pauley expressed the belief that in its six-day investigation of the Russian zone the mission had "fairly complete coverage" of 60 per cent of the heavy industry.

He expressed disappointment, however, that he was "not allowed to cover two areas"—the Chongjin and Hungnam areas on the northeast coast. He added, "again I register my protest to this denial of access to those areas."

Pauley said that most of northern Korea's industry, aside from mining and power, is in the three areas visited. Within those districts, he added, his party was denied access only to the Chosen oil refinery and parts of the Wonsan dock area. Both could be seen in the distance, however, Pauley said, and the "refinery appeared intact."

"I do not believe the refinery is operating," he continued, "and it is an inefficient and obsolete one."

Pauley issued his statement in reply to questions from newsmen. He is still hospitalized with an intestinal disorder but reported in good condition.

Inspection of Russian-occupied North Korea.

His written statement, replying to written questions submitted Friday by newsmen, did not specify whether he was protesting to Russia, or through the press.

He said he was still disappointed that we were denied entrance" to the Chongjin and Hungnam areas on the northeast coast.

Three Of Five Areas Covered

"Any satisfaction I displayed (in a May 31 press release) was due to the fact I believe we had fairly complete coverage in three of the five areas we asked for."

Correspondents asked how he reconciled his May 31 report, which said his mission was "operating under heavy restrictions imposed by local Soviet authorities," with his subsequent statement here that "only on two or three occasions did we view anything that would indicate removals had taken place, and those only to a minor extent."

Refinery, Dock Area Barred

Pauley replied:

"There was no discrepancy in my statement. We had fairly completed coverage" of heavy industry in three areas in which his mission was permitted to check reports that the Soviets had removed some equipment.

Asked how much of the industry he saw is operative, Pauley replied that "most of the industry aside from mining and power lines within three areas we covered. Within the areas we covered we were denied access only to the Chosen oil refinery and portions of the dock area in Wonsan."

Little Aid To Koreans

Replying to another question he said:

"To the extent that the Soviets are using Japanese skilled help and have raw materials available they are rejuvenating Korean industry. However, such rejuvenation does not necessarily benefit the Koreans, as most industry within the northern areas does not produce consumer goods."

Pauley Restates Protest Against Soviet Curbs

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R Roberts

Seoul, June 10 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley today said "again I register my protest" because his reparations commission was "not allowed to cover two areas" on its recent in-

Siam Mourns King's Death

A McDONALD

Bangkok, June 10 (AP)—The body of 20-year-old King Ananda Mahidol lay in state tonight in the magnificent Hall of Kings, as the Government decreed a full year of mourning for the young monarch who was found dead in the Royal Palace yesterday with a bullet wound between the eyes.

Prince Phumiphon Aduldet, 18-year-old brother of the dead ruler, bore up bravely under the shock, and replied in halting, sorrowful phrases when a council of regents informed him o his succession to the throne.

In Golden Urn For 100 Days

In the Hall of Kings, where the bodies of many of his royal ancestors had been taken for the final rites of death, the body of Ananda was bathed in a traditional Buddhist ceremony. For at least 100 days his remains will be kept in a golden urn, before the final rite of cremation.

All Siam mourned the death of the ruler. Theaters and all places of amusement were closed. Flags were at half-mast and will remain so for 30 days.

Early in the day the leaders of the National Parliament re-elected Pridi Phanomyong as Premier, and his formal reappointment was expected to be confirmed Tuesday. A new Government was expected to be formed within a few days.

Change In Regency Expected

Pridi accompanied the council of three regents who notified boyish Phumiphon that he had become the ruler of Siam's 18,000,000 people. His succession was accepted unanimously by the Legislature in extraordinary session last night, twelve hours after the death of his brother.

The present regency is made up of the three eldest members of Parliament, and is temporary. It probably will be replaced by three members of the new King's own choosing, with the likelihood that two of the members will represent the nobility and one the commoners.

It was learned on high authority that the gun which killed Ananda in what was described officially as an accident was a .45-caliber Colt automatic.

Romance "Not Serious Affair"

[Siamese in Lausanne, Switzerland, where Ananda went to school, described as utterly baseless any suggestion that Ananda had taken his own life deliberately. Questioned about the King's friendship for 21-year-old Marilene Ferrari, pretty daughter of a Lausanne clergyman, a close friend of the girl said "it was not a serious affair. She knew it could not last."

[Ananda's former tutor and secretary, Cleon Seraidaris, said he talked to the girl and that she told him she, too, excluded the possibility of suicide. Seraidaris, to whom the King wrote regularly each week, said he last heard from Ananda five days ago, and that the recent letters both to him and to other friends showed the King to have been in good health and spirits, eagerly anticipating his projected trip to the United States and his return to school in Switzerland.]

Brother Named King of Siam

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Phumiophon Aduldet Becomes Ruler After Ananda Is Found Dead by Bullet in Palace.

A McDONALD

Bangkok, June 10 (A. P.).—Prince Phumiophon Aduldet, 18 years old, was named King of Siam today while this shocked nation mourned the death of his brother, 20-year-old King Ananda Mahidol, who was found in the Royal Palace yesterday with a bullet wound between the eyes.

The new king, who will become the ruler of more than 200,000 square miles and 18,000,000 subjects, was unanimously selected by an extraordinary session of the Legislature, meeting twelve hours after his brother's death.

The Siamese Police Director-General told the Legislature that Ananda's death was accidental.

Phumiphon Aduldet, the almost constant companion of his older brother, was born in Boston, Mass., while his father, the late Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was studying at Harvard. Phumiphon Aduldet and Ananda attended school together in Switzerland.

Three Advisers Named.

A three-member Council of Regency was named by the Legislature to advise the new monarch. Pridi Phanomyong, reappointed Premier only three days ago, was expected to be retained in that post.

Only sketchy details were disclosed on the shooting of Ananda, a bespectacled, diffident youth often described as a reluctant monarch, who had become extremely popular since his return from Switzerland last December.

People Are Saddened.

News of the death, which occurred on the eve of a projected trip to the United States, was broadcast at 7 P. M. yesterday, and was greeted by wails of grief from a crowd gathered in front of the Publicity Building in Bangkok.

Great crowds quickly gathered around the palace. The queen mother, Phraratananihsri Sangwan, an attractive woman in her forties who exerted a strong influence on the young king, was prostrate with grief.

Ananda was a fancier of firearms and often practiced firing in the palace grounds.

The queen mother and a royal suite of twenty had expected to accompany the youthful king on his trip to the United States. He planned to leave here by plane next Thursday and to spend about a week in Washington and New York before flying to Switzerland to resume studies interrupted last December.

Ananda was born in Germany September 20, 1925, and first came to Siam at the age of 2. He went to Switzerland in 1933, receiving most of his education in Bern and Lausanne. He was pro-

The [illegible] ruler had been ill for two [illegible]s and arose at 6 A. M. yesterday to take some medicine. Nothing was known of his actions after that time, official informants said, and his body was discovered by a servant several hours later in the bedroom of the Barompinan Palace.

[illegible] claimed King March 2, 1935, upon the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadpipok, who died in 1941. Ananda spent little time in his own land, residing in Switzerland for the most of the last twelve years, except for a brief visit here in 1938.

Ananda, more Western than Eastern in his tastes, enjoyed playing a saxophone and driving a United States jeep about the palace grounds.

The absolute monarchy of Siam, dating from 1350, was overthrown in a bloodless revolution three years before Ananda ascended the throne. Only a month ago, he approved a new constitution providing for a Senate and a House of Representatives, and on June 1 he opened the first Siamese Parliament entirely elected by the people.

Japanese troops invaded Siam December 7, 1941, while Ananda was in Switzerland, and established a puppet government which declared war on the United States. The new Siamese Government, again ruled by Ananda, was recognized by Britain and the United States last January.

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Worried About King.

Ananda's retinue had been worried about the possibility of his assassination while he was studying in Switzerland, Paul Rey, director of the New Swiss School, where the young king studied, said in Berne. Asked about reports that the King was depressed because he was unable to marry a girl fellow student, Rey said Ananda has gone with one or two girls but had not had a serious romance.

Cleon Seraidaris, Ananda's former Greek teacher and secretary in Switzerland, said the King had a flirtation in Lausanne, but it was not a serious affair. Seraidaris said although the monarch told him he was aware of the impossibility of marrying the girl, he did not believe Ananda had committed suicide. Before leaving, the monarch made a testament leaving his present and future fortune to his mother, the teacher said.

Tokyo Times 'Winds' Code After Pearl Harbor Blow

T Harbert

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Tuesday, June 11—A Tokyo radio broadcaster said today the famed Japanese "Winds" message, a coded warning, was broadcast by shortwave on foreign beams five minutes after the start of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The message was to have notified Japanese diplomatic personnel abroad that war was imminent. Whether such a message was intercepted by the United States before the attack was debated inconclusively at hearings of the Congressional committee investigating Pearl Harbor.

Morio Tateno, the broadcaster who first told the Japanese they were at war with America, said the message—"Winds of the west, clear"—was first broadcast by Haruki Unno, a fellow-announcer, just after 4 A. M., Dec. 8, 1941, Tokyo time. The Pearl Harbor attack began at 3:55 A. M., Tokyo time.

The message, Tateno said, had been scheduled for transmission for the first time at 2 A. M. He said Shinjo Sawada, chief in the Japanese foreign broadcast division, told the announcers not to broadcast it until after notification, which came at 4 A. M.

REDEPLOYMENT SPEEDED

TOKYO, June 10 — (AP) General MacArthur's headquarters today ordered major commands to prepare to send to the United States (presumably for discharge) enlisted men who by July 31 will have had 24 months service in the Pacific theater.

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Jap Munitions Destroyed

Fukuchiyama, June 10 (AP)—A demolition team in charge of Lieut. (jg) George E. Metcalf, of Detroit, in 30 days has burned 2,696 tons of boxed ammunition without a casualty.

Mexican Envoy To Russia to Resign

Mexico City, June 10 (A. P.).—Narcisco Bassols, veteran of the Mexican diplomatic service, announced today his intention of resigning as Ambassador to Soviet Russia and retiring to private life.

Bassols, who previously served as Envoy to London and Paris, went to Moscow early in 1945.

PLANES REHEARSE FOR BIKINI 'A' DAY

Aboard the Mount McKinley, near Bikini, June 9 (via Navy radio—delayed) (A. P.).—This atomic bomb test force put into the air for the first time today its intricate pattern of Army and Navy aviation to rehearse for A-day.

Major-Gen. William E. Kepner, commander of the Army's atomic test operations, sent aloft about seventy-five aircraft of various types from Kwajalein, Eniwetok and two carriers. He directed the rehearsal from this flagship of Vice-Admiral William P. Blandy, commander of the atomic task force.

Kepner said he was "very gratified" but improvements must be made in the radio communications system before A-Day, early in July.

The dummy drop was scheduled for 9 A. M. The bombardier reported "bomb away" 8:58;45 A. M.—just one minute, fifteen seconds ahead of schedule. Immediately, B-29S released parachutes with simulated blast recording instruments. (This dispatch did not report where the dummy bomb fell).

Navy and Army officers "saw" the whole operation by radar in the combat intelligence center of the Mount McKinley.

new and perhaps historic phase this week.

President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes and Bernard M. Baruch are expected to put the finishing touches on the American formula for international atomic control machinery in preparation for the opening sessions of the United National Atomic Commission Friday.

Baruch is American representative on the commission, and while the Friday meeting probably will be organizational in nature, indications here were that the United States intends to have its proposals clear-cut before that time.

Slated To Leave Thursday

On Thursday, Byrnes, accompanied by Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.) as advisers, is slated to leave for a return engagement of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference at Paris which opens Saturday.

Officials here said that the success of Byrnes in reaching agreements on critical issues of European peacemaking may have considerable bearing on what the United Nations will eventually be able to accomplish in the way of agreement on effective international atomic controls.

The essential element in both situations, diplomats say, is that the powers should find some basis for working together in a manner to minimize the suspicion, distrust and uncertainty which now seem to hamper all their efforts.

Definite Proposals Shaped

On the atomic question, the best information here is that plans are well advanced for definite American proposals along the line of the Acheson-Lilienthal plan, published in late March, which suggested an international atomic development authority that ultimately would have a complete monopoly over the atomic-energy field.

Under this plan, as international safeguards were established, all nations, including the United States, would gradually pool their information and their secrets on atomic energy.

Sponsors of the Acheson-Lilienthal plan contended that only in that way would there by any possibility of avoiding atomic armaments race. The American program is expected in some respects to be a more specific set of proposals than those put forward in the Acheson-Lilienthal plan.

Showdown Expected

The task of Byrnes at the foreign ministers meeting, according to diplomats here, should be finished one way or the other in three or four weeks.

Brynes has said that if he is not able to get some agreement on peace treaties with Italy and the old Axis satellite countries in eastern Europe, he will resort to the United Nations.

This would be recognition of the failure of great powers to agree on fundamental issues of peacemaking, and most authorities here believe that such a failure would go a long way toward hardening the split between Russia and the western powers.

U.S. Shapes Atom Plan

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The closely linked problems of great-power co-operation and world-wide atomic energy control entered a

Row Over Sharp Words Blocks Report On Russia

Washington, June 10 (AP)—A row in the House Foreign Affairs Committee is holding up publication of a report that criticizes Russia's policies in dealing with her neighbor nations behind "the iron curtain."

The report, by a four-member subcommittee that toured Europe last fall, should have been made public last week. But because of sections that condemn Soviet activity in Poland, the Balkans and Iran, Administration supporters in the committee are urging a change in language before its release.

Some of these members even said that "undiplomatic references" to Russia made them favor indefinite suppression of the report.

Squelch Attempt Alleged

One of the subcommittee members, Representative Mundt (R., S.D.), said that "apparently an attempt is being made to squelch our report."

He declined to discuss its details, but added that if the committee blocks publication "we will take it upon ourselves to see that the public gets the facts."

Mundt would say only that the material in the report is "a factual statement of what we found on our trip," but he hinted that some sections "are pretty hot."

Tito Regime Criticized

One section, said an official connected with the committee, reported privately, is highly critical of the Moscow-blessed regime of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia.

In this connection, Mundt told the House recently that the subcommittee intended to recommend trial by an international tribunal for Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Yugoslav guerrilla leader and Tito's opposite number as a resistance leader during the war. But Mihailovic went on trial in Belgrade today on charges of wartime collaboration with the Nazis, and it was the Tito regime that ordered this trial.

A group of American airmen who were forced down in Yugoslavia during the war and aided by Mihailovic have asked permission to testify in his behalf, but their request has not been granted.

Members of the subcommittee who made the trip with Mundt were Representatives Bolton (R., Ohio), Gordon (D., Ill.) and Ryter (D., Conn.).

ENVOY FROM BRITAIN SEES ACCORD WITH REDS

WASHINGTON, June 10 — (AP) Britain's new ambassador to the United States predicted today that the Allies will resolve their differences and move toward world peace and prosperity "with the full and complete cooperation of Russia."

Lord Inverchapel, the former Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, made that reply to a question during a talk to the National Press club — his first speaking appearance since he presented his credentials to President Truman last week.

Inverchapel, who was British ambassador to Moscow during most of the war, said he was not among those who believe that differences between the U. S. and Britain on one side and Russia on the other are irreconcilable.

Understanding and agreement can be reached in time with patient effort and good faith, he added.

Pauley Mission to Moscow Scouted by White House

Ross Calls Report of Trip 'Purely Speculative'

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The White House termed "purely speculative" today a published report that Reparations Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley will visit Moscow in July, possibly to contact Premier Stalin on President Truman's behalf.

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, gave that reply to reporters who asked, adding that he had heard nothing of such a move.

(In Seoul Mr. Pauley told newsmen: "I don't know a thing about it. There has been no discussion or communication along that line. However, I'll do anything the President wants.")

Holland, Poland Accept Claims Of U.S. Citizens

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The State Department announced today that Holland and Poland now are accepting compensation claims from United States citizens whose property suffered war damage in those countries.

At present no provision exists for payment of private American claims against Holland, but the department recommended in its announcement that United States citizens file their claims so that they be placed on record.

The department said the Polish Government will give its own citizens first priority on compensation after which "American and other Allied nationals may expect to receive like treatment." No deadline has been set for filing of private foreign claims against Poland.

Claims for War Damage

Holland and Poland Accept U. S. Files for Compensation

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The State Department announced today that Holland and Poland are now accepting compensation claims from United States citizens whose property suffered war damage in those countries.

At present, no provision exists for for payment of private American claims against Holland, but the department recommended in its announcement that American citizens file their claims so they be placed on record.

The department said the Polish government will give its own citizens first priority on compensation, after which "American and other Allied nationsl may expect to receive like treatment."

Craig to Command in Alaska

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Howard A. Craig, former Assistant Chief of Staff in Army Air Forces, has been assigned to command the Department, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, effective June 15. A graduate of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, General Craig served in both the European and Mediterranean areas during the second orld War.

Truman Gives Up Trip to Manila

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—President Truman abandoned today hopes of visiting Manila on July 4 for the inauguration of Philippine independence.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said Mr. Truman had been forced to cancel plans to visit the islands because, with Congress likely to be in session through the middle of July, it will be impossible for him to get away.

The President, Ross said, has designated Secretary of Interior Krug to represent him at the inauguration as his personal representative.

COURT TO RULE ON U.S. CLAIM TO OIL LANDS

Government Asks Decision On Who Owns Rich Submerged Areas

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court today granted a Government request that it rule on Federal claims to rich submerged coastal oil lands.

The court made its decision known in a simple announcement that the case had been set for argument, since the tribunal is adjourning today for the summer. The arguments will be heard in the new term beginning next October.

Justice Department Complaint

The Government last October asked the court to decide who owns the lands.

Specifically the action was a complaint by the Justice Department against the State of California but the effect of the final outcome would be nationwide. The department contended the State had no proprietary interest in the tidal lands, beginning at low-water mark and extending seaward three miles.

The department contended California had no authority to grant rights to remove oil from such submerged lands. California asked the Supreme Court to appoint a special master to gather evidence and make a report and recommendations to the high tribunal.

On Veterans' Seniority

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to review next term a decision that the Selective Service Act guarantees a veteran's seniority on his old job as long as he remains with it.

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers of America, UAW-CIO local No. 392, and the Trailmobile Company asked the review. They contended the decision by the Sixth Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati affected rights of hundreds of thousands of veterans and non-veterans.

Seniority Reduced, Sues

The union and the company said there "could not be a continuing guarantee of seniority for a period longer than a year."

The case involved Lawrence Whirls, who went back to his prewar job with the Highland Body Manufacturing Company at his old status and pay. Later the Highland company was acquired by Trailmobile and Whirls remained with Trailmobile. More than a year after he had returned to work a new union contract was signed and his seniority was reduced. He sued.

The Supreme Court ruled last May 27 that veterans are entitled to return at the seniority status they would have attained if they had not gone to war.

Chair-Case Ruling Denied

Willie Francis, 18-year-old Louisiana Negro, failed to get the Court to decide whether he should go to the electric chair a second time.

The Court declined to review the Negro's contention that the State had no right to attempt another electrocution. He survived the first attempt last May because of mechanical failure of the portable death chair.

Justice Black had ordered a stay of execution pending the Court's decision.

Francis's attorney based his

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fight against the second trip to the chair on the grounds that the Negro was being placed in jeopardy of his life a second time for the same offense. He contends this was cruel and unusual punishment.

The Court's decision to refrain from deciding the issue was made known in a simple order which gave no explanation. Its action canceled the stay issued by Black. However, another had been issued previously by the Governor to allow the appeal.

Francis was convicted of killing Andrew Thomas, a St. Martinsville, (La.) druggist, during a robbery.

Under Supreme Court rules, a rehearing of the refusal to review the case can be asked.

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Florida OPA Plea Denied

The court also refused a request by Attorney General J. Tom Watson, of Florida, that it halt enforcement of OPA regulations and other wartime orders and rules.

Watson filed a complaint that the regulations are now unconstitutional. He said they were based on war powers of the Government which he contended went out of existence after Japan surrendered.

To Review Army Case

The court agreed to review American military commission proceedings in Manila in which a Filipino, Mariano Uyeki, was convicted and sentenced to death on the gallows as a war criminal.

Uyeki was born of Japanese parents at Iloilo, in the Philippines. He was conscripted into the Japanese Army in 1944 and taken prisoner by the United States Army about a year later.

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Medley Appeal Refused

The court refused to consider an appeal by Joseph D. Medley, former Michigan convict, from his first-degree murder conviction for the shooting of Mrs. Nancy Boyer at her apartment here.

Mrs. Boyer was found slain on March 8, 1945, after a card party. Medley was arrested in St. Louis ten days later. He was scheduled to die in the electric chair last April 30, but the execution was postponed pending outcome of his appeal.

Santa Fe Plea O.K.'d

The court agreed to review a decision upholding claims by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company to certain public lands.

The railroad claimed the lands under acts passed by Congress in 1874 and 1904. The United States Court of Appeals here ruled in favor of the Santa Fe. The Justice and Interior departments appealed to the Supreme Court, contending the railroad had signed a release of the claims.

Virginian's Appeal Fails

The court denied Henry L. Saunders a review of his efforts to run for Congress as a representative at large from Virginia.

Saunders sued Ralph E. Wilkins for $20,000 damages, stating that Wilkins, as secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, had refused to certify his candidacy.

Saunders contended the refusal denied his political rights under the Federal Constitution.

Policeman's Plea Ignored

The court declined to hear argument in the case of a policeman who said he was fired because he wished to join a labor union.

J. R. McLeod, a member of the police force of Jackson, Miss., since July, 1936, protested to the Supreme Court that his rights under the Federal Constitution had been violated by his dismissal.

Redistricting Plea Rejected

The court told citizens complaining of unfair representation in Congress to resort to the ballot box, for the bench cannot help them.

The court, by a 4-3 decision, refused to enter the "political thicket" of Illinois' congressional district setup which has gone unchanged for 45 years despite major population shifts. It served plain notice that this would go for other states, too, and for other matters which are "of a peculiarly political nature."

In the Illinois redistricting case, three Illinois residents sought to force remapping of that State's congressional districts. They asked the court to invalidate the Illinois Apportionment Act of 1901, saying the present setup gives down-state residents greater voting power than those in Chicago and Cook county.

The majority opinion, delivered by Justice Frankfurter, said the action asked of the court "is beyond its competence to grant." It held that "the effective working of our Government revealed this issue to be of a peculiarly political nature and, therefore, not meet for judicial determination."

If the court should rule out the 1901 Apportionment Act of Illinois, it said, the State's 26 congressmen then would all be elected from the State at large and this would "defeat the vital political principle which led Congress more than 100 years ago to require districting."

Pay Claims Upheld

The court upheld pay claims by a group of workers who said they were not paid for all working time recorded on their time-clock cards.

The decision was given on an appeal by a local of the CIO-United Pottery Workers of America and a group of employés of the Mount Clemens (Mich.) Pottery Company.

Selective Service Ruling

The court ruled a selective service registrant who refused to submit to induction may be prosecuted in the Federal judicial district where the refusal occurred.

The United States Court for the Western District of Washington State had held that Sheldon Maurice Anderson, charged with refusal to be inducted at Fort Lewis, which is in the western district, could be prosecuted only in the eastern district, in which his Spokane draft board is located.

Citizenship Decision

The court approved the cancellation of a citizenship certificate granted to a German who later was accused of working in this country in behalf of the Nazi party.

The decision was given on an appeal by Paul Knauer, who was granted citizenship by a state court in Milwaukee in 1937. His certificate was canceled in 1944 by the United States District Court Milwaukee on the ground he had taken a false oath of allegiance.

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Liquor Term Upheld

The court affirmed 30-month prison sentences imposed by a Federal district court on two brothers accused of illicit liquor activities in Fayette county, Alabama.

The brothers, W. Daniel and Walter G. Pinkerton, were convicted on several counts listing various acts as violations of the Internal Revenue Code.

Seaman's Plea Upheld

The court ruled a seaman injured on a Government-owned ship operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., was right in turning to the company to seek damages rather than to the Government.

Cecil I. Hust, injured in a fall on the Liberty ship Mark Hanna, won an Oregon State Court jury verdict against Moore-McCormack. The Oregon Supreme Court reversed it. Hust appealed to the high court.

Coast Tax Law Held Valid

The court upheld the validity of a California tax of four per cent on the net income of corporations which was derived from sources within that State.

Deficiency-Case Rule Put Off

The court ordered reargument next term on a question whether a Federal court in North Carolina might grant a deficiency judgment when the State's courts did not have authority to do so.

The court heard argument recently, but apparently was unable to reach a majority decision.

The case arose over a sale of property in Roanoke, Va., by W. H. Bullington to Dr. Furman Angel. As part payment Bullington took notes secured by a mortgage.

Later, the court was told, Bullington foreclosed and the property was sold but did not total the amount due, so Bullington asked a North Carolina State court for a deficiency judgment.

The State court ruled that North Carolina law barred such a judgment after foreclosure of a mortgage. The North Carolina Supreme Court agreed. Bullington then sued the United States District Court in Shelby, N.C., and won. The Fourth Federal Circuit Court affirmed the district court.

Dr. Angel then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Rehearing On Trust Case

The court ordered reargument next term on an appeal by groups of local unions and employers convicted of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act through agreements to raise and fix wages and prices of products.

The new term will begin in Ostober. The court did not indicate why it had decided the case should be argued again.

The union members and employers were engaged in the lumber and millwork industry in the San Francisco area.

The Justice Department said the employers granted union wage demands in exchange for a union agreement to prevent sale and shipment into the area of lumber products made under wage and working conditions below those listed in the agreement.

SEEKS DRAFT COMPROMISE

Sparkman Offers Plan to Limit Teen-Agers' Overseas Service

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Induction of 18-year-olds for service in this country only was proposed today as the basis for compromising the Senate-House stalemate over draft extension.

The plan was offered by Representative Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, in an effort to break the deadlock over the House's repeated refusal to vote for a teen-age draft and the Senate's insistence that the teen-agers be inducted to relieve men with long service records.

Mr. Sparkman's plan would prohibit the armed forces from sending 18-year-olds overseas unless they volunteered. It would not affect the status of 19-year-olds, who now may be sent overseas if they were inducted prior to last May 15.

Prior to last May 15, the services were permitted to draft teen-agers for service anywhere, but Congress, in passing a resolution extending the draft law until June 30, prohibited induction of any teen-agers.

Mr. Sparkman, one of the seven House members of the conference committee, told reporters he believed the House would accept the compromise.

Army Rejects Housing Plea

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced today he had turned down a Federal Public Housing Authority request for Gardiner General Hospital in Chicago. Mr. Patterson said the Army needed the facility for headquarters of the 5th Army and 5th Area, which, he revealed, are to be retained in Chicago.

WHEAT CROP HELD TOO LITTLE FOR '46

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Government's New Estimate Indicates a Bumper Yield, but Less Than In '45

CONSERVATION IS PLANNED

Oats, Rye Harvest Also Under Last Year's Seen—Figures for Corn Not Included

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Hopes for plenty of bread and flour suffered a new blow today when the Government released figures indicating that the 1946 wheat crop, although of bumper proportions, will fall 225,000,000 bushels short of domestic demand and foreign commitments.

Plans were made to proceed with conservation measures during the next twelve months, including the "dark bread" program and curbs on flour distribution.

The Agriculture Department, in its monthly report on crop conditions, showed that the wheat crop prospects improved slightly during May to promise the third consecutive billion-bushel harvest, but not sufficiently to meet the demands.

The crop was indicated at 1,025,509,000 bushels, an increase of about 25,000,000 over prospects a month earlier, but nearly 100,000,000 bushels below last year's record of 1,123,143,000.

Officials said a crop of at least 1,250,000,000 bushels would be needed to supply unrestricted domestic demands and foreign relief requirements for the period July, 1946, to July, 1947.

Little Improvement Expected

While the winter wheat crop is beginning to move to harvest and consequently can be expected to improve relatively little, it is possible for the spring wheat crop, which will not be ready for harvest until late in the summer, to increase over present indications.

The Government left unchanged its plan to ship 250,000,000 bushels of wheat abroad from the 1946 crop. Exports from last year's supply were expected to be about 380,000,000 bushels.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 774,588,000 bushels, an increase of about 32,000,000 over last month's official estimate. The department said this increase reflected some improvement in soil moisture supplies in the Southwestern Plains. Last year's winter wheat crop totaled 832,177,000 bushels and the ten-year (1935-44) average was 618,019,000.

Spring Wheat at 6-Year Low

Spring wheat was forecast at 250,921,000 bushels, which would be the smallest since 1940. Prospects were darkened somewhat by a strange mixture of hot winds and severe freezes during May. Last year's spring wheat totaled 299,966,000 bushels and the ten-year average was 225,673,000.

While May weather was more favorable than that of April for winter wheat, it was not conducive to the best development of other crops. The department said progress of other crops has been relatively slow, but that as of June 1, prospects continued "mostly satisfactory."

Overall prospects at this early stage, the department said, indicated the total volume of production this year will rank "well up with that of the last four years." It was said that moisture supplies are adequate with few exceptions and that crops should respond generously to the usual warmth and sunshine of June.

Planting of the important corn crop—production estimates of which were not given—was delayed in many areas by rain during the latter part of May.

The oats crop—like corn, vital to livestock production—was indicated at 1,492,783,000 bushels, or second to last year's record of 1,547,663,000. The ten-year average was 1,129,441,000.

Small Rye Crop Forecast

A very small rye crop of 20,759,000 bushels was forecast. Last year's production was 26,354,000 and the ten-year average 42,356,000.

The department said freezing weather in West Central States in the early part of May caused some crop damage. Fruit production in the Midwest was severely reduced, but the total national crop is expected to be of near-record proportions.

Total fruit production other than citrus is expected to be slightly above average and about 10 per cent above last year's relatively poor crop.

The department said the largest commercial potato crop of record is indicated. Truck crops—particularly onions, tomatoes, melons and others in the South—were severely damaged by successive rains, but the total tonnage of spring truck crops is still one-eighth larger than the record of 1945 and 40 per cent above average.

Milk production continued at near-record volume. The heavier production per cow for May offset a decline in milch cow numbers from the high level of the war years.

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Wheat Crop Big, Growers' Price Stand Is Issue

Chicago, June 10 (AP)—A big wheat crop maturing in the Southwest prompted speculation today on the amount of grain that will be held back on farms.

Although yields were greater than expected, causing increases in crop estimates, grain dealers were disturbed by reports that growers were reluctant to send the wheat to market.

The success of the Government's famine relief program, as well as easing of the flour shortage at home, depend not only on the amount of wheat raised but also on the amount marketed.

The Crop Forecasts

Splendid weather in recent weeks caused higher crop forecasts. C. M. Galvin, statistician for James E. Bennett & Co., placed the winter wheat crop at 751,089,000 bushels; Walter Scott, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, estimated 760,000,000 bushels.

Both predictions reflected improved weather conditions since the Agriculture Department's May 1 estimate of 742,887,000 bushels.

Increasing reports were heard that farmers, angered over the Government's handling of its wheat program, might store much of this grain in old barns and bins on their farms.

48-Cent Difference

Farmers who marketed their 1945 crop early did not do as well as those who held on until later, the Kansas State College Extension Service noted.

There were two increases in ceilings after most of the 1945 crop was harvested, plus a 30-cent-a-bushel bonus. Farmers who held their wheat got 48 cents a bushel more than those who sold during the first eight months of the season, the college service said.

Sale Order Resented

Resentment was reported growing among producers at the Government order compelling the sale of one half of all wheat delivered to elevators for storage. Some farmers regarded this as close to confiscation of private property.

Other reasons for holding grain, dealers said, included the possibility that the OPA would be killed in Congress or that ceilings would be removed from livestock and poultry, thereby making feeding operations more profitable than selling the grain.

Bor Calls Dewey Mouthpiece of U.S. Conscience

Polish General Welcomed by Governor at Formal Reception in Capitol

ALBANY, June 10 (AP).—The Polish underground's General Bor referred today to Governor Thomas E. Dewey as the "mouthpiece of American conscience," and denounced what he called the surrender of "Allied Poland to Eastern Communism" at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

General Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), who led the unsuccessful Warsaw uprising against the Germans in 1944, said Governor Dewey's May 29 speech on Polish freedom came "when we were bitterly disappointed by so many from whom we had a right to expect every support."

Mr. Dewey welcomed General Komorowski at a formal reception in the Capitol, attended by 200 state officials and guests. Later the Polish visitor was luncheon guest of the Governor and Mrs. Dewey.

The Governor reiterated earlier statements that a free Poland was the key "which we must use if we are to secure world peace." He said that "no one had yet found a wall strong enough to hide and isolate freedom, prosperity and happiness around or within one nation alone."

"I am certain," General Komorowski said, "that Poles will remember for many years to come that at a time when we were bitterly disappointed by so many from whom we had a right to expect every support, at a time when —over a year after the disasters of Yalta and Potsdam surrendering Allied Poland to Eastern Communism—powerful and influential forces were at work to harm the Polish cause openly or, at best, to pass over it in deadly silence, your excellency (Dewey) became the mouthpiece of American conscience.

"In ringing words, you declared with all the authority of your great state that 'although the sun of freedom does not yet shine over Poland, decent thinking people all over the world believe that until that cloud is removed and justice, liberty and a freely elected government exist in Poland world peace will not be secured.'"

Eisenhower Addresses Norwich Graduates

Northfield, Vt., June 10 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army chief of staff, told graduates of Norwich University "there is an obvious limit to our unilateral disarmament" in an address at the one hundred and twenty-seventh commencement exercises yesterday.

Eisenhower, who appeared with Senator Austin (R., Vt.), newly appointed United States representative on the United Nations Security Council, said:

"To support the United Nations effectively, it is clear that America can contribute her full share only if she is strong, strong in the right and in the power to defend the right. The strength of the leader is in the will and the spirit of his followers."

Russia Criticized By Bishop Manning

New York, June 10 (AP).—The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, declared yesterday that Russia "should cease its present obstructive and enigmatic course in the United Nations."

"The Russian Government needs to be told that if it sincerely desires world peace it should allow the same freedom of news and information that the democratic nations allow," Bishop Manning said at a special service for the "fellowship" of the English-speaking peoples.

Russia, Bishop Manning said, "should consent to the abolition of the inequitable veto power which Russia alone demands and which so definitely weakens the United Nations" and should "permit the smaller nations to have their share in the peace settlements."

Goering's Car Gets Scratched Up

Reading, Pa., June 10 (A. P.).—Herman Goering's steel-reinforced Nazi staff car was damaged slightly in a collision with three other automobiles near here yesterday.

Officials at the Aberdeen (Md.) proving grounds, in charge of the car once used by the ex-chief of the German Luftwaffe, said the Army corporal who drove the machine was in custody pending an investigation of the accident. Th car had been on exhibition at a "welcome home" celebration given 4,000 war veterans Saturday by the city of Pottstown, Pa.

12th Brideship Baby Dies

New York June 10 (AP)—Two-month-old John A. Innes, son of a Thomaston (Conn.) war veteran, died today, the twelfth fatality among children recently brought to the United States from Europe.

The port of embarkation said the cause of death was "malnutrition and dehydration, later developing diarrhea." He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Innes.

The baby arrived here May 26 on the George Goethals. One other infant from the same ship died last Tuesday.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Seven ships with 2,401 service personnel aboard are scheduled to arrive today in New York and three west coast ports. Two ships from Europe with 1,668 troops will dock in New York, while five ships from Japan and the Canal Zone with 733 personnel will dock at San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Colby Victory from Le Havre, 1,052 troops, and Blue Ridge Victory from Southampton, 616 troops.

At Seattle

Cape Perpetua from Yokohama, 399 Army, 18 Navy; and Marine Serpent from Yokohama, 65 Army, two Navy.

At San Francisco

Leo from Taku, 235 Navy, one Marine; and ATA 176, 12 Navy.

At San Diego

Drapers Meadows from Canal Zone, no passenger information.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

General John R. Brooke, 2,526 troops; and Blanche Sigman, 375 troops.

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 10—(AP)—PROF. HAROLD LASKI SAID TODAY
THAT THE SUREST HOPE OF WORLD PEACE LAY IN A COMBINATION OF THE
STRENGTH OF GOVERNMENTS LIKE THE RUSSIAN AND OUR OWN (BRITISH)."
IN A PREPARED ADDRESS KEYNOTING THE 45TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
LABOR PARTY, WHICH HE HEADS, LASKI ATTRIBUTED A LARGE PART OF RUSSIA'S
SUSPICION OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES TO SECRECY OF ATOMIC BOMB KNOW-HOW.
"THOSE WHO POSSESS THE SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT
ATOMIC ENERGY SEEM BENT ON POSTPONING AS LONG AS THEY CAN THAT IN-
TERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE," HE SAID.
LASKI URGED RUSSIA TO URGENT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE," HE SAID.
"EXPERIMENT IN FRIENDSHIP" WITH BRITAIN. "HAVING EXPERIMENTED WITH DISTRUST," TO
"LET CAPITALIST GOVERNMENTS MISTRUST ONE ANOTHER," HE SAID, ADDRESSING
HIMSELF TO RUSSIA. "THAT DISTRUST IS INHERENT IN A CAPITALIST SOCIETY."
LASKI SAID, HOWEVER, HE WAS INCREASINGLY CONVINCED OF THE
IMABILITY OF A ONE-PARTY STATE LIKE RUSSIA TO WIN PERMANENT LOYALTY
FROM MANY OF ITS PEOPLE EXCEPT IN PERMANENT LOYALTY
OVER ITS DESTINIES." "THE BUREAUCRATIC ELITE WHO PRESIDE
HE APPLAUDED BRITAIN'S DECISION TO EVACUATE HER TROOPS FROM
EGYPT AND SAID THIS WOULD PROVE TO THE WORLD "THE ABSENCE IN A
SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT OF THE OLD AND EVIL LUST FOR DOMINION."
LASKI SAID THE RETURN OF KING GEORGE II TO GREECE WOULD BE "A
SORRY END TO THE BRAVE STRUGGLE OF A NATION WHICH FIRST TAUGHT THE
WORLD THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FREEDOM."
HE SAID BRITAIN "MUST REGARD IT AS A TRAGEDY, IN WHICH OUR RESPON-
SIBILITY IS GRAVE," THAT SPAIN IS STILL CRUSHED BENEATH THE UGLY
TYRANNY OF FRANCO."
"NOTHING WOULD PERSUADE US TO REGARD A REVIVAL OF THE MONARCHIST
TRADITIONS, EMBODIED IN A VATICAN SPONSORED BOURBON, AS RELEVANT TO
THE LIBERATION OF A TORTURED PEOPLE," LASKI ASSERTED.
JK706AED

JUN 11 1946

30.24-3241

(Lange-U.N.)

By Francis W. Carpenter NIGHT

New York, June 10--(ap)--Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish ambassador to the United States and delegate to the United Nations Security Council, will go to Poland during the summer to consult the government in Warsaw, it was disclosed today.

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The diplomat will join Mrs. Lange in Paris as soon as the affairs of the Security Council permit, a spokesman for the Polish delegation said. Dr. Lange is interested in the Spanish question before the Council and he desires to keep in touch with that issue before making his trip to Warsaw.

Mrs. Lange went aboard the steamer Uruguay this afternoon, embarking for London. She said she expected to meet the ambassador in the French capital in two or three weeks, [redacted]

While Dr. Lange is away, Poland will be represented by his alternate, Jerzy Michalowski, who arrived this week-end from Poland.

The spokesman for Dr. Lange said the trip merely was to permit the ambassador to talk with government officials in Warsaw. He said the Polish government was completely satisfied with Dr. Lange's conduct as member of the Council and as ambassador. He added that the government

Lange

[redacted] Lange's assignment.

The spokesman said Dr. Lange on his [redacted] contemplated no change in his [redacted] pleased with his tasks [redacted]

[redacted]

JUN 11 1946

Thursday night Dr. Lange was host today at a luncheon for [redacted]

[redacted] E. Stettinius, Jr., whose resignation as United States delegate to the Security Council was accepted last week.

In bidding an official good-bye to Stettinius, Dr. Lange said the former Secretary of State would go down in history with President Roosevelt and former secretary of state Cordell Hull as among the founders of the United Nations.

Stettinius, speaking briefly, expressed supreme faith and

con.idence in the United Nations. After the luncheon he said he planned to go to his farm in Rapidan, Va., and "rest."

Guests at the luncheon included the delegates of the security council or their representatives.

U. N.

DAY

By Francis W. Carpenter.

JUN 11 1946

New York, June 10--(AP)--Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish ambassador to the United States and delegate to the United Nations Security Council, will make a trip to Poland during the summer to consult with his home government in Warsaw, it was disclosed today.

Mrs. Lange will leave on the Uruguay this afternoon for London, Paris and Warsaw. It was said she expects to meet her husband in Paris in two or three weeks.

A spokesman for Dr. Lange said that the ambassador and delegate hopes to get away when the business of the council lightened sufficiently to permit him to leave.

Dr. Lange was host today at a luncheon in honor of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who recently resigned as the United States delegate to the Security Council.

fwe via rch 115p.

HE WAS EXPECTED TO BE NAMED PROVISIONAL CHAIRMAN AND PRESENT THE IMPORTANT DOCQMENT AT THE FIRST SESSION. ADD NEW YORK (ORY UN) XXXTUESDAY

SEEKING MEANS TO CHANNEL ATOMIC ENERGY TO PEACEFUL ENDS AND ELIMINATE ALL WEAPONS ADAPTABLE TO MASS DESTRUCTION, THE COMMISSION WILL DRAFT SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR:

1-EXTENDING BETWEEN ALL NATIONS THE EXCHANGE OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION FOR PEACEFUL ENDS.

2-CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO ENSURE ITS USE ONLY FOR PEACEFUL MEANS.

3-THE ELIMINATIONS FROM NATIONAL ARMAMENTS OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND OF ALL MAJOR WEAPONS ADAPTABLE TO MASS DESTRUCTION.

4-EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS BY WAY OF INSPECTION AND OTHER MEANS TO PROTECT COMPLYING STATES AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF VIOLATION AND EVASIONS.

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THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MEETS AGAIN TOMORROW AT 10:30 A.M. (EDT). CONTROVERSIES BEFORE IT INCLUDED WHETHER:

THE U.N. SHOULD ADMIT NON-MEMBER NATIONS TO SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS THE U.N. SHOULD AID WAR DEVASTATED COUNTRIES NOT HOLDING MEMBERSHIP; THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, WHICH INCLUDES THE CIO BUT NOT THE AFL, SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL RIGHTS TO HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE SIT WITH THE COUNCIL AND EXPRESS THE VIEWS OF LABOR; AND WAR REFUGEES SHOULD BE SENT BACK TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY WO

SHOULD BE SENT BACK TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY WITHOUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONSENT.

MEANWHILE THE IRANIAN CASE, THE FIRST MAJOR ISSUE BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS, REMAINED DORMANT ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL CALENDAR. THE QUESTION MAY BE CALLED UP AGAIN AT THE REQUEST OF ANY DELEGATE.

ON SHELVING THE QUESTION MAY 22 THE COUNCIL DECIDED IT WANTED MORE POSITIVE ASSURANCE THAT ALL SOVIET TROOPS HAD BEEN EVACUATED FROM IRAN AND INDICATED IT EXPECTED A FULL AND COMPLETE ANSWER FROM THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

SO FAR IRAN HAS MADE NO OFFICIAL REPORT AND RECENTLY RELIEVED HUSSEIN ALA, ITS AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AS REPRESENTATIVE TO THE COUNCIL WITHOUT NAMING A SUCCESSOR.

JR335AED

JUN 11 1946

30.24-3243

Paris, June 10--(ap)--A Hungarian delegation headed by Premier Ferenc Nagy left by plane today for New York and Washington for conferences on the Hungarian situation.

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apl/goldbergs 02357/tho/1023p

BERLIN, JUNE 10-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY WERE TURNING OVER TO GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES FOR SAFEGUARDING AND ADMINISTERING APPROXIMATELY 7,000,000,000 MARKS ($700,000,000 AT THE MILITARY RATE OF EXCHANGE) WORTH OF PROPERTY WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

THE BULK OF THE PROPERTY WAS REAL ESTATE, THE GREATEST VALUE BEING REPRESENTED BY CONFISCATED FACTORIES INCLUDING SOME I.G. FARBEN PLANTS. ALSO INCLUDED WERE PGOPERTIES OF THE FORMER GERMAN GOVERNMENT, THE NAZI PARTY AND ITS AFFILIATES, ALLIED NEUTRAL NATIONALS AND PERSECUTED PERSONS.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY OF GIVING GERMAN AUTHORITIES GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES IN HANDLING INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

W226PED

ADD FRANKFURT (HESSE) XXX FRANKFURT

THE ARMY, WHICH ANNOUNCED THE ARREST YESTERDAY, SAID THAT WATSON HAD BEEN SEIZED FRIDAY AND "PLACED IN CONFINEMENT", BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETHER HE WAS THE MAJOR WHOSE ARREST WAS PREDICTED DAY BY AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON WHEN THE THEFT WAS DISCLOSED.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE S.EYSTER, PUBLIC RELATIONS CHIEF FOR U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE, SAID WATSON HAD BEEN ATTACHED TO THE ARMY'S PERSONNEL DIVISION. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE THEATER PROVOST MARSHAL SAID "WE AREN'T PREPARED AT THIS TIME TO REVEAL WATSON'S CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT."

(ARRESTS OF A MAJOR AND A CORPORAL WERE PREDICTED LAST FRIDAY BY ARMY OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON. THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT YET OF THE ARREST OF A CORPORAL.)

JK612AED

JUN 11 1946

ON CROSS EXAMINATION, RICHEY ADMITTED TESTIFYING IN A PREVIOUS TRIAL THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE OFFICER WHO TWISTED HIS COLLAR AFTER THE BEATING. RICHEY, ALSO SERVING A COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE, ASSERTED THAT ENNIS ONCE TOLD HIM THAT "I HOPE YOU DO TRY TO ESCAPE BECAUSE I WANT MM LHOOT YOU ANYWAY."

MT858AED

ADD BAD NAUHEIM (HESSE) XXX FRANKFURT

AUBREY L.RICHEY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ANOTHER WITNESS, SHOWED THE COURT HEAD SCARS WHICH HE SAID WERE RELICS OF A BEATING AT LICHFIELD. HE TESTIFIED IN THE TRIAL OF ENNIS AND SAID AFTER HE HAD BEEN CLUBBED ON THE HEAD, "ENNIS CAME UP AND SAW ME BLEEDING AND ASKED, 'HOW DID YOU FALL DOWN THE STAIRS.'"

FOLO BAD Nauheim

"BUT HE KNEW I HAD BEEN BEATEN," RICHEY SAID. "HE GRABBED MY COLLAR, TWISTED IT AND PULLED ME UP. HE PUT IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR 11 DAYS WITHOUT ANY MEDICAL TREATMENT."

ON CROSS EXAMINATION, RICHEY ADMITTED TESTIFYING IN A PREVIOUS TRIAL THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE OFFICER WHO TWISTED HIS COLLAR AFTER THE BEATING. RICHEY, ALSO SERVING A COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE, ASSERTED THAT ENNIS ONCE TOLD HIM THAT "I HOPE YOU DO TRY TO ESCAPE BECAUSE I WANT MM LHOOT YOU ANYWAY."

MT858AED

JUN 11 1946

ROME, JUNE 10-(AP)-SOCIALIST LEADERS PIETRO NENNI AND IVAN MATTEO LOMBARDI ASKED THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY TODAY TO BACK ITALY'S CLAIM TO TRIESTE AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA.

THE VICE PREMIER AND THE PARTY SECRETARY-GENERAL DISPATCHED A MESSAGE SAYING THE SOCIALISTS" CONTRIBUTED DECISIVELY" TO ITALY'S CHOICE OF A REPUBLIC AT LAST WEEK'S PLEBISCITE, AND BESOUGHT THK BRITISH PARTY'S" SOLIDARITY IN RESOLVING ACCORDING TO JUSTICE AND EQUITY THE GRAVE PROBLEMS OF THE (ITALIAN) FRONTIERS AND OF WORK FOR 45,000,000 ITALIANS."

IT ASKED THE LABOR PARTY'S SUPPORT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE SO THAT "ITALIAN RIGHT TO TRIESTE AND THE CITIES FROM WESTERN ISTRIA TO POLA MAY BE RECOGNIZED AND RESPECTED."

MT927AED

1946

FOUR JUSTICES OF THE COURT, WHO WOULD NOT PERMIT USE OF THEIR NAMES, SAID THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY THAT LATER FINDINGS WOULD UPSET THE TOTALS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE FINAL TOTALS, AS ANNOUNCED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SHOWED 12,672,776 VOTES FOR THE REPUBLIC AND 10,688,905 FOR THE MONARCHS.

GIUSTINO ARPESANI, UNDERSECRETARY IN THE CABINET OF PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, CAUTIONED CORRESPONDENTS THAT AS YET "THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION -- ONLY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS THUS FAR ASCERTAINED BY THE COURT."

A12 ADD BOMB (ON L ITALIAN) XXX CAPITAL (BRIA)

INFANTE'S POSITION WAS THAT THE COURT "DID NOT PRONOUNCE ITSELF EITHER WAY," BUT MERELY ANNOUNCED THE TOTAL THUS FAR AND SAID IT WOULD EXAMINE CLAIMS OF FRAUD AND VOID VOTES.

MONARCHISTS SEIZED UPON THE DECISION AS A BASIS FOR AN ARGUMENT THAT UMBERTO II STILL WAS IN POWER. THE PRO-MONARCHIST NEWSPAPER JIORNALE DELLA SERA CARRIED A HEADLINE WHICH PICTURED THE DECISION AS "POSTPONING THE DEFINITE VERDICT TO ANOTHER SITTING."

PREMIER DE GASPERI, JUST BEFORE HE RUSHED FROM MONTE CITTORIO PALACE TO THE ROYAL PALACE FOR A 45-MINUTE CONFERENCE WITH KING, DECLARED THAT THE REPUBLIC WAS "OF COURSE IN EFFECT."

DE GASPERI SAID THAT THE MERE FACT OF THE COURT'S MEETING TODAY TO ANNOUNCE THE OFFICIAL RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITE PROVED THAT ITS INTENTION WAS THAT THE REPUBLIC SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN BEING.

EMERGING FROM HIS LONG TALK WITH THE KING, THE PREMIER DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH CORRESPONDENTS. HE DROVE HIS AUTOMOBILE STRAI

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HIS AUTOMOBILE STRAIGHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH HHHH

HIS AUTOMOBILE STRAIGHT THROUGH THEIR GROUP AND PROCEDED TO A MEETING OF HIS SIX-PARTY COALITION CABINET.

WB436PED

THEY ALSO ACCUSED LEFT WING ELEMENTS OF EXERTING PRESSURE ON THE COURT TO RENDER A HASTY DECISION.

(A DISPATCH FROM LISBON SAID THAT UMBERTO'S QUEEN MARIE JOSE AND THEIR FOUR CHILDREN LANDED THERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND WERE MET BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PORTUGUESE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE ITALIAN MINISTE TO LISBON. THE EXILED ROYAL FAMILY WILL STAY AT THE HOME OF THE DUCHESS OF CADAVAL IN SINTRA VILLAGE.)

JK730AED ADD BOMB (ON ITALIAN) XXX CERTIFICATES

~~FIRST LEAD DISORDERS~~

~~NAPLES, JUNE 10-(AP)-ONE MAN WAS~~ KILLED AND 13 INJURED TONIGHT IN A CLASH BETWEEN MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATORS AND POLICE.

THE CASUALTIES OCCURRED WHEN CARABINIERIE FIRED TO DISPERSE SEVERAL THOUSAND ROYALIST SYMPATHIZERS WHO HAD ASSAULTED THE OFFICES OF A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AND ATTEMPTED TO SET FIRE TO THE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

AUTHORITIES SAID THE DEAD MAN WAS A WORKMAN AND THAT ALL THE INJURED WERE SOLDIERS OR POLICE.

EARLIER, SEVEN PERSONS WERE INJURED WHEN MEMBERS OF A FUNERAL CORTEGE, BEARING THE BODIES OF VICTIMS OF RECENT PRO-MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATIONS, CLASHED WITH TROOPS.

(NO PICKUP)

HJ946PED

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 10-(AP)-OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID TODAY THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH SHOULD STAY OUT OF MATTERS IT DID NOT KNOW ABOUT "EXCEPT, EVIDENTLY, THROUGH MOSCOW RADIO COMMUNICATIONS AND A PARTIAL PRESS."

THE VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER SAID THE POST-DISPATCH IN COMMENTING ON POPE PIUS' BROADCAST BEFORE THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH ELECTIONS HAD OBSERVED THAT IT WOULD BE "WELL FOR THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO STAY OUT OF EUROPE'S POLITICAL LIFE."

OSSERVATTRE ROMANO SAID THE POPE HAD REMINDED THE VOTERS TO CONSIDER WHETHER THEY SHOULD CHOOSE A CHRISTIAN OR A MATERIALISTIC WAY OF LIFE, AND DECLARED THAT FOR THE CHURCH TO KEEP SILENT IN THE FACE OF THE LOT THREATENING IT "WOULD BE TO BETRAY ITS MANDATE."

EJ228PED

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THE DEFENDANTS SAT ON HARD STRAIGHT BENCHES FACING A HIGH, GREEN-DRAPED BENCH OCCUPIED BY THREE MILITARY JUDGES. COURT PRESIDENT DJORDJEVIC, WHO IS THE PRESIDENT OF SERBIA'S SUPREME COURT, OPENED THE PROCEEDINGS WITH THE PROCLAMATION, "TODAY BEGINS THE TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED DRAJA MIHAILOVIC."

THE PRESIDENT READ THE LIST OF ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE, EXPLAINING THAT THE COURT REQUIRED SOME TO CARRY OUT THE DUTY ALTHOUGH THE CHOSEN LAWYERS HAD DECLARED THEY DID NOT WANT THE TASK.

"THE ACCUSED WHO ARE ABSENT ARE DEFENDED BY LAWYERS APPOINTEB BY THE COURT," THE PRESIDENT CONTINUED. ADD BELGRADE (MIHAILOVIC) XXX

MIHAILOVIC, AFTER GIVING HIS OCCUPATION, BEGAN HIS TESTIMONY BY SAYING HE WAS BORN APRIL 27, 1883.

DEMONSTRATIONS

DAY

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1946

30.24-3245

THE PROSECUTION WILL ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT A CLOSE LINK EXISTED AMONG THE FORCES UNDER MIHAILOVIC, XORMER WAR MINISTER IN KING PETER II'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE; OTHER LEADERS IN PETER'S GOVERNMENT, AND THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HEADED BY PREMIER FIELD MARSHAL MILAN NEDIC DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION.

NEDIC, WHO ALSO WAS TO HAVE BEEN TRIED, COMMITTED SUICIDE LAST JANUARY BY JUMPING FROM THE SEVENTH STORY OF A PRISON HERE.

ALTHOUGHLOESTIMONY OF BRITISH OFFICERS HAS BEEN FORWARDED FOR USE AT THE TRIAL, TWO NOTES FROM THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ASKING THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS BE PERMITTED TO TESTIFY FOR THE DEFENSE ARE STILL UNANSWERED. FOREIGN MINISTER STANOJI SIMIC SAID THAT "ANY FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS SUBJECT WOULD INDEED PERMIT INTERFERENCE WITH OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

FEW DETAILS HAVE BEEN RELEASED ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR MID-MAY BUT POSTPONED BY THE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT EXPLANATION. NAMES OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THEY HAVE PREPARED THEIR CASE.

APPROXIMATELY 70 FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS HAVE GATHERED FROM ALL OVER EUROPE TO ATTEND THE TRIAL WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE TANJUG AGENCY, WILL BE HELD IN TOPCIDER, A BELGRADE SUBURB.

THE 24 DEFENDANTS INCLUDE CHETNIKS, MEMBERS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENZ-IN-EXILE IN LONDON AND ALLEGED COLLABORATIONISTS. THOSE APPEARING IN THE DOCK, HOWEVER, WILL ALL BE FOLLOWERS OF NEDIC AND MIHAILOVIC. THE OTHERS WILL BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

TWO MEMBERS OF MIHAILOVIC'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE, DR.SSVEVAN MOJEVUC AND DJURO VILOVIC, WILL BE AMONG THE DEFENDANTS APPEARING TODAY AT THE TRIAL.

CONSTANTIN FOTITCH, FORMER YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE AMONG THOSE TO BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA. FOTITCH, WHO RESIGNED HIS POST IN JULY, 1944, AND REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MARSHAL TITO, IS STILL IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN MAKING EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION AT MIHAILOVIC'S TRIAL.

A THREE-MAN TRIBUNAL WILL PASS JUDGMENT ON MIHAILOVIC AND HIS FELLOW DEFENDANTS. THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT IS COL. MIHAILO DJORDJEVIC, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SERBIA AND A FORMER FIGHTER IN THE PARTISAN ARMY. THE OTHER JUDGES ARE LT.COL.MILIA LAKOVIC AND LT.COL.MIHAIL JANKOVIC.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION WILL BE PRESENTED BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR COL.MILOS MINIC, ALSO A SERBIAN AND A FORMER MEMBER OF THE PARTISAN ARMY.

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JK721AED

(170) INSERT

BELGRADE--~~FIRST AND~~ SECOND LEAD MIHAILOVIC X X X DALMATION COAST."

(THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE SAID IT WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY "COL. BAILEY" IMMEDIATELY.)

DAY

THE INDICTMENT SAID THAT MIHAILOVIC'S FIRST OFFENSIVE IN 1941 AGAINST TITO'S PARTISANS WAS LAUNCHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A MESSAGE CONVEYED TO HIM BY CAPT. HUDSON, BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER, FROM THE CAIRO COMMAND "THAT YUGOSLAVS ARE TO FIGHT FOR YUGOSLAVIA AND NOT TRANSFORM THE FIGHT INTO A REBELLION OF COMMUNISTS ON BEHALF OF SOVIET RUSSIA."

CONSTANTIN FOTITCH, ONE OF THE CO-DEFENDANTS WHO IS IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE FORMERLY WAS THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR, WAS CHARGED WITH ORGANIZING ABROAD "LARGE SCALE PROPAGANDA, FULLY AWARE THAT MIHAILOVIC AND HIS CHETNIKS WITH THEIR ORGANIZATION WERE COLLABORATING WITH THE OCCUPIERS."

FOTITCH, SAID THE INDICTMENT, WAS GUILTY OF "THE WORST SLANDERS AGAINST THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA. THUS FOTITCH, THOUGH HE WAY THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA, WORKED FOR THE DISRUPTION OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND INSTIGATED FRATRICIDAL WAR AND CHAUVINISTIC HATRED IN THE COUNTRY, HELPING IN THIS WAY MIHAILOVIC AND HIS CHETNIK ORGANIZATION WHICH COLLABORATED WITH THE OCCUPIER."

FORMER KING PETERS X X X 2ND GRAF AS BEFORE.

W205PED

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EDITORS:

BELGRADE--INSERT DAY ~~AND~~ FIFTH GRAF SECOND LEAD MIHAILOVIC X X X IT WAS CHARGED.

(THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON IDENTIFIED THE U.S. OFFICER AS COL.ROBERT H.MCDOWELL, FORMERLY TEACHER OF BALKAN HISTORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS UNABLE TO SAY IMMEDIATELY WHETHER HE IS STILL IN THE SERVICE OG GIVE HIS WHEREABOUTS.

(HANS NEUBACHER X X X 6TH GRAF.

W223PED

MIHAILOVIC, DRESSED IN A PLAIN BROWN UNIFORM AND HEAVY ARMY SHOES, CAME TO COURT WITH QUIET DIGNITY. HE WAS UNGUIDED, DESPITE REPORTS THAT HIS NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS HAD GROWN TO NEAR BLINDNESS IN RECENT MONTHS. INSERT A (Mihailovic) AFTER 9TH GRAF X X X ABSENT.

DAY

IN THE PRELIMINARY QUESTIONING THE CHIEF DEFENDANT SPOKE OUT LOUDLY AND ANSWERED "GENERAL OF THE ARMY" WHEN ASKED HIS OCCUPATION.

FOLLOW BELGRADE MIHAILOVIC (150)

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ANN ARBOR, MICH., JUNE 10-(AP)-COL. ROBERT H.MCDOWELL, MENTIONED TODAY IN A BILL OF PARTICULARS AGAINST GENERAL DRAJA MIHAILOVIC AT BELGRADE, FOMERLY WAS RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ASSISTANT HISTORY PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

A NATIVE OF ALEXANDRIA, SYRIA, HE WAS GRADUATED FROM WOOSTER, O., PREP SCHOOL AND WOOSTER COLLEGE IN 1915, AND AFTER TWO YEARS OF GRADUATE STUDY AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY RECEIVED HIS MASTER'S AND DOCTOR'S DEGREES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

IN 1917, HE WAS FIELD TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE IN IRAN AND SERVED AS A LIEUTENANT IN THE BRITISH ARMY INTELLIGENCE IN THE CAUCASUS. LATER HE WAS INVESTIGATION AND FIELD DIRECTOR, NEAR EAST RELIEF, IN TURKEY.

COL. MCDOWELL ALSO DID FIELD RESEARCH IN EXCAVATIONS AT TELL UMAR, IRAQ, AND AROUND SALEUCIA AND TIGRIS, AND IN 1942 HE WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE U.S. ARMY. IN FEBRUARY, 1946, HE RESIGNED HIS UNIVERSITY POSITION TO WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

HD856PES

lidice, czechoslovakia, june 10 - (ap) - intense emotion and the heat caused at least a dozen women to faint as 10,000 persons made a pilgrimage here today to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the "obliteration" of lidice by the nazis.

on june 10, 1942, german ss firing squads executed the entire adult male population of the town, razed its buildings, plowed up the ground and sent the women and children off to concentration camps.

the pilgrims made their way from all parts of czechoslovakia over the rolling green hills to the horak farm where the town's men were slain. solemn ceremonies were held at the flower-banked common grave.

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widows of the victims, garbed in black, occupied seats of honor.

the place where the town of 100 stone buildings once stood now is marked only by the mass grave and a 25-foot-high cross barbed with wire "thorns," erected by the russians when they occupied the village shortly before the end of the european war.

speaker, headed by joseph david, president of the [illegible] national assembly, promised that with the aid of american and british contributions, a new lidice would arise.

from the temporary speakers' stand the flags of czechoslovakia, the united states, great britain and russia fluttered under a clear sky and the national anthems of those countries were played at the conclusion of the ceremony.

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JUN 11 1946

WARSAW, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. COL. EDWARD J. YORK, AMERICAN AIR ATTACHE, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN ADVISED BY POLISH AUTHORITIES THAT CREWS OF THE U.S. EMBASSY'S WEEKLY COURIER AND SUPPLY PLANE FROM BERLIN MUST HAVE REGULAR PASSPORT VISAS INSTEAD OF MERELY THE USUAL PLANE CLEARANCE DOCUMENT.

YORK SAID THE ORDER HAD BEEN ISSUED TO AIRPORT AUTHORITIES EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

BILBAO, SPAIN, JUNE 10 (AP)-THE U.S. TRANSPORT MARINE PERCH WAS EN ROUTE TO BREMERHAVEN TODAY WITH 354 GERMAN REPATRIATES, INCLUDING 71 SOLDIER INTERNEES, WHO FLED INTO SPAIN WHEN THE ALLIES TOOK SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT NAZIS IN THE GROUP, WHICH WAS ROUNDED UP BY SPANISH AUTHORITIES AND LOADED ABOARD THE SHIP BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPATRIATION AUTHORITIES AIDED BY U.S. SOLDIER GUARDS. THE VESSEL SAILED LAST NIGHT.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT PROBABLY NO MORE THAN 125 OF THE PASSENGERS WERE ON THE LIST OF 2,200 GERMANS IN SPAIN WHOM THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN PRESSING GENERALISSIMO'S GOVERNMENT TO REPATRIATE.

JK736AED

RUSSIAN (200)
BY REMBERT JAMES

MOSCOW, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAYS BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAS ATTEMPTED TO USE "VICIOUS METHODS", "PRESSURE" AND "THREATS" IN HIS RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

IN THE FIRST RUSSIAN REACTION TO BEVIN'S FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT LAST TUESDAY BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PRAVDA DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT HIS SPEECH "IN GREAT DEGREE BORE THE CHARACTER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLA-

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30.24-3247

BORATION AMONG THE ALLIED POWERS."
BEVIN HAD TOLD THE HOUSE THAT THE SOVIET ATTITUDE DURING THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS LAST MONTH HAD REPRESENTED AN OBSTACLE TO PEACE, IN SOME RESPECTS.
THE PRAVDA ARTICLE, BY ITS "FOREIGN OBSERVER," SAID BEVIN'S SPEECH WAS "AN ATTEMPT TO PREPARE FOR THE BREAKUP OF THE AGREED UPON ORDER IN THE WORK OF THE ALLIES--AN ATTEMPT TO USE METHODS OF PRESSURE AND THREATS IN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. IT HARDLY SEEMS NECESSARY TO POINT OUT THE FUTILITY OF THESE VICIOUS METHODS."
(THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, ALSO CRITICIZED FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND WINSTON CHURCHILL. COMMENTATOR MIKHAIL MIKHAILOV DENOUNCED AS "MALICIOUS WHISPERS" STATEMENTS BY ATTLEE THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SOMEWHAT LIKE "PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN BORN IN A FOREST" AND BY CHURCHILL THAT THE SOVIET WAS HAMPERED IN HER FOREIGN RELATIONS BY A "COMMUNIST FIFTH COLUMN" IN OTHER COUNTRIES
JK719AED

by carter l. davidson

JUN 11 1946

bludan, syria, june 10 - (ap) - the arab league received tonight a proposal for the establishment of an arab government in palestine and for british withdrawal from the holy land.

the proposal was submitted to the league's extraordinary session here at a time when spokesmen for the delegates said they did not know the whereabouts of the former grand mufti of jerusalem, one of the top figures in the arab world.

haj amin al husseini, former grand mufti and spiritual leader of palestine's arabs, left france, his home of exile, last saturday. observers presumed he would come to bludan immediately for the arab

official report of his arrival anywhere

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session, but there has been no

in the eastern mediterranean.

one informant, asked whether

arab government, replied, "that's a

no official information of

an adviser for one of the arab

believed to have been submitted by je

delegation and cousin of the grand m

league to provide 10,000,000 pounds

years to finance the proposed arab g

palestine land by arabs to jews.

the extraordinary session, which opened saturday, was convened

primarily to organize arab opposition to the report of the british-american committee on palestine which recommended that 100,000 european jews be admitted ~~immediately~~ to palestine.

the informant said the actual form of the government would not be discussed until the delegates approved the principle of the proposal. however, it is believed that an outline of the proposed governmental form as well as actual nominations for its high offices, already drafted in palestine for submission to the league.

such an arab government would parallel palestine's jewish agency which is headed by a political department with departments for every governmental function.

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one informant said the delegates were discussing all phases of support by the entire arab world for the palestine arabs, including the possible use of military force.

"the tendency within the league is still to resort to diplomatic channels," the informant said, "but faith in such channels is growing less and less. it is safe to say the council is discussing the possibility of resorting to the sword to come to the aid of palestine."

makram obeid pasha, leader of the egyptian delegation, said tonight the league would conclude its deliberations in the palestine case tomorrow. he added that the egyptian delegation definitely would leave for cairo on wednesday.

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makram said the other delegations probably would continue the session for two more days to discuss trusteeships for cyrenaica and tripolitania in libia proposed at the recent four-power foreign ministers' conference in paris, and also arab support of the egyptian government in its views concerning revision of the existing british-egyptian treaty

apr davidsons 02200 hej 7ped

(CAIRO DISPATCHES QUOTED A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE THERE AS SAYING THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED KING FAROUK IN A MEMORANDUM THAT IT WOULD NOT APPROVE THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO INVITE ARABS ANDJEWS T A ROUND TABLE CONF ADD JERUSALEM (NDUFT.) xxx June 20 JUN 11 1946

GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO INVITE ARABS ANDJEWS AT A ROUND TABLE

GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO INVITE ARABS AND JEWS AT A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE TO STUDY THE PALESTINE QUESTION.

(AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN LONDON THAT FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, WHO WILL BECOME CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF ON JUNE 26, HAD LEFT ENGLAND BY PLANE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST TO VISIT BRITISH TROOPS. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT HE WOULD INVESTIGATE BRITAIN'S MIDDLE EAST DEFENSE POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF THE DECISION TO WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS EVENTUALLY FROM EGYPT.)

31AED

THE LYDDA-TEL AVIV TRAIN, THE STATEMENT SAID, "WAS HALTED BY PULLING THE COMMUNICATION CORD, AND A PARTY OF 25 TO 30 JEWISH MEN AND WOMEN, ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, APPROACHED THE TRAIN AND ORDERED THE PASSENGERS AND CREW TO DISMOUNT."

"THE ENGINE WAS BLOWN UP AND FIVE CARRIAGES WERE SET AFIRE. ONE ARAB TEMPORARY AUXILIARY CORPSMAN WAS SEVERELY BEATEN."

"THE HAIFA LINE," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN STRUCK BY A SIMILAR ATTACK AND THE ENGINE WAS BLOWN UP. AN ARAB TEMPORARY AUXILIARY CORPSMAN WAS SHOT AND WOUNDED IN THE SIDE

30.24-3249

AND HAND."

"ON THE JERUSALEM LINE," THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED, "THE TRAIN WAS HELD UP BY SOME 15 ARMED JEWS AS IN THE OTHER TWO CASES. THE PASSENGERS AND THE CREW WERE ORDERED TO ALIGHT. THE ENGINE WAS BLOWN UP AND THE CARRIAGES SET AFIRE. ONE ARAB WAS SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. COMBINED POLICE AND MILITARY OPERATIONS TO APPREHEND THE ATTACKERS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS."

MEANWHILE, CONSIDERABLE TENSION WAS EVIDENT IN TEL AVIV, WHERE POLICE PATROLS SCOUTED FOR MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI.

THE ORGANIZATION WAS ACCUSED OF DISTRIBUTING AND POSTING HUNDREDS OF LEAFLETS DEMANDING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL JEWISH GOVERNMENT IN PALESTINE.

RP1045PED

JUN 11 1946

WITH JERUSALEM

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS INQUIRING INTO CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE EXILED GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM LEFT FRANCE TO RETURN TO THE MIDDLE-EAST, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HE ADDED, WAS AWARE OF BRITAIN'S DESIRE THE MUFTI SHOULD NOT RETURN TO THE MIDDLE-EAST.

THOUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS RECEIVED NO OFFIIIIIIIIIII

THOUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS RECEIVED NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE GRAND MUFTI'S REPORTED ARRIVAL AT DAMASCUS, THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED IT WAS SAFE TO ASSUME HE HAD ARRIVED AT THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

JK745AED

FOLO JERUSALEM

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DISCOUNTED TODAY REPORTS FROM CAIRO THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD TOLD KING FAROUK OF EGYPT IT WOULD NOT APPROVE THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

IT WAS EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, THAT BRITAIN WOULD COMMIT HERSELF ON THIS PROPOSAL BEFORE RECEIVING THE OFFICIAL VIEWS OF BOTH JEWS AND ARABS. THESE OPINIONS ARE EXPECTED IN ABOUT TEN DAYS.

JK750AED

PEIPING, JUNE 10-(AP)-AN AMERICAN ARMY CORPORAL WAS SHOT THROUGH THE LEG AS HIS U.S. TRANSPORT PLANE CIRCLED GOVERNMENT-HELD CHANGCHUN JUNE 8, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TONIGHT. THE PLANE, A PLAINLY-MARKED AMERICAN C-47, WAS PIERCED BY EIGHT BULLETS FROM GROUND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES. IT WAS ABLE TO RETURN TO MUKDEN TO LAND.

THE INCIDENT, OCCURRING ON THE SECOND DAY OF MANCHURIA'S CURRENT 15-DAY TRUCE, WAS EXPLAINED AS AN "ACCIDENT." THE TRANSPORT, CARRYING MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS TEAM FROM PEIPING TO CHANGCHUN, DESCENDED FOR A LANDING AT NOON. AT 1500 FEET, A BULLET HOLE APPEARED IN THE WING, AND CPL. P.SOLVA, ENGINEER, (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE) REPORTED HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE LEG.

SOLVA WAS RETURNED TO THE MARINE HOSPITAL IN PEIPING; HIS CONDITION WAS REPORTED NOT SERIOUS.

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF WHY ANYONE--GOVERNMENT OR COMMUNIST--WOULD FIRE AT A PLANE DURING THE TRUCE.

MM924PPST NM

HONGKONG, JUNE 10-(AP)-A SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT THE FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES WILL HAVE TO IMPORT 5,600,000 TONS OF RICE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARY TO MAINTAIN PER CAPITA SUPPLIES ON A PRE-WAR BASIS.

THE RICE DEFICIT FOR 1945-46 WAS SAID TO BE 3,200,000 TOMS BELOW THE PRE-WAR LEVEL, WHILE THE DEFICIT FOR 1946-47 WAS ESTIMATED AT 2,400,000 TONS.

SYDNEY, JUNE 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY, SPEAKING DU A VIEIIMURPHNGPOOOCATION IN CANBERR

SYDNEY, JUNE 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY, SPEAKING DURING A VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION IN CANBERRA, BECLAREE TODWY THAT "IT WILL REQUIRE FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD AND FJOM AUSTRALIA EVERY EFFORT TO SEE THAT PEACE IS PRESERVED." THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA THE EVENT WAS OBSERVED WITH A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

IN SYDNEY 400,000 PERSONS WATCHED 20,000 VETERANS OF WORLD WAR TWO MARCH THROUGH THE STREETS. SIMILAR PARADES WERE HELJ IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

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INDONESIAN (160)

BATAVIA, JAVA, JUNE 10-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE DUTCH SOURCES DISCOUNTED TODAY SUGGESTIONS OF MILITARY ACTION BY INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN TROOPS, DESPITE A WARNING BY INDONESIAN LEADERS THAT THEY WOULD "ANSWER WITH FORCE" IF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC WAS NOT RECOGNIZED.

A HIGHLY PLACED DUTCH SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ALTHOUGH CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS INDICATED THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE PREPARING MILITARILY FOR A POSSIBLE BREAKDOWN OF INDEPENDENCE NEGOTIATIONS, IT WAS MORE LIKELY THAT THE MOVES WERE AIMED AT GREATER INTERNAL UNITY AND LAW AND ORDER.

PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE UNRECOGNIZED REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED SATURDAY THE FORMATION OF A DEFENSE COUNCIL, AND SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM JOGJAKARTA THAT "OUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER." A SPOKESMAN FOR THE INDONESIAN INFORMATION DEPARTMENT SAID THAT CREATION OF THE COUNCIL WAS INTENDED TO "MOBILIZE ALL FORCES TO OBTAIN GREATEST POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT."

MEANWHILE, THE CENTRAL UNION OF BATAVIAN CHINESE SOCIETIES VOTED TO CLOSE ALL CHINESE SCHOOLS AND STORES AND CALLED FOR A GENERAL WORK STOPPAGE OF ALL CHINESE TOMORROW, AS A GESTURE OF MOURNING FOR CHINESE KILLED RECENTGY AT TANGERANG.

JK724AED

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FOLO BANGKOK

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 10-(AP)-A CLOSE [illegible] FERRARI, 21, SWISS GIRL WITH WHOM THE LATE KING ANANDA MAHIDOL [illegible] SIAM WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN LOVE, SAID TODAY THE FRIENDSHIP "WAS NOT A SERIOUS AFFAIR" AND THAT MARILENE "KNEW IT COULD NOT LAST."

MARILENE, DAUGHTER OF A LAUSANNE CLERGYMAN, IS BLACK HAIRED. SHE FREQUENTLY APPEARED WITH OTHER MALE ESCORTS DURING HER FRIENDSHIP WITH THE LATE KING.

SHE AND YOUNG ANANDA STUDIED LAW AT THE SAME UNIVERSITY AND FREQUENTLY WERE SEEN DRIVING TO CLASSES TOGETHER.

SW1119AED

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 10-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER SAID TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINE PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON HAS ASSURED HIM ARGENTINA IS TAKING VIGOROUS STEPS TO INCREASE ITS EXPORTS OF CEREALS AND FATS DURING JUNE AND JULY.

HOOVER, ON A SPECIAL FOOD SURVEY MISSION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DESCRIBED THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY AS THE CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS.

THE FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT PRAISED THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE FOR "FREE GIFTS OF ABOUT 400,000 TONS OF FOOD TO VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONS."

ED

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, JUNE 10-(AP)-A RESCUE PARTY OF THE U.S. ARMY PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT SEARCHED AN ALMOST INACCESSIBLE PEAK ON TABOGA ISLAND TODAY FOR MORE BODIES OF OCCUPANTS OF AN ARMY C54 TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH CRASHED IN A STORM YESTERDAY, KILLING 23 PERSONS.

FH122PED

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(ADVANCE)...MURRAY BAY, CANADA, JUNE 10-(AP)-LT. GEN. DANIEL I. SULTAN, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE U.S. ARMY, SAID TODAY UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING WOULD DO MUCH TO ELIMINATE COMPLAINTS OVER THE SO-CALLED OFFICER "CASTE SYSTEM" BY PERMITTING A CAREFUL SELECTION OF THE GROUP OF MEN "FROM WHICH EVENTUALLY ALL OUR OFFICERS WOULD COME."

"THE SO-CALLED 'CASTE SYSTEM' IS NOT REALLY ONE OF OFFICERS VERSUS ENLISTED MEN--IT IS ONE OF THE CAREFUL SELECTION OF THE RIGHT KIND OF MEN TO BE OFFICERS," SULTAN SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA DRUG STORES HERE.

SULTAN, WARTIME COMMANDER IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER, SAID THAT SO FAR AS OBTAINING THE MANPOWER NEEDED TO FULFILL WAR DEPARTMENT COMMITMENTS ABROAD WAS CONCERNED, "SELECTIVE SERVICE IS BOTH THE PRACTICAL AND TRULY DEMOCRATIC METHOD." BUT HE ADDED THAT UNIVERSAL TRAINING, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM UNIVERSAL SERVICE, "WOULD IMPRESS UPON EVERY YOUNG MAN THE FACT THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF CITIZENSHIP IN A FREE COUNTRY CARRIES SOME FUNDAMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS."

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL RECALLED THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT "HAS GIVEN ITS OFFICIAL SUPPORT TO PROPOSALS FOR UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING" OF YOUNG MEN WHO WOULD NOT BE [illegible] OF THE ARMY OR NAVY AND WOULD NOT BE USED IN PEACETIME TO [illegible] MILITARY FORCES OR TO BE SENT OVERSEAS.

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HE SAID THE SUBJECT "HAPPENS TO HAVE A BEARING ON ANOTHER LIVELY TOPIC OF THE LAST FEW MONTHS--THAT IS, THE SO-CALLED 'CASTE SYSTEM' AND THE ABUSE OF RANK BY SOME OFFICERS."

"IT HAS SEEMED TO ME," SULTAN SAID, "THAT UPON ANALYSIS THOSE CRITICISMS WERE DIRECTED NOT AGAINST THE AUTHORITY AND THE PRIVILEGES ACCORDED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, BUT UPON THE ABUSE OF AUTHORITY AND PRIVILEGE BY MEN WHO LACKED THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD OFFICER, AND USED THEIR RANK TO GRATIFY THEIR SELFISH AMBITIONS AND MINISTER TO THEIR CREATURE COMFORTS AT THE EXPENSE OR TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF THE MEN SERVING UNDER THEM."

SULTAN SAID THAT "IN SERVICE WITH OTHER MEN, IN TRAINING, IN EXERCISES, IN MANEUVERS, THE QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP CAN BE SPOTTED

30.24-3251

WITH ALMOST MATHEMATICAL CERTAINTY."

"WITH EVERY ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MAN SERVING A YEAR IN A MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAM," HE SAID, "WE COULD SELECT OUR OFFICER MATERIAL, BOTH PROFESSIONAL REGULARS AND RESERVES, ON A QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP TEST THAT IS NOW IMPOSSIBLE. HOW MUCH THAT WOULD MEAN TO THE MILITARY FORCES AND TO THE MILLIONS WHO MAKE UP THOSE FORCES IN TIME OF EMERGENCY SHOULD BE EVIDENT FROM THE MOST CASUAL READING OF THE CRITICISMS OF THE SO-CALLED CASTE SYSTEM. #

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER FERENC NAGY AND THREE OTHER CABINET MINISTERS OF HUNGARY ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW AT 3 P.M., EST, FOR IMPORTANT CONSULTATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, A HUNGARIAN LEGATION OFFICIAL SAID LATE TODAY.

THE CABINET MINISTERS ARE TO DISCUSS:

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1. HUNGARY'S PEACE AIMS.

2. THE RECOVERY OF "LOOTED PROPERTIES" WHICH HUNGARY CLAIMS THE GERMANS TOOK FROM THE COUNTRY.

3. REHABILITATION OF HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE WITH UNRRA AID.

THE LEGATION SAID THIS WOULD BE THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT A HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER HAD PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

WITH NAGY WILL BE FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN GYONGYOSI, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MATYAS RAKOSI AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE STEPHAN RIEZ.

THE HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS WILL REMAIN HERE UNTIL JUNE 18 AT BLAIR-LEE HOUSE AS OFFICIAL GUESTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. THEY LEFT PARIS TODAY ABOARD A TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER PLANE (TRANSWORLD).

GW55

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10-(AP)-TEMPORARY MEMBERS OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE WHO SERVED DURING THE WAR ARE NOT ENTITLED TO G.I.BILL BENEFITS, THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION RULED TODAY.

THE DECISION AFFECTS APPROXIMATELY 70,000 TEMPORARY RESERVISTS.

MEMBERS OF THE TEMPORARY RESERVE FOR THE MOST PART SERVED ON A PART-TIME BASIS WHILE CONTINUING TO WORK AT OTHER JOBS. THEY RECEIVED NO COMPENSATION, BUT WERE GIVEN AN ALLOWANCE FOR UNIFORMS.

LT939PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE NAVY MADE RETROACTIVE CHANGES TODAY IN ITS HONORABLE DISCHARGE QUALIFICATIONS, AFFECTING 15,000 MEN.

BECAUSE OF LOW PROFICIENCY MARKS THOSE MEN RECEIVED DISCHARGES "UNDER HONORABLE CONDITIONS" INSTEAD OF THE CUSTOMARY HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

THE FORMER REQUIREMENT FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE WAS A PROFICIENCY MARK OF 3.0 (75 PERCENT). NOW IT IS 2.75 (68.75 PERCENT).

NEW DISCHARGES WILL BE ISSUED ON REQUEST TO ALL PERSONS MADE ELIGIBLE FOR THEM.

LT938PES

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BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

(ADVANCE)..SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE LAST SHIPS FOR THE NAVY'S ATOM BOMB TESTS AT BIKINI ATOLL SAIL FROM HERE THIS WEEK WITH A WARNING FROM ANATOL J.SHNEIDEROV, JOHNS HOPKINS SEISMOLOGIST, THAT HE FEARS THERE MAY BE NO SURVIVORS TO REPORT THE EXPLOSION, AND THAT THE WORLD'S CLIMATE MAY BE CHANGED FOR DECADES.

THE SHIPS ARE THE PANAMINT, CARRYING CONGRESSIONAL, UNITED NATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC REPRESENTATIVES; THE BLUE RIDGE WITH MILITARY OBSERVERS; AND THE APPALACHIAN, WITH PRESS, RADIO AND MAGAZINE WRITERS. THEY ARE DUE IN BIKINI A DAY OR TWO BEFORE JULY 1, DATE SET FOR EXPLODING THE FIRST BOMB HIGH ABOVE THE TARGET SHIPS. THE SECOND BOMB IS SET FOR JULY 20, AND UNDER WATER, IN THE LAGOON.

THIS SECOND UNDERWATER BOMB IS THE CAUSE OF SHNEIDEROV'S WARNING. HE WRITES HIS PREDICTIONS IN SCIENCE, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS. HE CONCENTRATES ON THE WORST THAT MIGHT HAPPEN, BUT DOES NOT TELL ALL OF BOTH SIDES.

SHNEIDEROV COMPUTES THE FORCE NECESSARY TO CRACK THE EARTH'S OUTER SHELL, ABOUT 40 MILES DEEP, INTO TWO HALVES, THREE METERS APART. THE FORCE IS A FANTASTIC FIGURE, IN WORK UNITS (ERGS) WHERE ONE IS FOLLOWED BY 26 ZEROS. BUT HE SAYS THE FORCE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IS AN ALMOST EQUALLY FANTASTIC FIGURE, ONLY TWO ZEROS SHORTER. AND THE BOMB ON WHICH HE MAKES THIS ESTIMATE IS THE HIROSHIMA TYPE, WHICH IS, OFFICIALLY, SUPPOSED TO BE ONLY ABOUT HALF AS ENERGETIC AS THOSE TO BE USED AT BIKINI ATOLL.

HE DECLARES THAT THE NUCLEAR FISSION, OR ATOM BOMB, ENERGIES ARE APPROACHING THE CRITICAL FIGURE THAT WOULD CRACK THE EARTH'S OUTER SHELL IN TWO AND SAYS:

"FURTHER EXPERIMENTING WITH LARGE NUCLEAR FISSION BOMBS MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH GREAT PRECAUTIONS. THE AUTHOR IS AFRAID THAT THERE MAY BE NO SURVIVORS TO REPORT ON THE EXPERIMENT IF THE BOMB OF HIROHIMA-SIZE IS EXPLODED ON OR UNDER THE OCEAN SURFACE. AND IF

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THE PRECEDING MONTHS ARE BELOW THEIR NORMAL SEISMIC ACTIVITY.

"IF A RUPTURE IN THE OCEAN BED CAUSED BY THE TEST IS SUFFICIENTLY DEEP AND THEREFORE HOT, THE FLOW OF WATER INTO THE CRACK AND THE STEAM FORMED THEREIN WILL DEEPEN AND BROADEN THE RUPTURE. THE BULGE OF STEAM MAY PRODUCE A SEISMIC TIDAL WAVE WHICH MAY SWEEP AWAY ALL SHIPS — THE TARGETS AND NON-TARGETS.

"FURTHERMORE, IF THE NUCLEAR FISSION BOMB IN THE PLANNED EXPERIMENT IS LARGER THAN THAT RELEASED OVER HIROSHIMA, THE MUSHROOMS OF STEAM AND DUST FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA MAY SURPASS THAT OF KRAKATOA IN THE YEAR 1883, BY MANY TIMES, BOTH IN VOLUME OF ERUPTED MATTER AND IN THE HEIGHT TO WHICH IT IS ERUPTED.

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"THE CLIMATE OF THE EARTH MAY BE AFFECTED UNFAVORABLY FOR MANY DECADES IF THE QUANTITY OF DUST ERUPTED AS A RESULT OF THE EXPERIMENT IS SEVERAL TIMES THAT RESULTING FROM THE EXPLOSION OF KRAKATOA."

THE LATTER THREW UP BETWEEN TEN AND TWENTY CUBIC MILES OF POWDERED ROCK AND THE SUNLIGHT WAS COOLER, DUE TO DUST, FOR SEVERAL YEARS THEREAFTER.

OMITTED FROM DR.SHNEIDEROV'S CALCULATIONS IS A SIGNIFICANT FIGURE GIVEN BY DR.R.A.SAWYER, DIRECTOR OF THE TECHNICAL SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE BIKINI TESTS. HIS ASSOCIATES HAVE BEEN COMPUTING WHAT FRACTION OF THE ENERGY OF THE UNDERWATER ATOMIC BOMB WILL ACTUALLY BE TRANSMITTED INTO THE WATER. THE ESTIMATES RANGE FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. ONLY THAT FRACTION CAN TRANSMIT A BLOW TO THE SEA BOTTOM FOR PURPOSES OF STARTING EARTHQUAKES OR VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

USING THESE FIGURES, DR.SHNEIDEROV'S PREDICTIONS WOULD NEED FROM MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH ATOMIC BOMB ENERGY UP TO TEN TIMES AS MUCH TO CRACK THE EARTH'S CRUST.

SHNEIDEROV FIGURES THAT THE HIROSHIMA BOMB WAS ACTUALLY MORE ENERGETIC THAN THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE. BUT ATOMIC SCIENTISTS HAVE FIGURED THAT THE BOMBS ARE ONLY FROM ONE THOUSANDTH TO ONE TEN-THOUSANDTH AS ENERGETIC AS THE CALIFORNIA TREMOR.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS SCIENTIST, HOWEVER, TOUCHES VERY CLOSELY ONE OF THE REAL WORRIES. EVEN IF A BOMB DOES NOT CAUSE A QUAKE, IT STILL MAY BE SUFFICIENTLY POWERFUL TO ACT AS A TRIGGER TO SET OFF A QUAKE. AS SHNEIDEROV EXPLAINS, IF ONE OF THESE BOMBS HAPPENS TO BE ALMOST DIRECTLY ABOVE A FAULT WHERE THE BURIED ROCKS ALREADY ARE UNDER STRAIN, THE ENERGY MIGHT VERY WELL BE ENOUGH TO SHAKE THE CRACK OPEN DIRECTLY UNDERNEATH, AND THEN, PRESUNABLY, THE CRACK WOULD EXTEND BY NATURAL FORCES INTO A FULL-FLEDGED EARTHQUAKE.

THAT IS ONE REASON WHY SHNEIDEROV IN HIS DISASTER PREDICTION SAYS TROUBLE MAY BREAK LOOSE IF THE PRECEDING MONTHS AROUND BIKINI HAVE BEEN LOW IN QUAKE ACTIVITY. LOW MEANS A CHANCE FOR THE EARTH TO HAVE BUILT UP SOME STRONG STRAINS.

EARTHQUAKE TRIGGERS ARE HOWEVER VERY SKETCHY AND THEORETICAL. NOBODY REALLY KNOWS MUCH ABOUT THEM. IT IS A FACT THAT TYPHOONS AND HURRICANES AT SEA ACT AS HUGE TRIGGERS. THEY CAUSE THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN TO VIBRATE SO STRONGLY THAT AT ST.LOUIS, FATHER JAMES MACELWANE RECORDS THE DISTANT FORCE ON HIS SEISMOGRAPHS. YET THESE GREAT DISTURBANCES, THAT PROBABLY CONTAIN FAR MORE ENERGY THAN AN ATOMIC BOMB, DO NOT SEEM TO TRIGGER OFF EARTHQUAKES.

THE FIRST BOMB, IN NEW MEXICO, PUSHED THE SOLID EARTH DOWN SIX FEET IN A SHALLOW SAUCER NEARLY HALF A MILE IN DIAMETER. IT ACTUALLY SET UP ITS OWN EARTHQUAKE. BUT THIS QUAKE WAS MILD, DID NOT EXTEND FAR, AND FAILED TO ACT AS A TRIGGER.

Republicans In Rome Demand King's Ouster

JUN 13 1946

100,000 March On Viminale Palace In Capital; Cabinet Unable To Find Solution

J. McKnight

Rome, *Wednesday*, June 12 (AP)—The blazing gun and bomb battle in Naples died to an occasional exchange of gunfire today as the casuauty toll rose to at least seven persons dead and 50 wounded in yesterday's clash among monarchist demonstrators, troops and opposing police factions.

A similar demonstration of violence was averted in Rome when almost 100,000 angry pro-republicans who marched on Viminale Palace demanding Cabinet action to force King Umberto II into exile, dispersed NIGHT.

Giuseppe Romita, Socialist Minister of the Interior, who inspired the march on Viminale Palace, cautioned the republican sympathizers against bloodshed and warned them not to attack a smaller group of monarchist sympathizers who cheered Umberto before the near-by Quirinale Palace.

Fifth Session Held

Meanwhile, Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Cabinet held its fifth session in 24 hours today, but ended the meeting without agreement on whether Italy now is actually a republic and without finding a solution to Umberto's refusal to leave the country.

With Naples municipal officials still clearing away the traces of yesterday's heavy rioting, a new worry beset them—a pro-republic demonstration scheduled for 4 P.M. today.

Some of yesterday's casualties in Naples were victims of a clash between the monarchy-supporting *Carabinieri* and a group of mobile police who sympathized with the republicans.

Automatic Weapons Used

A pitched battle raged for hours in Naples' *Via Medina*, with both police and monarchists using automatic weapons and motor transport.

The surging crowd of from 10,000 to 20,000 laid siege to Communist headquarters, adjacent to the police building, and hurled Molotov cocktails — bottled gasoline with flaming wicks — at the six-story building in a determined effort to destroy it.

Smaller battles broke out in several other sections of the city.

Two bombs were thrown into the crowd from the Communist building an eyewitness account said, "and all hell broke loose." The Communists, barricaded in their building, were returning fire from other buildings in blockaded *Via Medina*, and late tonight the fighting still was in progress.

Umberto Confers

The demonstration in Rome was called to express impatience with the Government for failing to proclaim the republic on this day set aside as a holiday to celebrate it.

King Umberto, meanwhile, sat tight in the royal palace, conferring with his counselors and insisting that the result of the plebiscite was "indefinite."

The Naples riot—second major outburst and mose serious since the plebiscite which rejected the House of Savoy—began when monarchist demonstrators stoned the Communist building and hurled missiles at police and troops.

The fighting mushroomed into full-scale battle two hours later when the mob began its attempts to burn the building. Firing became almost continuous.

Crowd Captures Cars

An Associated Press photographer in Naples said that when the crowd was cleared to some extent from the streets, they took to the buildings and continued "firing all around us." The photographer was in the basement of the police building, used for headquarters by United States military police, and said the building was "under heavy fire."

When the fighting began, the crowd temporarily captured four armored cars from the police and troops, who recovered them only when reinforcements were brought up. Several police were injured in the battle. Streetcars and trucks hailed by the crowd effectively blocked off *Via Madina* during the fighting.

The cheers of the huge Roman crewd brought Premier de Gasperi and his ministers out for several appearances on the balcony.

Two Decrees Suggested

The Cabinet was reported reliably to have presented two possible solutions to the adamant monarch:

A decree naming de Gasperi—on the authority of the Cabinet and without reference to royal powers—as provisional president of the republic.

A decree which, if signed by the King, would make de Gasperi interim chief of state for a six-day period until June 18, the date set for the Supreme Court of Cassation's ruling on alleged election frauds—the missing factor which induced Umberto's attitude.

The crowd, bearing belligerent banners and shouting imprecations against the monarchy, had surged to the Viminale Palace from a mass meeting in *Piazza del Popolo*, where they were exhorted to action by Romita.

Umberto's Position

Late last night royalist spokesmen quoted Umberto as having told de Gasperi, with whom he conferred twice today, that he would "do anything fo rthe pacification of the people" but that he must "make his own decisions about yielding the throne."

Because the Supreme Court of Cassation, which yesterday announced a 2,000,000-vote margin for the republic in last week's plebiscite, has yet to rule on claims or irregularities and to count returns from 50-odd scattered precincts, royalists insist the decision is not final.

Romita Cautions Crowd

As the huge crowd arrived before Vimale Palace, the flag of the new republic—red, white and green bars without the shield of the House of Savoy—was raised above the building for the first time, and a tremendous cheer burst from the demonstrators. Today had been designated as a holiday to celebrate the birth of the still unproclaimed republic.

Romita admonished the crowd not to march on the royal palace, where Umberto was conferring with his councillors. He shouted that "we will march there together to the tune of *La Marseillaise* another time."

"If we of the Government should feel weak, we should have recourse to you," Romita told the crowd.

Heavy concentrations of helmeted soldiers and police, armed with submachine guns and supported by tanks, guarded the royal palace. A throng of monarchists, estimated at about 2,000, was gathered there and in a truculent mood. They

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shouted for the King and booed passing truckloads of police.

Romita asserted the results announced by the Supreme Court yesterday were "decisive and definite."

Power Seizure Urged

Meanwhile, other Left-Wing leaders demanded that de Gasperi seize the power of provisional president and force Umberto to carry out his announced plan to go into exile. Moderates and rightists held out for a compromise to which the King might agree.

The Left Wing was further incensed by a proposal of the King's counselors for a "civil regency" which would rule until the final verdict on the plebiscite, expected June 18.

Romita's arrival at *Piazza del Popolo* touched off noisy cheers, and the crowd applauded when he appealed for the "collaboration of the monarchists to aid in saving Italy."

"I had hoped to speak to you in the name of the Italian republican Government," Romita said, "but I can speak to you only in the name of the Italian republicans. In a few hours or a few days I will be able to address you in the name of the Government."

"March To Viminale"

"March to the Viminale," Romita shouted into the microphone. "The Cabinet is merely discussing instead of acting."

As he spoke, the eight streets leading to the square were guarded by police armed with submachine guns, rifles and clubs. Three times an Italian bomber flew over the square.

Romita's words had immediate effect on the 100,000 Socialists, Communists and other prorepublicans. Among them were a sprinkling of anarchists, a few sailors and a few members of the clergy. In the crowd were signs bearing such legends as "Honest Monarchists: Unite With Us," and "Monarchists, Bow Down Before the Sovereign—the People, Who are Passing Before You."

RIOTING IS WORST OF WEEK

JUN 12 1946

Soldiers Fail to Rout Monarchist Throng—100,000 Republicans March Quietly in Rome.

By J. WALTER GREEN.

Naples, June 11 (A. P.).—A raging mob of Monarchists using Molotov cocktails began attempts tonight to burn down the six-story Communist headquarters building after two hours of large-scale fighting with police.

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Two or more persons were known to have been killed in the fighting by the time the mob began throwing bottles of gasoline fitted with flaming wicks. Some reports placed the dead at four.

I am watching the fight—the most serious Naples has yet seen in this week of monarchist-Republican tension—from the second-story window of Police Headquarters, which adjoins the Communist party headquarters.

In the intermittent fire from police and troops, most of which is directed over the heads of the stubborn crowd, I have seen fifteen or twenty persons hit and carried off, leaving bloody marks in the street.

There were probably 10,000 people in the crowd when the fighting started. It is smaller now (9:15 P. M. Naples time). The women and children have gone home, but the men refuse to quit. They appear determined to burn that building regardless of the police and the troops.

To get out of the possible line of fire I had to lie on the floor, along with the American Military Police in the room with me. The M. P.'s are heavily armed, but have orders not to fire unless this building is attacked.

The American soldiers have not fired a shot yet, although on one occasion they had to go out into the street to break up a crowd that was trying to burn a United States Army jeep.

The streets have emptied rapidly in the past few minutes, but firing is going on in all the buildings around this one.

Turn Guns on Crowd.

Rome, June 11 (A. P.).—A huge monarchist demonstration in Naples flared tonight into large-scale rioting in which policemen and troops turned rifles and automatic weapons on the crowd.

The firing in Naples began when the monarchist crowd attempted to storm Communist headquarters next door to police headquarters.

Naples policemen and troops in full war kit and nearly all armed with automatic weapons used four armored cars against the crowd, but the stubborn demonstrators blocked the wheels of the armored vehicles and stopped them. It was with difficulty that re-inforcements of troops, arriving in vehicles with sirens wailing, recaptured the armored cars.

The firing began when the crowd, after stoning Communist headquarters, turned to a pile of empty artillery shells placed as a decoration and started throwing them at police. Associated Press photographer J. Walter Green was slightly injured when one of the shells grazed his head.

There were several smaller riots elsewhere in Naples, a monarchist stronghold. At one end of Via Medina the crowd stopped two street cars and immobilized them by jerking out their electrical wiring.

In Rome a crowd of 100,000 bearing Communist, Anarchist and Socialist banners among the Republican tricolors marched on the Viminale Palace where the government was sitting and voiced their discontent at the Cabinet's delay in proclaiming an end to the monarchy.

Although the eight streets leading to the Piazza del Popolo were guarded by policemen armed with submachine guns, rifles and short black clubs, the Republican demonstration was marred by no incidents.

A great cheer arose when the Republican flag—red, white and green perpendicular bars without the shield of the House of Savoy—was raised over the Viminale Palace for the first time.

They began their march at the command of Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior, who, during a Republican rally in Piazza del Popolo, cried:

"The cabinet is merely discussing instead of acting . . . march to to the Viminale . . . and incite the government."

Romita enjoined the crowd, however, not to march on the Royal Palace where King Humbert II was conferring with his counselors, still refusing to give up the throne and leave the country.

"We will march there together to the tune of the Marseillaise another time," he shoutet.

Troops Guard Palace.

Heavy cordons of helmeted soldiers, tanks and police armed with sub-machine guns were thrown about the Royal Palace.

Twice the harassed Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, chased back and forth between the Quirinale Palace, where the King sat, and the Viminale Palace, where his Cabinet sat, in an effort to cut the knot.

Delegates of the six political parties which backed the republic in last week's plebiscite urged him to meet the King's refusal by declaring himself provisional president.

Randolfo Pacciardi, head of the Republican party and spokesman for the group, simultaneously called upon the Allies to clarify their position in the political impasse created by Humbert's view that the Supreme Court's announcement yesterday of the republic's victory in the plebiscite was "indefinite."

Pacciardi said in an interview that the attitude of United States Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief Allied commissioner, who spent forty minutes with the King last night, was not clear.

However, there was little indication that Stone would abandon the Allies' position that the question was one for the Italians to settle by themselves.

Pacciardi said that, should Humbert refuse to leave the country in the event of de Gasperi's assumption of power, "he should be arrested."

The six parties represented in the delegation were—from left to right—the Communists, Socialists, Actionists, Pacciardi's own Republicans, the Republican Concentration and de Gasperi's Christian Democrats.

De Gasperi's Cabinet, at a meeting which lasted far into the night, proclaimed today a national holiday marking the birth of the republic and promised the country's republicans that their announced victory would not be snatched away from them. But Monarchist spokesmen, alleging election irregularities, declared that Humbert would not leave Italy for Portugal until his defeat was officially and finally established by the Supreme Court.

Observers pointed out that the explosive characteristics of the situation were heightened by the geographic division of political opinion, with the industrial north almost solidly republican and the agricultural south overwhelmingly monarchist.

ROYALIST MOB IN NAPLES

JUN 12 1946

Tosses Molotov Cocktails Into Building—Troops and Police Use Guns.

Every once in a while they quiet down. Then somebody blows a bugle. I don't know what the call is. Then they get up and start again.

Someone in Communist headquarters just threw two bombs down into the crowd, and all hell broke loose.

ATTLEE EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY

JUN 12 1946

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 11. — (AP) Prime Minister Attlee told the annual Labor party conference today that Britain's foreign policy was founded on the Socialist concept that "we must base peace on economic prosperity and social justice."

NIGHT

"We seek to promote world peace by collective security," he declared. "We support democracy and freedom everywhere x x x.

"I reaffirm my faith in democratic socialism—social democracy—which can set us free from the tyranny of economic power and preserve us, too, from the dangers of the absolute power of the state."

The prime minister spoke emotionally as he described the Labor party's first 10 months in office.

Attlee's promise that "we are resolved to carry out the distinctive side of Socialist policy—the policy of nationalization," was followed by Food and Power Minister Emanuel Shinwell's warning that government ownership of basic industries must come after "careful and well thought out preparation."

He said the nationalization of coal mines, first industry on the government ownership program, was the crucial test of the government's socialization plans.

"If it should fail," Shinwell continued, "we cannot hope to promote schemes of nationalization. This experiment must succeed, and I believe it will."

British Customs Say Gang Is Smuggling From U. S.

2 Queen Mary Seamen Convicted, Believed Underlings

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 11 (AP).—A British customs official said today that an international gang of smugglers is using seamen as carriers to bring goods into England from New York without payment of customs duties.

E. S. Allen, an official of the Customs nad Excise Department, testifying [illegible] two seamen of the Queen Mary, said an investigation convinced his office that an organization with operatives in both New York and Great Britain is behind the present wave of smuggling.

NIGHT

One seaman was convicted of attempting to smuggle in 234 pairs of hose, 707 lipsticks and 292 fountain pens, and the other was convicted of attempting to evade customs duties on 540 ear rings.

Allen did not elaborate on his reference to the smuggling gang except to say that these articles "would be unobtainable in America in such quantities except through the payment of exorbitant prices in the black market."

SPAIN IS SNUBBED ON HEALTH PARLEY

JUN 12 1946

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) The United Nations Economic and Social council today expressed its disapproval of Franco Spain by leaving the Spanish government off a list of nations invited to attend the World Health conference here June 19.

NIGHT

The [illegible] was made more pointed by the fact that seven countries, which formerly were enemies to members of the United Nations, were invited to attend. The former enemy countries were Italy, Austria, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland and Siam.

The council itself did not vote directly on the question of omitting Spain but it approved the countries recommended by a committee, which had voted to exclude Germany, Japan and Spain from the conference.

Other non-members of the United Nations invited included Afghanistan, Albania, Eire, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen.

The Security council will meet Thursday morning to act on recommendations of a special sub-committee that the council ask the General Assembly to call for a worldwide break of diplomatic relations with Spain unless the Franco regime is "withdrawn" by September.

Gouin Resigns, Bidault Backed To Head France

M.R.P. Proposes Its Foreign Minister as Communists Fail to Reveal Strategy

JUN 12 1946

By The Associated Press

PARIS, June 11.—Provisional President of France Felix Gouin and his Cabinet tendered their resignations today, as the new Constituent Assembly met for the first time, in a constitutional step to pave the way for formation of a new government.

Gouin, a Socialist, said in a letter to Communist Deputy Marcel Cachin, seventy-six, who because he was the oldest legislator presided over the Assembly's first session: "The resigning government will assure, according to custom, the handling of current affairs."

DAY

Gouin had succeeded General Charles de Gaulle in the Presidency several months ago after the general resigned.

Deputies of the centrist Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.) proposed to offer Foreign Minister Georges Bidault for the Presidency. The M. R. P. became the most numerous party in the Constituent Assembly in the recent election.

The French news agency said the decision of the M. R. P. to offer Bidault for the Presidency was reached at a special executive meeting last night. The committee's decision followed the action of the Socialist party in announcing it would not put forward a candidate to succeed Gouin, and would participate to only a limited degree in formation of a new government.

The Communists have not yet announced their strategy, on which the success or failure of attempts to form a three-party coalition government appeared to hinge.

It is expected that the Assembly

will vote Saturday on the Presidency. Meanwhile it was announced that the referendum on the new constitution to be drafted by the Assembly will be held in September, with Parliamentary elections in October.

Meanwhile, De Gaulle turned down officially today a government invitation to participate in ceremonies commemorating his June 18, 1940, resistance appeal from London.

De Gaulle replied, in an exchange of letters with Gouin, that he would go next Tuesday to Mont Valerian, in a Paris suburb, to illuminate a flame in honor of France's World War II dead. His reply explained: "It seems to me preferable that I do not take part personally in the public manifestations of the state."

Gouin's invitation had said: "The manifestation will not have full meaning unless you take part personally with the incomparable prestige that is attached to your name."

JUN 12 19

FRENCH ASSEMBLY HAS BRIEF SESSION

B. WILSON

PARIS, June 11—(AP) The new French constituent assembly met in a brief inaugural session today and received the resignation of Socialist Felix Gouin's government with no clear indication when or how the new government would be formed.

NIGHT

The tactful Communists—whose oldest member, Deputy Marcel Cachin, 71, addressed the new legislature—held the key to the new government.

So far, only one candidate for the presidency has emerged—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of the Popular Republican Movement party (MRP).

While the Socialists have insisted they do not wish to direct the government again, the Communists have not yet committed themselves.

Provisional President Gouin's letter of resignation to the assembly said that "the resigning government will assure, according to custom, the handling of current affairs."

Earlier in the day, the MRP announced a program calling for limited wage increases, measures to lower consumer goods prices, stern prosecution of black market operators and the quick drafting of a new constitution. The program provided a basis for inter-party negotiations.

SEVEN GI'S TELL OF CRUELTIES AT LICHFIELD CAMP

JUN 12 1946

D. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 11. — (AP) Seven soldier witnesses broke their silence strike today and testified against Lt. Leonard W. Ennis, whom several accused of kicking and striking prisoners in the U. S. Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

"I've seen Ennis take a prisoner inside and come out after a while rolling [illegible] with what appeared [illegible] stains on his arms and jackets," said Robert E. Cox, Omaha, Neb., one of 19 witnesses who for 11 days refused to testify in protest against their treatment by the Army.

NIGHT

Boasted of Toughness

Cox said Ennis, a resident of Peekskill, N. Y., told prisoners "he was running the prison and he was a tough man and if anyone thought he could whip him, he should step up."

"Ennis told us, 'I'm prison officer here, and it's rough, but it's going to be rougher,'" testified A. D. Baker of Harlan, Ky. He asserted that Ennis "kicked me in the seat of my pants" when he could not double time fast enough because of a shrapnel wound.

Albert Beach, Fall River, Mass., identified Ennis as a "bull-necked lieutenant" who tried to knee him in the groin for averting his eyes while standing in a formation.

Pvt. Joseph J. DeFelice, Brooklyn, said he complained because he wasn't allowed enough time to eat and was forced to eat three meals at one sitting. Then he was dosed with castor oil, he asserted.

Defense Trips Witnesses

Defense lawyers tripped several of the witnesses—all of them now prisoners in the guardhouse on various charges—on conflicting statements in their testimony today or with their testimony in previous trials in the Lichfield case.

DeFelice twice admitted "I was lying" when confronted with conflicting testimony. Baker admitted a prosecution attorney had given him a record of his previous testimony to study before taking the stand.

Another witness, Mike Koblinsky, Saginaw, Mich., said Ennis asked prisoners where they had been wounded and then poked their wounds with a billy club.

Six former officers at Lichfield testified in the defense of Lt. Granville Cubage, Oklahoma City, that they saw no evidence that prisoners were physically abused.

Both Cubage and Ennis are accused of authorizing cruel punishment.

Says Officer Hit G. I.'s Wounds

JUN 12 1946

Lichfield Witness Accuses Peekskill Man of Poking Americans With Club.

D. DOANE

Bad Nauheim, June 11 (A. P.).—A former Lichfield guardhouse prisoner testified today that he saw Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., repeatedly ask prisoners where they had been wounded and then "poke" their wounds with his billy club.

DAY

This happened "ten or twelve times that I saw," said the witness, Mike Koblinsky of Saginaw, Mich., who still is serving a court martial sentence. Ennis is one of two officers now on trial on charges of cruelty to inmates of the United States Army guardhouse in Lichfield, England, during the last year of the war.

In the trial of Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, the attempts of counsel to ascertain Cubage's official responsibility over discipline of prisoners ran into frequent refusals of a witness to answer questions which he said "might tend to incriminate" him.

The witness was Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Akron, Ohio, who, although he is awaiting trial on the same charges, told the court-martial he had not yet been provided with defense counsel.

Robertson said Cubage "was performing some of the duties of a prison officer" but he did not know if that was his official title during the time the prosecution charges he was responsible for mistreating prisoners.

The prosecution cited Robertson's testimony in a previous trial at which he identified Cubage as prison officer and said "when he needed help in training and discipline of prisoners, Lieut. Ennis was called in."

Cubage's counsel earlier said that he intended to show that the stories about brutality at Lichfield "have apparently been exaggerated."

Lieut.-Col. William Parker of Easthampton, Mass., told the court that his client had authorized nothing "outside the scope of Army regulations."

"Severe treatment, yes," Parker said in opening the defense for Cubage yesterday, "but always within the Army regulations. Our evidence will show that these alleged incidents of mistreatment have apparently been exaggerated."

ADD

Seyss-Inquart Defends Self

Nuernberg, Germany, June 11 (AP)—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Hitler's Reichscommissioner for the Netherlands, admitted today he participated in a decision to shoot Dutch hostages in reprisal for sabotage, but said the hostages were chosen from the ranks of men already sentenced to death.

NIGHT

A French prosecutor, Delphin Debenest, introduced an affidavit from German Gen. Friedrich Christiansen—obtained during the war-crimes trial at Arnhem—which said:

"Seyss-Inquart said five hostages would be shot (in reprisal for sabotage). I did not select them. I had to carry out the measure as a Wehrmacht commander."

The prosecution also produced before the international military tribunal a statement by the head of the Nazi police in Holland that "Seyss-Inquart ordered me to take measures of reprisals by executing 200 prisoners to intimidate the population."

"So what?" Seyss - Inquart snapped. "We were concerned here with shooting Dutchmen who already were condemned to death for acts of sabotage. I did state we must act harshly. These men would have been executed anyway."

NOD

NAZI RULER SAYS HE SAVED HOLLAND

DAY

Nuernberg, June 11 (A. P.).—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Nazi High Commissioner for the Netherlands, told the International Tribunal today that Holland "would have disappeared under the water in a few weeks" if he personally had not refused to obey orders calling for a big scale demolition of dikes. Adolf Hitler's deputy, Martin Bormann, ordered demolition of such magnitude that Holland would not have survived as a nation, Seyss-Inquart testified, but "I did not do it."

Referring to the many Nazi-destroyed dikes, the defendant testified that on April 30, 1945, "Gen. Eisenhower's deputy (Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith) sent word that what had been flooded to that date could be rectified, but that any further flooding could not be tolerated."

TWO U.S. WAR MOVIES ARE BANNED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, June 11.—(AP) Two American war-time movies—"Destination Tokyo" and "Thirty Seconds over Tokyo"—have been withdrawn from Berlin cinemas by U. S. film control officers because of press criticism which called the pictures dangerous because they "glorified militarism."

Officers, while yielding to this criticism, nevertheless contended that the Germans missed the point of both pictures, which they said was to show that "soldiers are not heroes, but human beings who experience both fear and suffering."

One Berlin critic had complained: "Another war picture!! It becomes increasingly difficult to find new explanations why Allied war pictures are different from ours."

Another critic in the American-licensed tagesepiegel called the pictures dangerous to German youth because they showed "such a frightful, gay war which only inspires youthful Germans to juvenile dreams of becoming pilots and submarine captains."

Zone Goods-Trading Conference Scheduled

Berlin, June 11 (AP)—German economic officials of the American and Russian occupation zones will meet here Thursday and Friday to discuss what raw materials and other products can be traded between the areas, it was announced today.

The German food ministers of the American and British zones will meet in Hamburg at the same time to discuss common food problems.

Mihailovic Vows Innocence, Says He Lured Quislings

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BELGRADE, June 11—(AP) Gen. Draja Mihailovic admitted today that he had contact with the Germans and with the Yugoslav puppet government in 1941, but insisted he was trying to lure Quislings to join his forces.

The Chetnik leader said "I do not feel guilty" when asked how he would plead to charges of treason and collaboration, and later complained that the court had deprived him of much of his defense material.

NIGHT

The stern, bushy-bearded guerilla leader testified that in 1941 he led an attack on a unit of Marshal Tito's partisans, but he declared he attacked because "here was a group unknown to me and it began to plunder."

Mihailovic said he defended Quisling gendarmes in clashes with Tito's partisans because "I was preparing them to come over to me." He testified his relations with Milan Nedic, puppet premier who committed suicide while awaiting trial, were maintained in an effort to lure Quisling troops into the forest to fight the Germans, "as you did later."

Mihailovic, obviously tiring under the continued hammering of the prosecution, was denied a continuance of his case for further study of his defense, following a long day of intensive questioning by the public prosecutor and the president of the three-man court.

Three civilian attorneys made up his defense staff, but during the proceeding rarely were permitted to put in a word. At one point one of the attorneys, Dragich Joksimovic, asked for a delay, after Mihailovic said he had received the charges against him only a week ago. The president brought the attorney up sharply.

"The indictment was given you June 4," the president snapped. "The accused received it June 2. Accordingly you had sufficient time. The trial will last long enough so you will have time to prepare your final speech."

At another point, Mihailovic turned to the court and said:

"There is very much material for my defense which is not available to me."

"Where is it?" the court asked.

"You took it," the defendant replied.

Throughout the questioning the defendant maintained calm, although frequently he complained of failing memory and his weakened physical condition. Once the presiding judge ordered a chair for the defendant, who had been standing before a microphone. Later the court president interrupted the proceedings and asked:

"Are you tired? If you are tired, just say so."

Mihailovic said he was fatigued. The president promptly recessed the session a half hour.

Later the prosecution asked Mihailovic if he knew his commanders in Dalmatia collaborated with the enemy. He replied:

"I realized it and wanted to change the situation. I knew it was terrible for our government and the Allies. I did not inform the emigre government (King Peter's exiled London government) but the British liaison officer had a special code and did so. I got no answer."

The prosecution produced a document showing Mihailovic permitted one of his units to legalize itself with the Germans in 1941, a move which would permit it to perform police duties. Mihailovic identified the document as "my handwriting and my order." He denied, however, any general order for legalization.

Mihailovic testified that after the Soviet Union entered the war he discussed mutual problems with Tito's partisans and they agreed not to attack one another.

He said a British liaison captain named Hudson later brought a message from Cairo which said the Middle East command considered that Mihailovic's men should "fight for Yugoslavia and not for the Communist cause or Soviet Russia."

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Chetnik Leader Admits He Met With Nazis

W. KING

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, June 11 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic admitted at the trial for his life today that he met the Germans in "the second half of November" of 1941 and declared that the meeting followed a German attack against him "with five divisions."

The Chetnik leader, on trial by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav regime for alleged treason and collaboration with the enemy, said that at one time he could not do anything with "many of the troops who recognized my command."

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He opened his defense with the statement that "I don't feel guilty."

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"Started With 26 Men"

Mihailovic, obviously tiring during a long series of questions about government charges of collaboration against individual Chetnik leaders, told the court:

"I started with 26 men. There were masses of armed men—officers who had troops. I couldn't do anything with them. But I was glad they recognized me. When I went to Montenegro [where the court charges Chetnik commanders were collaborating with the Italian occupation forces] I didn't like the situation, but I couldn't change it."

Sticks To Those Words

The court president tried to get the underground warrior to answer yes or no to a question of guilt, but he merely repeated: "I don't feel guilty."

Opening the case yesterday, the Yugoslav Government of Marshal Tito charged that an American officer took part in conferences between Mihailovic and a German commander in 1944 and that a British officer told Mihailovic a year earlier to "liquidate the Communists" in Yugoslavia.

Tito's regime has refused to allow Americans or Britons to testify for Mihailovic.

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"The First Insurgent"

There was a tone of rebuke in the defendant's voice when he said, in answer to a question:

"The charge was handed to me only a week ago and has many points in it"——

"You must answer briefly," the court president broke in.

Mihailovic himself interrupted a moment later in the midst of a long question to say irrelevantly:

"I was the first insurgent in Europe."

On The Chetniks

When the court tried to confine him to the question of whether he organized the Chenicks—underground guerrillas—Mihailovic insisted that he organized an army to fight the German occupiers.

"The name came from the people and not from me," he said. "The army grew out of nothing."

With a quiet "yes," he admitted reaching an agreement with Marshall Tito's Partisans early in 1941 not to attack each other.

"After Soviet Russia entered the war (June, 1941) we discussed problems for a few days," Mihailovic said.

Had Pact With Partisans

Question—What kind of conversations?

Answer—Concerning helping each other, but I thought the Partisans wanted to go too fast.

Q.—Did you come to an early agreement with the Partisans that you would not attack each other?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have a pact with the Partisans?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it October 26, 1941?

A.—I am not sure, but it was along there. It was a known fact.

Visitors After The Pact

Q.—Did you have any visitors after the pact?

Mihailovic answered that liaison officers from the Middle East arrived.

Q.—Did they bring a message?

A.—Yes, from Ilic (former Minister of War in the prewar Yugoslav Government).

Q.—What was the message?

A.—It was very brief.

Mihailovic then said a British liaison captain named Hudson also brought a message from Cairo, British Middle East headquarters.

"Fight For Yugoslavia"

"The message from the Middle East Command considered they [the Chetniks] should fight for Yugoslavia and not for the Communist cause or Soviet Russia," Mihailovic testified.

Continuing questions about the pact with the Partisans, the court president asked:

"Did you plan to fight the occupier?"

A.—Of course I did. That was why I was preparing. . . . At the moment, I did not think it was possible to fight.

Denies Ill Treatment

When the president faced Mihailovic with a record of his interrogation since his arrest, the General said:

"I can't remember giving my evidence."

Q.—Were you ill treated?

A.—Not at all, but my physical condition is so bad. . . . I refused the help of an American lawyer. I did not want defense from abroad. . . . I was very well treated. That is on the record.

The court ordered a chair for Mihailovic, who until then had been standing before a microphone at a small lectern facing the three-man court.

Some Uncertainties

The defendant sprinkled his testimony with the phrases "I can't remember," and "I'm not sure" and "It is very hard for me to remember."

He spoke strongly and clearly, however, and insisted on his own phrasing of answers. Asked whether he led an attack against a Partisan unit in 1941, he answered:

"Yes, I did."

Q.—Why did you attack?

A.—I could not consider them my allies. I tried to save villages from plunder. Here was a group unknown to me and it began to plunder. I attacked one other company earlier before it joined me, because it plundered.

Relations With Nedic

Mihailovic admitted sending officers to Gen. Milan Nedic, the quisling Premier of Serbia who committed suicide in jail after the German collapse, but he denied any agreement was reached.

"You can't call it a delegation," Mihailovic testified; "it was just two people who were sent to see what Nedic wanted."

Mihailovic denied he had received liaison officers from Nedic and added cryptically:

"I know that's in the record."

Attorneys And Judge Clash

Two civil attorneys defending the General had one sharp encounter after another with the court president, who tried to make Mihailovic say whether his force or the partisans was the first to fight the Germans.

"I was the first to begin fighting the Germans," Mihailovic said, then later added that the partisans were the first to begin attacking cities.

When a defense attorney shouted: "I don't put in the record something the accused did not say," the court, the prosecution and the defense all started talking at once.

Other Defendants Absent

The court president shouted: "You are not conducting the trial. I am."

None of the other defendants appeared in the court during Mihailovic's hearing.

It took the court nine hours to read the 50,000-word indictment against Mihailovic and 23 codefendants yesterday.

The indictment asserted the Mihailovic said in pretrial questioning that "I met the Germans in the second half of November, 1941."

Mihailovic Quoted

The indictment further quoted him as saying that in 1941 "the Germans launched an offensive against Uzico and Cacak. Marshal Tito telephoned me and that was our last talk. The Marshal asked me what I was going to do in this offensive and then he explained that he was going to accept battle against the Germans. I answered him that I could not take frontal battle and that I had to return with my detachments to their terrain."

By this it apparently was meant that Mihailovic decided to withdraw to his hiding place in the mountains. (ADD)

Mihailovic Called Bitter Nazi Foe

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New York, June 11 (AP)—Col. Robert H. McDowell, chief of a United States mission to Gen. Draja Mihailovic in 1944 and named in the Yugoslav Government's indictment of Mihailovic as meeting with the Chetnik chief and a German officer, said today Mihailovic was "a bitter anti-Nazi."

In a statement issued through the Committee for a Fair Trial for Draja Mihailovic, Colonel McDowell said he had "seen and heard of absolutely no evidence serving to connect General Mihailovic personally, or officers under his direct command, with any form of collaboration with the Germans."

"Many Such Contacts"

McDowell said that in 1944 German officials contacted him "for the purpose of discussing the surrender of German forces," adding:

"As is now well known, there were many such German contacts during the last months of German resistance, and they had little significance due to the Nazi unwillingness to realize that the Allies were serious in their demands for unconditional surrender."

McDowell said that as a result of the German request he and Mihailovic had two meetings with a certain Herr Starker, a German Foreign Office employé.

No Private Dealings

"There could have been no opportunity for the General (Mihailovic) to have had private meetings with Starker," McDowell said. "During the period covered by these meetings the Yugoslav Communist efforts to capture Mihailovic were so constant and severe that it must have been evident to the Germans that the General was in no position to aid them or to accept aid from them."

That incident, McDowell said, "is simply an example of the effort made today to destroy the reputation of General Mihailovic by the distortion of facts."

Attended Staff Parleys

The statement, which the committee said had been approved by the War and State departments, explained that McDowell, formerly a professor of modern Balkan history at the University of Michigan, was sent on a mission to Mihailovic from August to November 1, 1944.

Tito Gets Soviet Aid Pledge For His Army

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Belgrade, June 11 (AP)—Premier Marshal Tito's return from Moscow today pushed the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic off the front pages of Belgrade newspapers, which announced that Tito had negotiated an agreement under which Russia will furnish military equipment to the Yugoslav Army.

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The press made no reference, however, to the topic which some observers here believed might have played an important part in Tito's talks with Prime Minister Stalin—namely, the disposition of Trieste.

[The question of Trieste was a major stumbling block at the recent Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris; Russia supported Yugoslavia's claim to the port, and Britain, France and the United States held that it should go to Italy.

Tito's Statement

[A dispatch from Moscow said that before starting home Tito had issued a statement declaring he was "very happy that the Soviet Government and especially the great Stalin understood fully the hardships of restoring our country and is willing to help us in many questions."]

The announcement of the agreement signed in Moscow said Russia had agreed to supply Yugoslavia with armament and ammunition on a long-time credit basis, and to assist in restoring Yugoslavia's armament industry. The agreement also embodied plans for close economic, cultural and political co-operation between the two countries.

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Belgrade Impounds U. S. Newsreel Film

Belgrade, June 11 (A. P.).—Luke Kass, Paramount newsreel camera man, said today that his cameras and film exposed at the trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich had been impounded by customs officials at the Belgrade airport pending payment of $10,000 to the state film monopoly for permission to use the pictures.

Kass said he was told by a Yugoslav official that the monopoly was planning a documentary film on the trial and did not want competing pictures shown.

INCREASE ORDERED IN AUSTRIAN FOOD, U. S. COST IS CUT

JUN 12 1946

L. Heinzerling

VIENNA, June 11 — (AP) Gen. Mark W. Clark announced today an increase in the Austrian food ration and reduction in occupation costs, and said the Russians had granted new straight air lanes over Soviet-controlled territory which would "greatly facilitate air communications."

Russian fighter pilots recently have buzzed three American transport planes. Clark, commander of the U. S. forces in Austria, said the new straight lanes between Vienna, Linz, Budapest and Prague would eliminate some of the flying difficulties.

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The Russians still have not agreed to freedom of the air as asked by the Americans, Clark said in his monthly report, and the new lanes still are narrow and in some cases uneconomical.

Food rations for the average Austrian are being raised from 950 calories in May to about 1,200 in June, Clark said. U. S. forces contributed 17,100 tons of food stocks from military supplies to UNRRA, and the Russians gave 7,500 tons to achieve the increase.

Through the aid of the supplementary school feeding program, the general health of school children remained good, his report added.

Clark said one of the significant accomplishments was reduction of occupation costs by the Allied council to 35 per cent of the Austrian budget. These costs had run as high as 50 per cent, with Soviet cost claims usually the highest. The Austrian schilling has improved as one result.

Among other accomplishments, Clark listed the return of Austrian railroad administration to the government, further relaxation of barriers between the occupation zones and partial restoration of Danube river traffic in the American zone.

Straight Balkan Air Lines Get

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Russ Okay

L. Heinzerling

Vienna, June 11 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of United States occupation forces in Austria, reported to the joint chiefs of staff in Washington today that Russian authorities had agreed to the establishment of straight air lanes over Soviet-controlled territory between Vienna, Linz, Budapest and Prague.

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The agreement eliminates some of the flying difficulties which resulted in the buzzing of American planes by Russian fighter pilots recently, but the Russians still have not granted freedom of the air as requested by American authorities, and flights over Soviet-controlled territory must still be made within narrow, prescribed lanes.

Still Not As Desired

In flying from Vienna to Berlin it is still necessary to fly via Frankfurt, and the flight to Belgrade is equally uneconomical, but Clark said the new straightline routes granted would "greatly facilitate air communications."

Clark, in his monthly report, also cited the reduction in occupation costs for the Austrian Government as a significant accomplishment. Occupation costs, which up to February were running as high as 50 per cent of the Austrian budget, have now been limited to 35 per cent by action of the Allied Council, Clark said. The Russian claims for occupation costs usually have been highest.

Clark said the food ration for the normal consumer in Austria was being raised from 950 calories in May to approximately 1,200 calories in June.

School Children Fed

American forces contributed to UNRRA 17,100 tons of food stocks from military supplies for June, Clark said, while the Russians contributed 7,500 tons, to permit the increased ration.

"The general health of school children remained god with the aid of the supplementary school feeding program," the report said. "United States military food contribution, together with contributions from the American Friends Service Committee, American Joint Distribution Committee, Swedish Committee for International Relief and National Catholic Welfare Conference, fed from 93,000 to 98,000 Viennese children during May."

VIENNA PRINTERS STRIKE

VIENNA, June 11.—(AP) Vienna was without newspapers today as 2,000 printers struck in protest against the reduction in their weekly rations of fats from two ounces to one ounce.

TWO SPANIARDS ADMIT FORMATION OF JUNTA

MADRID, June 11 (AP)—A colonel and a major of the Spanish republican army in the civil war admitted today to an army court that they had sought to organize a military group to "keep order" in case the present Government were overthrown.

Nine former officers, three civilians and an attractive 24-year-old brunette are being tried here in a barracks. Teh testimony at the morning session indicated that Col. Eduardo Saenz Aranaz and Maj. Salvador Pomata Orsi were the most important officers in the military group.

Col. Saenz Aranaz was a member of the Republican General Staff and was condemned to death after the Nationalist victory. He was later reprieved.

Maj. Fernandez Victorio, prosecuting officer, charged that the officers being tried former a "patriotic military junta" seeking to re-establish a republic under instructions of Hernandez Sarabia, War Minister in the Republican Government-in-Exile in Paris. Maj. José Arcenegui, brother of Isidro Arcenegui, present Under-Secretary of Justice, was also accused of participating in the alleged plot.

Romanian Vote Is Forecast

Premier Says Election Probably Will Be Held August 23

BUCHAREST, June 11 (AP).—Premier Petru Groza told Romanian newspaper men today that the Romanian general elections probably will be held Aug. 23.

General Constantin V. Rascanu, War Minister, said in a speech in Craiova yesterday that the conscription period for Romanian soldiers will be reduced from two years to one.

Greek Reds Protest to Allies

ATHENS, June 11 (AP).—The Greek Communist party central committee called on Allied Ambassadors today and protested against emergency measures taken by the government to restore order, arguing the measures will lead to civil war, complications in the Balkans and threats to peace. Meantime, an armed band raided a village near Larissa, slaying the President and Vice-President of the community. Another band fired at a bus near Sparta, killing two civilians and wounding one gendarme.

Temperance Move In Poland Is Fought

Warsaw, June 11 (AP)—Proposals from Polish dry organizations that the sale of vodka be restricted, with "vodkaless days," have drawn the fire of the state alcohol monopoly.

A statement said such action would cause an increase in production of "moonshine vodka"—in Polish, bimber, made principally of rye flour and sugar. Monopoly alcohol is produced from molasses and potatoes regarded unfit for public sale.

Finn 'Ghost Rocket' a Meteor

HELSINKI, June 11 (AP).—The Finnish News Agency, quoting the Helsinki University Astronomical Institution, said today that the "ghost rocket" observed here yesterday was a meteor.

British Soldier Hurt Fighting Egyptians

Alexandria, June 11 (A. P.).—A British soldier was injured late last night in a fight with Egyptians, after three grenades were thrown at several British enlisted men from a passing car.

ARABS TO REQUEST U.S. TO WITHDRAW IN PALESTINE CASE

BLUDAN, Syria, June 11. — (AP) The Arab league was reported authoritatively tonight to be drafting a demand for "immediate American withdrawal from the Palestine case," and to have given opposing Arab political factions in Palestine 24 hours to compose their difference into a unified front.

A relief [illegible] said the league would step in and dissolve the Palestine parties if they did not unite. Approval of an Arab government for the Holy Land is on the league's agenda, he said.

A high Arab spokesman said "we declare that America has no right to be consulted in the Palestine case because America is strictly a third party and not involved."

The United States had asked Arab reaction to the British-American inquiry commission's recommendations, including one for immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

(In Washington, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said the United States was preparing to discuss with Britain what military forces the United States might make available to keep order in Palestine during the increased Jewish immigration.)

Another letter to Britain, the Arab spokesman said, will ask for further consultations between the British and Arabs, but will refuse the holding of a round-table conference with the Jews.

A provisional Arab government for Palestine, including a constitution and election of boards and officers, also was expected to be approved by the Arab league, composed of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.

This, the spokesman said, "will result in there being a representative body of Palestine Arabs who will be approved by the Arab league. If the political factions of Palestine are unable to form such a body, then the Arab league will take a hand in nominating members."

Grand Mufti In Syria, Jerusalem Source Says

Jerusalem, June 11 (AP)—A usually reliable informant said today that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Husseini, was in Syria and that he was awaiting a decision of the Syrian Government regarding his next move.

The informant said he had learned that a plane was waiting at Damascus airfield which might carry the Mufti to Saudi Arabia.

This informant, who refused to permit identification, reiterated the report made current by an Arab leader here Sunday that the Mufti, following his "escape" from France, reached Damascus by plane Sunday morning.

[There still was no confirmation of this report. After its circulation Sunday, Arab quarters in Syria denied all knowledge of the Mufti's reported arrival.

Mufti Report Mystery

London, June 11 (AP)—The whereabouts of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, reported to have gone from France to the Middle East last week end, still was a mystery today to both the British and French governments, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The manner of his departure was under inquiry, after British representations to France.

Explosion Wrecks Tel Aviv Shop

Jerusalem, June 11, (AP)—A Tel Aviv workshop which police said was used by Jewish extremists for manufacturing land mines was wrecked today by an accidental explosion.

The police, who immediately ordered the area surrounded, said no casualties were reported. Several unexploded mines were found at the scene and were confiscated by military authorities, the police added.

Meanwhile, police and military authorities were searching today for members of armed Jewish bands who, the Government said, made concerted attacks yesterday on three passenger trains.

The attacks came as representatives of the Arab League debated in Bludan, Syria, a proposal for establishment of an Arab government in Palestine.

Tension Is Heightened

The developments, coupled with still unconfirmed reports that the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem had arrived in the Middle East from France to take a hand in the Arab fight against Jewish immigration to Palestine, heightened tension in this already keyed-up land.

Unrest in Tel Aviv was evident as police hunted for members of a Jewish organization accused of distributing leaflets urging civil disobedience, a boycott of Government services and establishment of a provisional Jewish government in Palestine.

A Government communiqué said the attacks on the passenger trains were carried out on the main lines of the Lydda-Tel Aviv, Lydda-Haifa and Lydda-Jerusalem roads by bands ranging in size from 15 to 40 members.

May Pledge Armed Aid

Arab sources said the delegates at Bludan were discussing all modes of giving the Palestine Arabs the support of the entire Arab world, including the possible use of military force.

The conference, called primarily to organize Arab opposition to the report of the British-American committee recommending immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to Palestine, is expected to close tomorrow.

Informants at Bludan were quoted as saying they had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the Grand Mufti, Haj Amin al Husseini, who reportedly left France last Saturday. Arab quarters here also said they did not know his whereabouts.

U.S. Troops May Be Sent Into Palestine

Washington, June 11 (AP)—A possibility of the United States backing up its policy for increased Jewish immigration into Palestine with troops [illegible] today as James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, announced that and other problems will be discussed with the British.

They have asked the American Government what contributions it would be willing to make to quell disorders in Palestine as a result of increased Jewish immigration. President Truman has urged that 100,000 Jews from Europe be admitted.

London did not specify any particular number of troops or quantity of air power that might be useful in Palestine, Byrnes said. Those are things which they have in mind, he assumed, and the United States will discuss with the British all the points they raise, whether or not Byrnes agrees with them on those points.

Byrnes Heads Committee

Byrnes refrained from indicating any American willingness to send troops to Palestine, where the Arabs oppose additional Jewish immigration.

But he recognized for the first time officially and publicly the British contention that the United States should help carry out as well as advise on Palestine policy.

Byrnes is chairman of a newly designated Cabinet committee named by the President to help him in "formulating and implementing" Palestine decisions. Other members are the Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

Harriman To Act

A short time after this committee was announced at the White House, Byrnes met reporters at the State Department and declared he had designated Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, as his alternate on the committee.

Grady is becoming an Administration trouble-shooter on its toughest international problems. His previous job was to help the Greek Government hold elections.

Byrnes also announced that Ambassador W. Averell Harriman is taking up with the British Government a plan for creating an Anglo-American committee of experts—men who talk about solutions for problems but do not make policy decisions—to discuss several questions the British have raised.

The question of what the United States would do to help put down disorders resulting from an influx of Jews is among these. Others are how the Jews would be selected and transported and what would be done about the displaced people who could not go to Palestine.

Byrnes said there are 500,000 displaced persons in American camps in Germany.

U. S. TO DISCUSS SENDING TROOPS TO PALESTINE

Byrnes Declares Question of American Force Is Raised by Britain.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes said today that the United States is preparing to discuss with Britain what military forces this nation may make available to maintain order in Palestine during the increased Jewish immigration. At a news conference Byrnes refrained from giving any impression that he favors having the United States make troops available. He said that the British had raised various questions and that the United States would discuss them.

The Secretary, who will leave on Thursday for the reopening of the Foreign Ministers Conference at Paris, also said that he would like the prayers of the American people to help him in his work with the other Foreign Ministers—Molotov of Russia, Bevin of Britain and Bidault of France.

He cautioned against regarding the conference as a game in which one country or another might score a diplomatic victory. "All of us must have but one hope," he said, "and that is making some progress toward a just and enduring peace."

Byrnes said that Ambassador W. Averell Harriman is taking up with the British Government a plan for an Anglo-American committee of experts to study what Byrnes called the practical and physical factors involved in increasing Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Byrnes was asked whether the United States has given any assurances to Britain that it intends to go through with the placing of 100,000 Jews in Palestine as President Truman has proposed. The Secretary said he knew of no assurances, but declared that Mr. Truman and Prime Minister Attlee have handled the correspondence on the Palestine situation directly.

Byrnes also noted that the White House had announced the appointment of a Cabinet committee of the Secretaries of State, of War and of the Treasury to advise the President on Palestine policy and future moves. Byrnes said he is designating former Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady as his alternate on the committee.

AZERBAIJAN WILL RETURN TO IRAN FOLD

Dispute Of Six Months Is Reported Ended On Qavam's Terms

Tehran, June 11 (AP)—Azerbaijan province will return to the jurisdiction of the Iranian national Government under Premier Ahmed Qavam's terms, ending a bitter six-month dispute over the northwestern province's claims to autonomy, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

A [illegible] commission, headed by Qavam's Under Secretary, Prince Mozaffar Firouz, arrived today in Tabriz, capital of the province, on what the Foreign Office spokesman said was a mission to "work out final details for accepting the province back into the Government."

Formal announcement of the settlement, along with details, will be made Friday or Saturday, the spokesman said.

Reported Well Received

A cablegram from Firouz to the Foreign Ministry said the central Government's commission was received at the Tabriz airport by an honor guard of partisan warriors

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and conducted "through cheering crowds" to headquarters of the autonomous government on Hangman's Square.

The settlement was based solely upon the seven-point program announced by Qavam last April, and "nothing was granted beyond what was stated in the Prime Minister's seven points," the informant said.

Under the terms of the settlement, Premier Javar Pishevari, who headed the separatist Government at Tabriz, will become Governor General of the province by appointment from Tehran.

Army Will Be Absorbed

The Azerbaijan Army and the Fedailar (volunteer Azerbaijan Democrat) warriors will be taken into the Iranian Army and gendarmerie.

A ranking foreign diplomat here said he was convinced during recent talks with Qavam that Azerbaijan would return under the seven-point plan.

"That program," the diplomat said, "was either drawn up by the Russian Embassy or approved by the Russian Ambassador after drafting."

In view of that, the diplomat said, Qavam insisted on a settlement on that basis, and Soviet representatives "found themselves in the position of backing down on their own proposal or putting pressure on Pishevari. Pishevari was brought around."

Started In November

Azerbaijan proclaimed its autonomy last November, when Soviet troops occupied the province, and was an explosive international question until the final evacuation of Russian troops from Iran in May.

Qavam's proposals previously had been rejected by the Azerbaijanis during a long series of conferences just outside this capital. These proposals pledged the central Government to consider internal improvements in Azerbaijan; to grant freedom to the democratic and other parties; to take no action against the separatists, and to adjust Azerbaijan representation in the Majlis (Parliament).

He said a Government commission headed by Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Propaganda Minister, left by Soviet plane today for Tabriz to "work out final details for accepting the province back into the national government."

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, added that the settlement had been reached by a series of secret conversations and communications between commissions representing the Azerbaijan and the Tehran governments.

The Azerbaijan Army and Fedai (people's warriors), he said, will be taken into the Iranian Army and gendarmerie, and Jafar Pishevari, "Premier" of Azerbaijan, will become Governor-General of the province.

Announcement No Surprise.

Reports of the impending settlement of the issue, which at one time threatened to plunge the nation into civil war, had been circulating here for some time. Consequently, the formal announcement was received somewhat apathetically.

The seven-point program which was announced April 22 by Qavam provided for appointment of the Azerbaijan provincial governor by the Tehran Government, but said that the so-called Democratic party and "other political parties" in Azerbaijan would be free, as they already are free in other parts of the country.

Azerbaijan province "Democrats" proclaimed an autonomous State last November while the province was occupied by Soviet troops. Qavam announced May 24 that the Red Army had evacuated the province.

Azerbaijan Issue Held Settled

JUN 12 1946

Tehran Says Premier's Program Has Brought Agreement for Return of Province.

J. Goodwin

Tehran, June 11 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the Azerbaijan problem had been settled on the basis of a seven-point program advanced some weeks ago by Premier Ahmed Qavam.

Hostilities Renewed in China Despite Terms of New Truce

JUN 12 1946

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NANKING, June 11. — (AP) An ominous upsurge of hostilities in mountainous Shantung province jolted into the background tonight the renewal here of Government-Communist peace talks aimed at broadening the Manchurian truce.

An Associated Press dispatch from Tsingtao reported weak government forces falling back to shortened defense lines outside the city in expectation of an attack by out-numbering Communist forces recently [illegible] other Shantung province [illegible] garrisons.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of U. S. Marine forces in China, flew down from Tientsin to confer with the local Marine commander, the dispatch said, and found the Tsingtao Marine garrison on a 24-hour alert.

Informed sources said the Nationalists had four battalions in line, a fifth in reserve, and the sixth in the city itself. Against this force of not more than 9,000 men, the Communists were believed to be capable of hurling at least 30,000.

Nationalist sources said every railroad bridge north of the city limits had been destroyed.

The renewal in Nanking of Government-Communist talks for permanent peace took the form of a parley between Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, and Minister of Communications Yui Ta-wei.

Their meeting—a sequel to Monday's conference between Chou and U. S. General Marshall—was regarded as a constructive step, but no results were announced.

Battle reports, on the other hand, were numerous as each faction accused the other of truce violations. In Manchuria a mysterious anti-aircraft attack wounded an American aboard a U. S. plane attempting to land at Changchun.

The Communists accused the government of launching heavy attacks against Communist-held areas north and west of Nanking "at the very moment the truce in Manchuria became effective" last Friday.

(From Peiping, Associated Press correspondent Tom Masterson reported that some 20,000 Communists captured Tehsien, 60 miles north of Tsinan, Monday night, and according to Government dispatches immediately opened a full-scale attack on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railroad. The fall of Taian, 40 miles south of Tsinan, was expected immediately.)

Chinese Break Truce; Peace Talks Open

JUN 12 1946

NIGHT

Nanking, June 11 (AP)—Chinese Communist and Government leaders held their first direct peace meeting in many weeks today, as truce-violating battles flamed anew in east-central China and an American was wounded in a mysterious anti-aircraft attack on a United States plane.

Chou En-lai, Communist negotiator, conferred with Minister of Communications Yui Ta-wei following his talk yesterday with United States General Marshall. There was no announcement of results today. Restoration of communications is one of the Government's conditions for permanent peace.

Clashes Near Nanking

A Communist spokesman said the Government launched heavy attacks against Communist-held areas north and west of Nanking, "at the very moment the truce in Manchuria became effective." He asserted the 77th Division of the 73d Army and the 172d Division, 7th Army, attacked Shukou and Chuhsien, the latter only 35 miles northwest of Nanking, and were moving on northeastward.

Corporal P. Solva, engineer of a plainly marked American transport plane, suffered a minor leg wound when bullets from the ground pierced the plane as it prepared to land June 8 at Changchun, Manchurian capital. The capital is Government-held, but there was no indication who had opened fire, or why, in view of the truce. The transport, slightly damaged, returned to Mukden to land.

The Nanking newspaper *Ta Kang Pao* reported that Chou had brought from Communist headquarters at Yenan a demand for revision of the original army merger bill to permit greater Red representation in Manchuria. The same dispatch said the Communists had raised their demands for seats in the Council of State from eight to ten, and were asking the ministries of education, social affairs and interior.

Reported Red Activity

A Communist spokesman denied any knowledge that Red forces had attacked Government positions since the truce became effective Friday noon.

Central News Agency, however, said the Communists, following a five-month siege of Tsaochunag, exploded a mine tunnel under the walls of the city on Sunday, then breaking in while the defenders were dazed. The agency also said the Communists blasted a bridge across the Grand Canal near Hanchuang on the Tientsin-Pukow railway Sunday and were increasingly active about Tsingtao.

From Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson reported the Communists captured Tehsien, 60 miles north of Tsinan in Shantung province, last night. He said the Reds, according to Government dispatches, immediately attacked the Tsinan-Tsingtao railroad. The fall of Taian, 40 miles south of Tsinan, was expected momentarily. The Shantung capital, Tsinan, was said to be in a critical position.

Madame Chou Asks Aid To Passport For Paris

Nanking, June 11 (AP)—Madame Chou En-lai called for help today. She wants to go to Paris.

The wife of the Chinese Communists' top peace negotiator is a delegate to the World Women's Democratic Federation. She asked that organization for "advice and assistance" after failing to obtain a passport and Government permission to participate in the federation's executive committee meeting in Paris, June 27-29.

United States Dollar Soars in Shanghai

JUN 12 1946

Shanghai, June 11 (A. P.).—The open market value of the United States dollar has risen sensationally during the last four days.

The official rate of 2,020 Chinese dollars to $1 compares with the open market ratio of 2,740 to one, a [illegible] than 400 points ov[illegible]nd.

The ris[illegible]ed in part to a Gove[illegible]g last week that trad[illegible] supply their own foreig[illegible]e for imports, such as co[illegible] toilet articles, fresh fruit, [illegible]s, tinned food and fountai[illegible] Observers d[illegible]clared that [illegible]ntral Bank China posse[illegible]ough reserv[illegible] to remedy t[illegible]uation.

RIFT SEEMS WIDER IN INDIAN PARLEYS

Gandhi Says He Is Still Trying to Avoid Break—His Party Presents Four Demands

NEW DELHI, India, June 11 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi said tonight:

"We are exploring every avenue to avoid a breakdown." He referred to the negotiations for Indian independence [illegible] deadlocked by the unyielding stand of his Congress party against parity for Moslems on the Viceroy's Council in an interim Government.

NIGHT

Mr. Gandhi was summoned to an hour-long conference with Viscount Wavel, the Viceroy.

He took with him a letter from the Congress party's Working Committee that reiterated its demands. The party insisted upon:

(1) Majority representation in the interim Cabinet;

(2) An assurance that European representatives, as spokesmen for the smallest minority groups in India, would not have votes in the Constituent Assembly;

(3) Elimination of compulsory grouping of the provinces;

(4) A pledge of sovereignty for the constitution-making body.

Later he told his regular prayer meeting:

"If a breakdown were contemplated, it would have happened long ago. We are thrashing out things and exploring every avenue to avoid a breakdown. If the negotiations break down, it is God's will. We did all we could."

The possibility of a collapse after the eleven weeks of dealing by a British Cabinet mission with Indian leaders was freely conceded.

There has been no violence since the employees quietly seized the plant 103 days ago. Management and union representatives had bargained briefly on the workers' demands, including a 300 per cent rise in average pay and a voice in running the Tokyo factory. Management said "No," so the union said it would just take over the plant until management came around to its terms.

Japanese labor's increasing use of this form of strike, known as production control, has precipitated a strong movement to outlaw it. Premier Shigeru Yoshida has declared his opposition, and the Government is expected to announce an official policy frowning on the practice. Legislation may be necessary however, to curb it.

They Consulted a Lawyer.

Tadatoshi Otaki, chairman of the fourteen-member workers' committee now directing the chemical plant, explained today how the employees maintained production—with some increases, some decreases—and banked the plant's profits, out of which the committee voted emergency pay increases for everybody.

"We consulted a lawyer and he said it was all right," Otaki explained. The increases voted, he added, did not equal the union's original demands but were merely an emergency stopgap.

Net profit for March, he reported, was 1,700,000 yen ($113,333); for April, 240,000 yen ($16,000). Company funds are deposited in the name of the union chairman.

Otaki claimed no credit for increases in the plant's production

Jap Workers Lock Out Boss and Raise Own Pay

JUN 12 1946

Keep Tokyo Factory Running and Bank Profits—Premier Seeks to Ban Move.

W. L. Standard

Tokyo, June 11 (A. P.).—Japan's new and unorthodox labor weapon—locking out the boss—has kept production and profits flowing as usual at the Mitsubishis' big chemical plant, where the 530 workers haven't seen a company official since March 1. The workers bank the company profits—after first raising their own pay—and run the big plant as usual.

DAY

since the seizure. For instance, he said, the output of methanol rose from 2,700 kilograms in February to 61,230 in April—but the union workers were merely utilizing raw materials previously purchased by the management.

Committeemen believe the company will propose some form of compromise soon. As matters stand, they acknowledged, they will lose out eventually unless Mitsubishi begins to show interest in the plant once more; the men cannot operate forever without management's aid.

"They know they have us in a corner," said one committeeman.

Otaki said the new type of strike "corresponds to Japanese character, more so than regular strikes or lockouts, especially in times like this when it is necessary to maintain production." He said the union hopes Gen. MacArthur would tell the Government it was all right for workers to seize plants—but he wasn't optimistic. It was just a hope, he sighed.

Tojo To Assume Full War Blame

JUN 12 1946

D. HENNESSY

Tokyo, June 11 (AP)—Hideki Tojo will assume full responsibility for starting the Pacific war, his attorney said today.

Tojo, Japan's Pearl Harbor Premier, also will argue that international custom grants Emperor Hirohito and Tojo's war Cabinets full immunity, added Dr. Ichori Kiyose, who will defend him at the major war-crimes trial beginning Thursday.

DAY

Kaiser Not Cited

The Allies can neither indict the Emperor nor call him as a witness, Kiyose said Tojo believes, citing:

"No sovereign in history ever has been indicted. As for moves against the Kaiser after the first World War, remember that he had fled and no longer was a sovereign. Emperor Hirohito still is a sovereign."

He asserted that such immunity comes from custom; it is not granted by written law.

Held War Of Defense

Kiyose said Tojo and the 25 others who will be tried with him will contend that they are exempt from that portion of the Potsdam Declaration against those who misled their people into embarking "on world conquest."

"Tojo always has said that the war was one of defense and not one of conquest," the attorney explained. "Of course, the Japanese Government has acknowledged that it was an aggressive war. The opinion of the defense is different from that of the Government."

Robertson Taking British Helm In Japan

Tokyo, June 11 (AP)—A broad public-relations policy—because "I realize that the wives and families of our men are intensely interested"—was promised today by Lieut. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson at his first press conference after his arrival to take command of British occupation forces.

The Victoria-born 52-year-old veteran of 34 years of professional soldiering will succeed Lieut. Gen. John Northcott in a formal ceremony at Kure on June 15.

Robertson said he plans no changes in present occupation policies and will endeavor "to cooperate to the fullest" with American forces.

TRAVEL TO JAPAN CURBED

TOKYO, June 11.—(AP) Allied headquarters today tightened entry and exit control in Japan. Prior approval is necessary, whether travel is by sea or air. Dependents of occupation forces are exempt.

New Yorker Gets Air Medal.

Tokyo, June 11 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger today presented the Air Medal to Lieut.-Col. John K. Wilkin Jr., of 155 East 73d st., New York city, and the Bronze Star to Col. Harold A. Buck of Fairhaven, N. J. Both are Eighth Army officers.

Air-Recordholder Awarded Medal

Yokohama, June 11 (AP)—Col. C. S. Irvine, B-29 specialist and holder of air records, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today.

Irvine, of St. Paul, Minn., is assistant to the chief of staff of the Pacific Air Command, and it was for this service he was decorated. He was credited with forming "policies of supply maintenance control that greatly increased efficiency . . . and had the result of reducing aircraft losses due to mechanical failures . . . and made possible operation of a minimum number of combat aircraft against the enemy."

Irvine holds records for nonstop flights from Guam to Washington, D.C., and from Honolulu to Manila. He directed the recent Air Force project at Guam, in which B-29's set six new "load to altitude" world records.

Trade-Bill Fight On At Manila

JUN 12 1946

Manila, June 11 (AP)—Resident Secretary Modesto Farolan said today that President Roxas is preparing a message to the Philippine Congress urging approval of the Bell trade bill, but the Senate minority planned a last-ditch fight against that particular form of United States aid.

The minority also called for a battle against the pending budget. Ex-guerrillas Tomas Confesor and Tomas Cabili, now senators, opened the budget fight with sharp attacks on an 85,000,000-pesos ($42,500,000) item for a military establishment. Confesor said it was "the beginning of fascism."

Calls Filipino Force Silly

"Roxas seeks to subsidize the Junker class and create a gestapo to ferret out their enemies. Let's have more rehabilitation and fewer brass hats," he challenged.

Cabili asserted that plans to continue United States Army and Navy bases in the islands make budgeted expenditures for Filipino forces unnecessary, adding that any army beyond a bare minimum would be silly in the face of atomic bombs.

A three-fourths Senate majority is needed to ratify treaties implementing the Bell measure. The minority insists the bill is unacceptable, pointing to provisions which it says unduly favor United States business interests in the islands.

Aguinaldo Scheduled For Arraignment

Manila, June 11 (AP)—Arraignment of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, revolutionary leader and insurrectionist of 1898, on treson charges was scheduled for June 25 today by the People's Court.

The indictment alleges that before Bataan fell, Aguinaldo broadcast an appeal to General MacArthur to surrender, thus giving "aid and comfort to the Japanese."

GI Filipi[nos] ...oming To U.S.

Manila, Ju... (AP)—Seventy-five Filipino w... United States service men lea... for the United States aboard the Marine Jumper tomorrow. They have been briefed on American customs, culinary practices and social customs and have studied United States mans...

Would Destroy All Arms

Manila, June 11 (AP)—President Roxas today advocated destruction of all Japanese arms rather than their distribution among the Allies. The United States has taken a similar stand.

Cuban Army Ousts 55 In Camp Riot

Havana, June 11 (AP)—Fifty-five Cuban soldiers have been retired or discharged for their part in a frustrated "coup" at Camp Columbia May 17, it was announced at the presidential palace last night.

The army command said a noncommissioned officer, supported by groups of militarily organized civilians, had tried to seize control of Camp Columbia early in the morning of May 17 but without success.

JUN 12 1946

Peron Promises More Food Exports

Buenos Aires, June 11 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover said last night that Argentine President Juan D. Peron has assured him that Argentina is taking vigorous steps to increase its exports of cereals and fats during June and July. Hoover, on a special food survey mission for President Truman, described the months of June and July as the critical period in the world food crisis.

The former United States President praised the Argentine people for "free gifts of about 400,000 tons of food to various organizations and nations."

Mexico to Try Baking

MEXICO CITY, June 11 (AP)—Six bakeries turned over their shops today to the Price Control Commission, which will operate them to try to prove that bakers can sell 2 1/3-ounce rolls for 5 centavos (one cent). The bakers long have contended they would lose money on those terms.

FAILED TO CLEAR PEAK

Balboa, Canal Zone, June 11 (A. P.).—A United States C-54 transport plane which crashed on Sunday, killing all of its twenty-three passengers, failed by 100 feet to clear a 1,013-foot peak on Taboga Island, it was disclosed today.

The plane struck the peak during a storm while coming down for a landing at Albrook Field on the mainland, ... miles from the island. The ... peak is within a United States A... reservation and its summit is easily accessible by road. However, the spot where the plane crashed is on such steep, rugged terrain that rescue workers were forced to use ropes. The plane, which burst into flames after the impact, had been in radio communication with Albrook Field tower.

Senator Lucas Asks Two Justices to Quit

JUN 12 1946

House Members Reluctant to Discuss Proposals for Probe.

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) Talk of resignations and investigations in the dissension-ridden Supreme court flew about the Capitol today in the wake of Justice Jackson's angry blast at Justice Black.

NIGHT

Senator ... (D.-Ill.), a lawyer himself, demanded that both justices resign, "for the good of themselves and for the good of the country." He told a reporter that "there can't be any confidence in the court from here on as a result of this feud."

Jackson to Stay

Jackson said he was issuing his statement at Nuernberg "in fairness of my future work on the court," however, and thus it appeared he had no intention of leaving. Black spent the day at his office in the Supreme court building, despite the close of the term yesterday, but maintained his silence, as did the other justices.

Senators Eastland (D.-Miss.) and Wherry (R.-Neb.) of the Judiciary committee told newsmen they believe the situation calls for a congressional investigation and Eastland announced he will discuss the matter in the Senate tomorrow.

Wherry was uncertain just how the Senate committee might proceed.

"The House could investigate since it is the body which considers questions of impeachment," he remarked. "We would have to have a resolution or something—I don't know just what."

To Act on Vinson

The Senate committee on Friday will consider the nomination of Fred L. Vinson as chief justice but Chairman McCarran (D.-Nev.) and Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) of the committee said they do not think the Jackson-Black feud had any place in that consideration. McCarran reported the committee so far has received no requests from any persons wishing to be heard on the nomination.

Jackson's cable to the Senate and House Judiciary committees was received at the end of the day but members of the House group were reluctant to discuss it.

Rep. Celler (D.-N. Y.) was the only House committee member willing to comment. He told reporters that it appeared to be "a clash of personalities" and a matter for the new chief justice to settle.

Celler also took the view that the propriety of Black's sitting in a case in which his former law partner, Crampton Harris, was interested was a matter for the justice individually to determine, rather than the court as a whole or Congress.

It was this action, and developments arising from it during the ensuing year, which led to Jackson's denunciation. The case had involved portal-to-portal pay for soft coal miners and was decided against the Jewell Ridge coal corp, by a 5 to 4 vote. The corporation unsuccessfully sought a rehearing, contending that Black should have disqualified himself.

plete overhaul of court procedure in an effort to minimize "bickering" on and behind the bench.

At the moment, however, the Capital buzzed with more immediate speculation over whether Jackson and Black intended to continue on the high bench, despite a virtual state of war between them. The situation was without parallel in modern court history.

Jackson lashed out last night at Nuernberg, where he is American chief prosecutor in the war-crime trials, at what he called Black's "bullying" tactics. He declared his colleague had threatened him with "war" unless Jackson "covered up facts" in the portal-to-portal mine-pay case in which Black's former law partner represented the victorious United Mine Workers.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, declined at his daily news conference to comment on the Jackson letter. In response to a question, Ross said Mr. Truman had not discussed the matter with Chief Justice-Designate Fred M. Vinson.

Addressed To Committees

Jackson addressed his complaint to the Senate and House Judiciary committees, but members said they would defer on-the-record comment until the cablegram had been received officially.

Chairman Hatton W. Sumners

JUN 12 1946

Restoring Of Court's Lost Dignity Seen As Result Of Jackson's Blast

JUN 12 1946

Washington, June 11 (AP)—The unprecedented situation of one Supreme Court justice publicly assailing another stunned official Washington today, but several lawmakers held that it might lead to restoring what they term the "lost dignity" of the tribunal.

The bombshell which Justice Robert H. Jackson exploded in his blunt attack on Justice Hugo Black projected a long-smoldering judicial feud into the open, and these influential ... thought this could be ... thing in the long run.

DAY

Revamped Procedure Possible

Specifically, they said privately that Congress may order a complete overhaul of court procedure.

(D., Texas) of the House group said only that he would submit the document to his committee "immediately" upon its receipt.

Most members expressed doubt that the committee would even consider impeachment proceedings, which under the Constitution must originate in the House and be tried by the Senate.

But they said a recommendation for a full-dress review of court procedure is a distinct possibility. This, they added, could lead to new rules for the tribunal to follow, particularly with regard to disqualifying justices from participating in decisions under certain circumstances.

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Jackson Declaration

In his statement at Nuernberg, Jackson declared:

"It is high time . . . that Congress have the facts. If war is declared on me I propose to wage it with the weapons of the open warrior, not those of the stealthy assassin."

Purported To Be "Inside Story"

Jackson referred to a column by Doris Fleeson published in the Washington *Evening Star* last month in which the writer quoted Black as having criticized a decision by Jackson in the Jewell Ridge case as an "open and gratuitous insult."

The column purported to relate the "inside story" of the case, in which the Supreme Court held that soft-coal miners were entitled to portal-to-portal pay. Jackson was one of the four justices who dissented in the 5-to-4 decision.

At a hurriedly-called press conference, Jackson said he was "uneasy" about the situation in the court at the time of the decision because Black's former law partner, Crampton Harris, of Alabama, was involved in the case as chief counsel for the United Mine Workers and also was a figure in previous litigation involving the Tennessee Coal Company and a mine union.

Explains His Position

Following the two decisions, Jackson asserted, the Jewell Ridge company appealed for a rehearing and asked that Black be excluded from consideration of the case. The rehearing was denied, Jackson explaining that the justices were agreed that there was no rule disqualifying a member.

"Justice Black insisted on a mere denial," Jackson said. "Neither I nor any of the other justices wanted to lend our names to blind and unqualified approval," so an opinion was written explaining the refusal.

"I did not say it was wrong of Mr. Justice Black to sit," Jackson declared. "But I did say the question was for him to decide. I pointed out that to imply approval of his sitting would put the court in a most inconsistent position.

Would Use Sharp Language Again

Mr. Justice Black became very angry and said that any opinion which discussed the subject at all would mean 'a declaration of war.' I told Justice Black in language that was sharp, but no different than I would use again, that I would not stand for any more of his bullying.

Mr. Justice Black put his associates in the position where they must speak or by silence approve, with no knowledge of all the facts, his course in the case. His position came to this: I must join in covering up facts, or have war. Such pressure made me doubly cautions about approval and I refused to buy my peace at that price."

Praises Vinson

Jackson, while terming Vinson "upright, fearless and well-qualified," said his task of bringing dissident elements of the court together will be "most difficult."

"The controversy goes to the reputation of the court for nonpartisan and unbiased decision," he said.

He was not, he asserted, reflecting on Black's "honor," but on the judicial policy involved.

Jackson's attack seemed likely to speed Vinson's confirmation by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"This is all the more reason for confirming Vinson quickly and putting a stop to the bickering on the court," an influential committee member said.

Vinson's nomination is due to come before the Senate Judiciary Committee for action on Friday.

Neither Vinson, Black, Harris nor Miss Fleeson had any comment on Jackson's statement.

JUN 12 1946

ARMY TO RETURN HESSIAN GEMS TO GERMAN OWNERS

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) The crown jewels of the House of Hesse, "liberated" from their wartime hiding place in the depths of Kronberg castle, eventually will go back to their German owners.

Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks, War department public relations chief, disclosed this Army decision today. He added that meanwhile they will be used [illegible] against three Army officers held in connection with the spiriting of the $1,500,000 treasure trove to this country.

Parks told a news conference it has not been decided whether the court martial trials of Col J. W. Durant, his WAC captain bride, Kathleen Nash Durant, and Maj. David S. Watson, will be held here or in Germany.

Unset Diamonds Recovered

An Army report that 106 unset diamonds were recovered by customs agents after Durant's return from Germany evidently accounted for the fate of the missing gems. Col. A. C. Miller of the provost marshal's office said he disclosed the customs seizure because it had been reported that 105 diamonds were missing.

Shirley Stephens, chief of customs enforcement, told a reporter that Durant turned in 102 diamonds to customs officers in Chicago last April 22 after an attempted sale of 70 of the gems to a jewelry firm fell through. Stephens said the other four diamonds were turned in by a Chicago man who had undertaken to sell them for Durant.

Stephens said the jewelers notified customs after they became suspicious of the legality of entry of the 70 diamonds. They weigh 49.7 karats and are worth more than $6,000 at American prices.

Miller said the Army had not checked with customs until after it finished its investigation and that it was not known earlier that those diamonds were a part of the loot from the castle.

Tells of Discovery

The WAC's account of the discovery of the treasure cache in the basement of Kronberg castle was made public today by Miller.

Miller said she related:

She wished to make it clear that she was "not snooping around" in the castle, where she served as mess officer for an officer's rest camp.

German plumbers had been brought in to repair installations in the basement. They dragged out their work and "appeared to be plastered every day."

The admissions of one plumber, who was discharged after about two months, led to discovery of a store of rare wine in the basement.

A short time later, Ludwig Weiss, a German electrician described as an employe at the castle, reported that there was a hiding place for valuables in the basement and led an American mess sergeant to the place from which the jewels and other family relics later were removed.

Customs Holds 106 'Missing' Hesse Gems

JUN 12 1946

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Washington, June 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lloyd Parks said today that $1,500,000 in jewels recovered from a United States colonel and his WAC wife would be returned to the German House of Hesse.

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Col. A. C. Miller, of the provost marshal's office, reported today that customs had taken 106 unset diamonds from Col. J. W. Durant when Durant returned to the United States from Germany.

Colonel Durant, his WAC bride, Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant, of Hudson, Wis., and Major David S. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., are in custody in connection with the theft of $1,500,000 in jewels from the Kronberg Castle near Frankfurt, Germany.

106 Were Reported Missing

Colonel Miller said he made his disclosure of today because of published stories that there were 106 diamonds missing.

He said it had been known there were 106 diamonds missing from the amount recovered "but we did not know if they were part of that taken from the castle."

He said that the Army investigators did not check with Customs until after they had finished their case.

Colonel Miller said he would like to deny categorically reports a general might be involved in the case.

None Higher Than Colonel

"There is no one higher up than Colonel Durant that was ever implicated," he told reporters. "I have seen no evidence that would indicate that a general officer was involved."

He has reasons to believe, Miller added, that all suspects have been found. Three are in custody, and a fourth, a corporal now discharged, can be taken into custody any time it is desired, he said.

However, the corporal is not yet under arrest and whether the Army has authority to arrest him is a question.

Meanwhile, the War Department wondered what should be done and priceless heirlooms.

Personal Or Public Property

Disposition of the jewels constitutes a knotty problem, War Department officials reported, with no decision yet reached.

It is for American military legal experts in the European theater, they said, to determine whether the Hesse family treasures represent "public property" or are the personal property of the individual members of the family.

Colonel Miller said should it be established the trove is personal property, the "presumption" was it would be restored to the family.

However, if the treasure is ruled "state property" or "public property" under the Army's articles of war it would become the property of the United States, for the looted Kronberg Castle lies in the American zone of Germany.

Confiscated Baton Cited

To illustrate the difference, a War Department officer pointed out the diamond-studded baton of Reichsmarshal Goering was considered "state property," having been bought with Nazi state funds, therefore it was confiscated.

With the looted jewels, the issue is much more complicated. The House of Hesse-Darmstadt was once one of Germany's ruling families, and its present head, Princess Margerita, is a sister of the late Kaiser Wilhelm II. The Hohenzollern family passed from the ruling picture after World War I, but since most of the gems predate that time a delicate legal question arises.

Colonel Miller said formal charges were being drafted there against the trio now in custody: Col. Jack W. Durant, former Washington attorney; WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant, of Hudson, Wis., his bride of two weeks, and Major David S. Watson, of Burlingame, California.

ITALY LOSSES TO BE PROBED

JUN 12 1946

Charge That Clark Wasted Lives To Be Investigated

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, today promised a thorough sifting of assertions that Gen. Mark W. Clark needlessly wasted the lives of American soldiers in Italy.

Thomas assured four former army colonels who led Texas National Guardsmen in disastrous attacks at the Rapido River crossing and other parts of the Italian campaign that their testimony would be examined before Clark's permanent promotion to major general is acted upon.

Senator Connally (D., Texas) described as "one-sided" the War Department report that cleared General Clark of previous criticism and demanded the senators call "eyeball witnesses" and other top-ranking generals present during the Italian campaign.

Will Study Testimony

Chairman Thomas said the Senate group would study testimony given at a previous hearing by the House Military Affairs Committee, the official War Department report, and the evidence today before acting on the promotion.

General Clark headed the 5th Army during the Italian drive which eventually overran Rome and now holds a four-star temporary rank while head of occupational forces in Europe.

All four former colonels told substantially the same story of what they termed the "Rapido River fiasco." They were Miller Ainsworth, of Luling, president of the 36th Division Association; Carl Phinney, of Dallas; Andrew F. Price, of Fort Worth, and David M. Frazier, of Houston.

They said that General Clark refused the advice of junior commanders, including Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, 36th Divsion commander, and three times ordered a frontal attack upon strongly defended German positions across the river.

Losses Called Tremendous

Twice these attacks were repulsed by the Germans with tremendous losses and the third attack finally was called off after appeals from General Walker and subordinate commanders involved.

Price, retired colonel who was wounded and, against doctor's orders, left a hospital to testify, said his regiment—the 141st—was reduced from 99 officers and 2,056 men to 47 officers and 914 men through the two Rapido-crossing failures.

He questioned an official War Department report which placed entire casualties fo rthe division at only 1,850 with 319 of these killed.

"I know what my casualties were," the former regimental commander said. "After I got back I tried to visit the widows and mothers of the men."

"There were more than 400 of them," Price declared. His voice choked.

JUN 12 1946

U. N. TO RECEIVE AMERICAN PLAN FOR A-BOMB CURB

WASHINGTON, June 11. — (AP) The government has decided upon the proposals for international control of atomic energy which it will make to the United Nations, Secretary of State Byrnes announced today.

He declined to disclose them now, but persons familiar with the weeks of work which have gone into them understand that they follow the Acheson-Lilienthal program announced March 28. This calls for an international atomic development authority which would rule the field and to which the United States and all other nations would turn over their knowledge in years to come as its development proceeds.

Byrnes said that Bernard M. Baruch, President Truman's special representative on the U. N. Atomic commission, will present the American proposal, either in one piece or in a series of steps.

The commission meets Friday and Baruch will come here from New York for a conference tomorrow with the President and Byrnes.

Meanwhile Secretary of War Patterson told the House Military committee that the bill for domestic control of atomic energy which the Senate has passed has "adequate safeguards for national defense." He said its prompt passage by the House "is of urgent importance."

The bill would establish a five-man civilian control commission, with a liaison board for the military services.

ARMY FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL OF ATOM

JUN 12 1946

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—The Army today came out in favor of legislation vesting the domestic control of atomic energy in the hands of civilians.

Urging speedy House adoption of a Senate-approved bill creating a five-member control commission, Secretary of War Patterson told the House Military Committee that the measure carries adequate safeguards for national defense.

"Promptness of passage is of urgent importance," Patterson added.

The Senate bill provides a permanent, full-time commission of civilians. Previously, the War Department has been on record as favoring a bill by the House military group which would set up a nine-member part time control board without requiring members to be civilians.

Critics of the committee bill had contended it would give the military an undue influence in directing control of the new energy.

1946

CLARK PROMOTION MEETS OPPOSITION OF TEXAS OFFICERS

JUN 12 1946

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) Declaring that General Mark Clark had needlessly thrown "away gallant lives," Senator Connally (D-Tex), demanded today that eye-witnesses and top-ranking generals be questioned before action on Clark's promotion to the permanent rank of major general.

His comments came after five former colonels of the 36th division, composed chiefly of Texas National Guardsmen, told the Senate Military committee that Clark is unfitted for promotion. They based their criticism on heavy casualties in two frontal attacks across the Rapido river early in 1944.

An official War department investigation that cleared Clark drew caustic criticism from Connally as "one-sided."

"I'd like to have some eyeball witness on the facts instead of this cooked-up material the war department has ready to pass out to the press," Connally said, adding that the officers who prepared it "didn't smell any smoke except from their pipes."

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), of the committee reminded Connally that the promotion of Clark to permanent rank of major general already had been held up for several months.

Thomas added that the committee would study today's testimony and the War department report before making any decision either on the pending promotion or an additional investigation of the Rapido river crossing.

Accusations that the Army is governed by "seniority and classmates control" were made by division veterans protesting Clark's promotion.

Allies Say Nazis Shipped 'Looted Gold' to Sweden

Asked That It Be Returned to Rightful Owners

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Allied officials have told Swedish government negotiators that their information indicates that the Nazis transferred some "loot gold" to Sweden during the war, United States government officials said today.

As the discussions on German assets in Sweden neared the close of their second week, United States, French and British officials were reported contending that this gold had been transferred illegally and should be returned to its rightful owners.

Swedish government negotiators were reported to be willing to return it, provided it could be located in Sweden. Allied officials working with captured German documents are attempting to trace the gold, most of which is reported to have been remelted.

The Swedish-Allied negotiators began discussing the gold program after each side had outlined its position on the estimated $100,000,000 in German assets reported in Sweden.

The Allies insist the four-power council in Berlin has legal title to these properties, but the Swedes refuse to acknowledge this view as conforming with international law.

Despite the present deadlock on this point, there are indications that some agreement can be reached whereby the Allies and the Swedish government will share in the assets. Sweden's claims against Germany total two and one-half times as much as the assets involved.

Big War-Ver Work Agency Proposed

JUN 12 1946

Washington, June 11 (AP)—A $500,000,000 Federal corporation to make loans and otherwise facilitate the employment of veterans is proposed by six senators.

It would be called the Veterans Employment and National Economic Development Corporation, and would be devoted to fostering the interests of veterans who are unemployed, who had no employment before their war service, who have no particular occupation, or who are disabled.

Sponsoring the bill are Senators Tunnell (D., Del.), Walsh (D., Mass.), Radcliffe (D., Md.), Guffey (D., Pa.), Morse (R., Ore.) and Briggs (D., Mo.).

What Agency Would Do

The proposed agency would be authorized to make loans to veterans engaged in agriculture, business or professions; veterans or others for projects promising substantial employment opportunities; municipalities for needed self-liquidating public works, and educational institutions and trade schools for facilities needed in training veterans and for veterans' housing.

The corporation would also offer a technical advisory service to veterans and co-operate with the war assets administrator in meeting veterans' requirements. It could purchase surplus supplies for resale to veterans.

It would be managed by a bi-partisan board of directors, each to receive $10,000 a year.

Bill Would Aid Civilian Workers Held By Japs

Washington, June 11 (AP)—An aide to Senator Taylor (D., Idaho) said the Senate Education-Labor Committee has agreed to act Friday on a bill to aid civilian construction worker: who were captured on Pacific Islands.

The bill, he said, has been approved by a subcommittee.

It would provide full pay to the workers during the time they were interned in Japan and give them disability rights and other benefits.

Several hundred men, mostly from western states are affected.

CHARGES ARMY SANK SUPPLIES

JUN 12 1946

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Representative Kearney (R.-N. Y.) demanded today that the House "completely investigate" what he termed a "sickening example of wanton destruction of Army surplus property."

He read to his colleagues a letter from a former G. I. now residing in Schenectady, in which the details of the disposal were related.

Kearney quoted the ex-soldier as asserting that three days before a troopship on which he was a passenger reached San Pedro, Cal., on November 21, 1945, orders were given to throw overboard all excess clothing and equipment. Such items as shirts, trousers, boots, shoes, fatigue clothes, coveralls, leggings, woolen blankets, socks, underwear, towels, mess equipment, sleeping bags and mattress covers "disappeared into the Pacific," Kearney said.

He further quoted his informant, whom he did not identify by name, as declaring he would be "glad to supply additional information if he (Kearney) cared to investigate the matter further."

Asserting that he intended to do exactly that, Kearney said he had called on the veteran for the names "of officers or any other men who know about the circumstances."

Votes on British Loan Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Chairman Spence of Kentucky said today that the House Banking Committee would vote Thursday on the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan. Only six of the twenty-seven committeemen have indicated opposition to the proposal, which the Senate has approved, 46 to 34.

Moreell Gets Rank of Admiral

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The Senate approved today the nomination of Vice-Admiral Ben Moreell to the temporary rank of full admiral. As chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks during the war, Admiral Moreell organized the Seabees and directed vast Navy base construction.

CANADA, U. S. JOIN IN CELEBRATION OF PEACE ON BORDER

SEATTLE, June 11—(AP) One hundred years of unbroken friendship along an unfortified border will be celebrated Saturday by British Americans and United States citizens at two British Columbia-Washington state fetes.

That is the centennial date of the signing of a treaty extending the International Boundary line from the Rockies westward along the 49th parallel and the middle of the strait of Juan de Fuca. It compromised Britain's claims to everything north of the Columbia river and the 40th parallel, and the United States' aggressive "54-40-or-fight" claims to everything below the southern limits of what had been Russian America.

Delegates to the International Labor Organization's maritime conference here will be special guests at the ceremonies under the Peace Arch at Blaine, near Bellingham, Wash. Th arch was built by the late Sam Hill, roadbuilder, friend of European royalty and son-in-law of the railroad king, Jim Hill.

Simultaneously, the residents of interior British Columbia and Washington will be joining hands and voices at the Oroville-Osoyoos border in the Okanogan valley.

Boundary markers will be unveiled and dedicated at both places. Canadian and U. S. Indians will stage a colorful ceremony at the Oroville-Osoyoos celebration, while a salmon barbecue and a procession of massed colors to the music of at least four brass bands will provide the western atmosphere for the Blaine fete.

The President of the United States and the governor-general of Canada have been invited to broadcast from their capitals in honor of the day.

NEW CUT IS VOTED IN POWERS OF OPA

JUN 12 1946

Senate Requires End of Ceilings When Supply of an Item Meets Demand.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP) The Senate sliced OPA's powers still further today in its first action on a price control bill which Stabilization Director Chester Bowles had protested already left the agency powerless to combat inflation.

It adopted without dissent a proposal by Senator Moore (R-Okla.) to require "prompt removal" of ceilings on manufactured products and other non-farm items whenever the supply exceeded or was in "approximate balance with" demand.

This wiped out discretionary powers OPA was left with in the measure as reported by the Senate Banking committee. Under the committee bill, OPA could have retained ceilings if it believed prices would rise, as a result of lifting them, to a point exceeding "a true reflection of current costs plus reasonable profits."

One effect of Moore's amendment may be to require removal of ceilings from gasoline and petroleum products. The petroleum industry has contended that supplies are ample to meet demand.

It was the only change made during a day of debate.

Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.) told the Senate that the OPA extension bill offered by the Banking committee would "write the death sentence for effective price, wage and rent stabilization in the United States."

Wagner, chairman of the committee, took the floor to oppose specific provisions of its bill after Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) had opened debate on the measure with the pledge that an additional year's life will be all that will be asked for the OPA.

May Meet at Night

Barkley, pressing to get the bill through as quickly as possible, said night sessions will be held later this week if necessary. Once the Senate acts, an agreement must be reached with the House before a bill is sent to President Truman. The present law expires June 30.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) suggested that Congress find out "who is right and who is wrong" about the effect of price controls by removing them from some key industry. One of the arguments against OPA is that its regulations have retarded production.

Senator Downey (D-Calif.) protested that the meat industry should not be the one for such an experiment. If prices skyrocket for other items people could get along without them, he said, but they could not get along without meat.

Barkley commented that "the cost to the American people might be more than the evidence of the experiment was worth."

Downey declared Congress would be "gambling" with lives if it lifts meat price ceilings at the end of this month as proposed in the bill. He predicted meat prices would rise to prohibitive levels.

Senators Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) and Wherry (R-Neb.) warmly disputed with Downey, Hickenlooper said the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated prices would rise about 15 percent.

"Where is the meat now?" Wherry asked, and gave his own answer: "In the black market." He estimated 80 percent of meat now is being sold without regard for OPA ceilings.

Along with ending meat control, the bill would trim other OPA powers but extend price control in modified form for 12 months after June 30. The house voted only a nine-month extension.

Wagner argued that price controls could not be maintained on other products if basic foods are uncontrolled, adding:

"We cannot have inflation on one side of a supermarket and stabilized prices on the other. Nor can we allow inflation in the grocery store and butcher shop and still hope for stabilized prices in the drygoods store, the hardware store and the laundry in the same block."

G.I. TERMINAL PAY IS VOTED IN HOUSE

Unanimous Approval Given to Payment for Unused Furlough Time.

JUN 12 1946

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) The House membership clambered en masse today on the GI bandwagon, voting 379 to 0 to pay enlisted service personnel cash for unused furlough time.

The action, if sustained by the Senate, will put all service men and women on the same basis with respect to furlough pay. Officers already receive it under an old law.

Estimated variously to cost from $2,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 and to affect approximately 15,000,000 men and women who have served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard since Sept. 8, 1939, the legislation grew out of congressional clamor against what members called discrimination against GI's.

It entitles enlisted personnel to two and one-half days of furlough monthly while in service and requires that they be paid in cash if they don't get the time off. A limit of 120 days—the same that applies to officers—is set on time that may be accrued and paid for.

Payment rates are fixed according to rank at the time of discharge, plus subsistence allowances at a minimum of 70 cents a day.

Men now in service would receive their payment immediately upon their own certification that they are entitled to it.

House Military committee members who re-wrote the bill originally introduced by Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D.-Fla.) estimated that each man and woman eligible for payments will receive an average of $280 if the legislation becomes law.

BREAD DEARTH FORECAST FOR ANOTHER YEAR

JUN 12 1946

Reaping of Bumper Wheat Crop Fails to Ease Flour Outlook.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—

30. 24-3261

Bread and flour shortages for at least another year was the forecast handed American housewives today despite the start on harvesting another of the nation's bumper wheat crops.

The Agriculture Department reported improvement in bread and flour supplies are expected in another month, but hardly to the extent needed to meet all domestic and famine relief demands before the 1947 harvest.

The bread scarcity in a number of major cities meanwhile verged on the acute stage, and an Associated Press spot survey also disclosed the same held true for meat. Soap, butter and cooking fats ranked next on the list of increasingly hard-to-get items.

The outlook in the cities covered seemed to be that these shortages would grow worse before the situation improved. Harvesting of the new wheat crop promised to ease the bread-flour picture, but complex uncertainties made the prospects dubious for any big improvement in the supply of meats, butter or fats.

Big Crop Indicated.

In its June crop report issued yesterday, the Agriculture Department said the third consecutive bilion-bushel wheat crop and the third largest crop of record was indicated by conditions prevailing on June 1.

The crop estimate was put at 1,025,509,000 bushels, or about 25,000,000 bushels more than was indicated a month earlier. While about 100,000,000 bushels below last year's record harvest, this year's crop stands out as a large one in comparison to the 10-year (1935-44) average of 844,000,000 bushels.

The Agriculture Department accordingly went ahead with a wheat conservation program calling for continuation of the present 80 per cent flour extraction rate, limitation of flour for domestic consumption to 85 per cent of last year's level beginning July 1, compared with 75 per cent for June, and discouraging the feeding of wheat to livestock.

Sticks to Export Goal.

The department also stuck to a previously announced famine export goal of 250,000,000 bushels from the new crop.

Food officials counted on a warm June to give spring-planted crops—particularly the corn crop needed for livestock feed—a boost that a generally cool, wet May failed to provide.

Production of truck crops is expected to be one-eight larger than last year and 40 per cent above average despite damage caused by excessive rains in important Southern growing areas in May.

U.S. To Make Loans On 1946 Wheat Crops

Washington, June 11 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today it will offer to make loans to farmers on 1946 crop wheat stored on farms at rates averaging $1.46 a bushel nationally. Rates under a similar program last year averaged $1.38.

The department previously had announced it would buy wheat to fill export requirements at ceiling prices, which average about $1.75 at the farm level. The Government now plans to export 250,000,000 bushels from the 1946 crop.

The 1946 crop, now starting to move to market, is bringing ceiling prices and is expected by officials to continue to do so.

JUN 12 1946

U.S. Aid To Medical Specialists Urged

Washington, June 11 (AP)—A Public Health Service official declared today that the "mass production" of doctors required by the war has seriously limited the numbers qualified for urgently needed research.

The warning was sounded by Maurice Collins, acting Public Health Service administrator, in a letter inserted in the *Congressional Record* by Senator George (D., Ga.) along with an explanation of a bill to permit the agency to aid in training specialists.

Under the bill, the Health Service would be given authority to assign a small number of its officers to schools for training to keep abreast of advances in medical science. It could make direct grants to post-graduate schools which train public health personnel.

Argentina Likened to U. S.

Buenos Aires Professor Finds Many Points of Similarity

LOUISVILLE, June 11 (AP).—The points of similarity between the social, cultural and even the political ideals of Argentina and the United States are more numerous than their points of difference, in the opinion of Dr. Enrique Gil, professor of international law at the University of La Plata in Buenos Aires, now on a good-will tour.

What is needed to bring about better understandings between the two nations, he said in an interview, is a more frequent interchange of visits by people of the two countries, especially by persons of prominence — "men who have some say in the political and cultural phases of each country's life, men who help to shape their policies."

Dr. Gil believes that the popular theory that members of a family often do not get along well together because "they are too much alike" also prevails among nations and peoples, and he holds that the Western Hemisphere is fortunate in being populated by two different races—the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin.

JUN 12 1946

Acheson Criticizes American Indifference

Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 11 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson today called on Americans for greater self-discipline, competence and effort to meet the responsibilities of an atomic age.

In a commencement address at Bryn Mawr College, Acheson hit at what he called the "luxury of indifference," and warned that the United States, because of "severe external pressure and danger," no longer has unlimited time in which to solve its problems.

He criticized Government, industry, labor, the press, radio and the general public for apathy, incompetence and lack of discipline.

Congress, he said, does not confine itself to laying down general principles of government, but instead becomes involved "in the very administrative detail which it knows it cannot handle."

Doolittle Predicts 400,000 Private Planes

Los Angeles, June 11 (AP)—James H. Doolittle, former lieutenant general, who is now vice president of an oil company, predicts that by 1955 there will be 400,000 registered aircraft flying in the United States, exclusive of military and scheduled airline planes.

"When this goal is attained, our country will have an aviation industry with a dollar volume in excess of $2,200,000,000, providing better than average jobs for over 900,000 persons," Doolittle declared today in an address at Town Hall.

"That is a conservative estimate, I believe, when you consider that research agencies state that more than 300,000 people have named a personal plane as either their No. 1 or No. 2 postwar purchase and that, by 1955, there will certainly be over a million persons in this country willing and able to purchase personal planes," Doolittle added.

Newspaperman Hails Reds, Criticizes U. S. in Germany

NEW YORK, June 11 — (AP) Farwell W. Perry, American newspaperman who toured Europe for four months at the invitation of the French government, today praised the Russian administration of occupied Germany and criticized administration in the United States zone as "too lenient."

Perry, son of the president of the Western Newspaper Union, and of the John H. Perry newspapers of Florida and Kentucky, arrived by airliner at La Guardia field. He had studied the operation of French provincial newspapers.

Just before returning to the United States Perry had been one of a group of correspondents who made a 10-day tour of the Russian zone of occupation.

U. S. Too Lenient

In contrast to the Russians, Perry said, United States troops "are much too lenient with the Germans and much of the propaganda we hear regarding Russian treatment of the Germans is false." He said he was "far more favorably impressed" with Russian administration.

"Contrary to many thoughts there are a number of things being done in the Russian zone which the Americans might well emulate," Perry said. As an example, he said that "the black market is running wild" in the American zone but was practically non-existent in the Russian area.

Perry added that "we are much too easy on the Germans and the Russians use an iron fist." Consequently, the Germans have more respect for the Russians because they are fair but strict, Perry said.

In the Russian zone of occupation, Perry said, "the streets were cleaned, the factories were smoking and the economy had not collapsed as it had in the American zone."

He added that the Russians obviously had a better understanding of the German mind than the Americans and said he had been told by an American colonel that the de-nazification program was slackening because they were attempting to do the impossible.

John H. Perry, father of Farwell and a witness to the airport interview, commented that "it must be like trying to change Democrats."

Russian food administration is "strict," Perry said, but was distributed on the basis of the amount and kind of work done by the people, with heavy workers, including intellectuals, given the largest quantity.

Perry returned to this country to be best man at the wedding of his brother, John M. Perry, to Miss Jeanne See, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. See, of Greenwich, Conn., at Christ church, Greenwich, on Saturday.

Redeployment Schedule

JUN 12 1946

At least 3,868 returning service personnel are scheduled to debark from 14 vessels at three U. S. ports today. Additional ship carrying 554 war brides and children, is due at New York.

In addition to the brideship New York awaits docking of three vessels with 2,039 troops.

West coast arrivals include: San Francisco, five ships, 1,829 personnel; San Diego, six vessels, no passenger information.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Colby Victory from LeHavre, 1,052 (due originally yesterday); Hood Victory from Le Havre, 978; Peter Minuit from Le Havre, nine.

Vulcania from Alexandria, 554 war brides and children.

At San Diego

No passenger information on following vessels from Pacific forward areas: LCI's 1011, 1055, 1057, 1063; APC's 18 and 42.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Herald of the Morning from Subic, 1,510 Navy; Black Hawk from Tsingtao, 222 Navy, five Marines; Toloa from Pearl Harbor, 43 Navy, 11 Marines; Latona from Guam, 36 Navy; Ben Robertson from Guam, two Marines.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: Blue Ridge Victory from Southampton, 616; Lewiston Victory from Le Havre, 1,005.

At San Diego

Drapers Meadows from Canal Zone, no passenger information.

At Seattle

Cape Pertpetua from Yokohama, 399 Army, 18 Navy; Marine Serpent from Yokohama, 66 Army, two Navy.

At San Francisco

Leo from Taku, 235 Navy, one Marine; ATA 176, 12 Navy.

ROMITA STRESSED THE NEED FOR CA
ADMONISHMENT WITH GOOD NATURED APP
AMONG THE MONARCHISTS OF THE SOUTH
NORTH, SO THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT
WHICH THE MONARCHY IN 70 YEARS HAS
EARLIER LEADERS OF THE SIX REP
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REPUBLICAN PARTIES, HEADED BY EDITOR
WITH THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS,
VER IMMEDIATELY AS PROVISIONAL
REED OR NOT. HE SAID IF UMBERTO
OULD BE ARRESTED."

JUN 12 1946

DAY

NAPLES--3RD ADD MONARCHISTS X X X STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.)

THE FIRING BEGAN WHEN TH CROWD, DEMONSTRATING FOR THE HOUSE OF SAVOY WHICH WAS OUSTED IN LAST WEEK'S PLEBISCITE, ATTEMPTED TO STORM THE COMMUNIST'S HEADQUARTERS, WHICH IS ADJACENT TO THE POLICE BUILDING.

JUN 12 1946

FOUR ARMORED CARS MOUNTING 75-CALIBER GUNS WERE USED AGAINST THE CROWD BY POLICE AND TROOPS IN FULL WAR KIT, VIRTUALLY ALL OF THEM ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. BUT THE STUBBORN DEMONSTRATORS, REFUSING TO BE AWED, OVERPOWERED THE CARS AND HALTED THEM.

WITH DIFFICULTY THE TROOPS BROUGHT UP REINFORCEMENTS, WHICH ARRIVED TO AN OBLIGATO OF WAILING SIRENS. THE ARMORED CARS WERE RECAPTURED.

THE FIRST SHOTS WERE FIRED WHEN THE CROWD, AFTER STONING COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AND BREAKING MOST OF THE WINDOWS, TURNED TO A PILE OF EMPTY ARTILLERY SHELLS PLACED ON THE SQUARE AS A DECORATION, AND BEGAN THROWING THEM AT THE POLICE. SEVERAL POLICE WERE HIT AND SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. I MYSELF WAS SLIGHTLY HURT WHEN ONE GRAZED MY HEAD.

AGAINST THE FIRE, AND IN AN EFFORT TO BLOCK THE ARMORED TRUCKS, THE MILLING CROWD DRAFTED UP EVERYTHING MOVABLE IT COULD FIND--TRAFFIC SIGNS, PARKED TRUCKS AND THE LIKE.

AS FAST AS POLICE CLEARED ONE ALLEY OF DEMONSTRATORS AND TURNED UPON ANOTHER, IT FILLED AGAIN. I SAW NO FIRING FROM THE CROWD--ONLY THE STONES AND THE SHELL CASINGS.

WORD REACHED POLICE HEADQUARTERS THAT SEVERAL SMALLER RIOTS WERE GOING ON ELSEWHERE IN NAPLES.

AT ONE END OF THE VIA MEDINA, ON WHICH COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS IS SITUATED, THE CROWD STOPPED TWO STREET CARS AND IMMOBILIZED THEM BY STRIPPING THEM OF ELECTRICAL WIRING.

THIS EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED THE STREET. THE OTHER END WAS BARRICADED WITH TRUCKS THE THRONG HAD STOPPED.

AT 8:55 P.M. GMT (4:55 P.M. EDT) FIRING WAS CONTINUING IN THE STREETS, WITH SEVERAL MORE POLICEMEN WOUNDED OR KILLED BY HAND GRENADES THROWN FROM BUILDINGS.

I TRIED TO GET TO THE HOSPITAL TO CHECK THE DEAD AND THE WOUNDED, BUT I COULD NOT. THERE WAS SHOOTING ALL OVER TOWN.

A SMALL BOMB OR HAND GRENADE WAS THROWN FROM THE NAAFI CLUB BUILDING NEAR POLICE HEADQUARTERS AS SIX POLICEMEN WERE RETURNING TO THE HEADQUARTERS. TWO POLICEMEN WERE KNOCKED TO THE GROUND BY THE EXPLOSION.

A FEW MINUTES LATER THE OTHER POLICEMEN, AFTER FIRING AT THE CROWD, RETURNED AND DRAGGED THEIR COMRADES OUT AND TOOK THEM TO A HOSPITAL.

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JUN 12 1946

A17 ADD BONDI (ITALIAN) YYY MONARCHIST (BYIA) DAY

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS STATED THAT THE CABINET HAD DECIDED TO DECLARE THE REPUBLIC CELEBRATION AFTER RECEIVING THREATS BY THE CHAMBER OF LABOR TO CALL STRIKES IN MILAN, TURIN AND GENOA, NORTHERN REPUBLICAN CENTERS, UNLESS SUCH ACTION WERE TAKEN.

THE KING AND DE GASPERI CONFERRED FOR THREE HOURS LAST NIGHT. EARLIER, THE PREMIER HAD SAID: "OF COURSE THE REPUBLIC IS IN EFFECT."

THE DILEMMA DEVELOPED WHEN JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT ANNOUNCED A REPUBLICAN VICTORY BY A MARGIN OF 1,983,871 VOTES IN THE PLEBISCITE, BUT SAID THEY STILL HAD TO CONSIDER MONARCHIST CHARGES OF VOTING IRREGULARITIES.

GEN.ADOLFO INFANTE, SPOKESMAN FOR THE ROYAL HOUSE, ANNOUNCED THAT UMBERTO WOULD REMAIN IN ITALY, AND ADDED THAT THE COURT WOULD HAVE "MANY THINGS TO CONSIDER" AT ITS NEXT SESSION.

UBOTH GOVERNMENT AND MONARCHIST CIRCLES REPORTED THAT THE KING PROPOSED A "CIVIL REGENCY" BE DESIGNATED TO SERVE AS THE CHIEF OF STATE PENDING CLARIFICATION OF THE SITUATION.

SPATARO, WHO LIKE DE GASPERI IS A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT, SAID THE KING AT FIRST HAD BEEN WILLING TO ACCEPT THE PLEBISCITE VERDICT AND GO INTO EXILE, BUT WAS CONVINCED BY HIS ATTACHES THAT IT "WAS HIS HISTORIC DUTY" TO REMAIN.

UMBERTO ASCENDED TO THE THRONE LAST MONTH FOLLOWING THE ABDICATION OF HIS FATHER, VITTORIO EMANUELE III. UMBERTO'S WIFE, QUEEN MARIE JOSE, AND THEIR FOUR CHILDREN ALREADY HAVE GONE INTO EXILE IN PORTUGAL.

VS351AED

London, June 11-(ap)-Russia and Yugoslavia have reached agreement on economic, cultural and political cooperation and on the furnishing Soviet military equipment to yugoslavia, of [redacted] the moscow radio said last night.

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The agreement, drafted by prime minister stalin, premier marshal tito and other leaders of the two countries, calls for russia to supply ammunition and armaments to the yugoslav army and materials to the yugoslav armament industry, the xxxx broadcast said.

Marshal Tito has returned to belgrade after a two-week visit to moscow, it was announced in the yugoslav capital.

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LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-T.N.GHOSH, AN INDIAN DELEGATE, TOLD THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED THE INDIAN PRESS TO STOP WRITING EDITORIALS ON THE FOOD SHORTAGE. HE SAID ALSO THAT COMMENTS ON NEWS WHICH THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT LIKE WERE SUPPRESSED.

JJ133PED

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1948

30. 24-3263

BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, JUNE 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE PROCLAIMED TODAY BRITAIN'S FREEDOM TO WORK OUT HER OWN DESTINY AND DEFINED BRITISH POLICY AS A SEARCH FOR COOPERATION AND NOT AN "ATTEMPT TO FORCE A DULL UNIFORMITY ON THE WORLD"

DAY

"WE ASK FOR OTHERS THE FREEDOM WE CLAIM FOR OURSELVES," HE TOLD THE LABOR PARTY'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE. "WE PROCLAIM THIS FREEDOM. WE SEEK TO PUT IT INTO EFFECT: WITNESS INDIA".

IF INDIA "WILL STAY WITH US IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH," HE ADDED, "WE SHALL WELCOME THEM. IF THEY DESIRE TO GO OUTSIDE, WE SHALL STRETCH OUT THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP TO THEM".

HIS VOICE FREQUENTLY CHARGED WITH EMOTION, ATTLEE REPORTED TO HIS PARTY HIS STEWARDSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT SINCE LABOR TOOK CONTROL LAST JULY.

"I REAFFIRM MY FAITH IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM --- SOCIAL DEMOCRACY--- WHICH CAN SET US FREE FROM THE TYRANNY OF ECONOMIC POWER AND PRESERVE US, TOO, FROM THE DANGERS OF ABSOLUTE POWER OF THE STATE," HE DECLARED

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ON A ROSTRUM SURROUNDED BY MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, THE PRIME MINISTE DREW ROUND AFTER ROUND OF APPLAUSE AS HE RECOUNTED HIS FIRST TEN MONTHS IN OFFICE.

IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE, HE SAID, BECAUSE OF WORLDWIDE SHORTAGES, TO RELAX COMPLETELY GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

"THE COMPLETE REMOVAL OF CONTROL IS FOLLY," HE DECLARED. "WE DON'T TRY TO KEEP ON CONTROLS LONGER THAN NECESSARY, BUT THOSE WHO ASK FOR THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF CONTROLS ARE PRACTICALLY CONFINED TO THE LUNATIC FRINGE".

REMINDING THE DELEGATES THAT HOME PROBLEMS WERE AFFECTED BY THE WORLD SITUATION, ATTLEE DECLARED:

"WE SEEK TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE BY COLLECTIVE SECURITY. XXX WE SUPPORT DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM EVERYWHERE.

"LET ME SAY WE KNOW WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS AND WE KNOW WHAT FREEDOM MEANS BECAUSE WE HAVE IT OURSELVES, AND WE KNOW, TOO, THAT POLITICAL WORLD SETTLEMENT IS NOT ENOUGH. WE MUST BASE PEACE ON ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE."

"WE HAVE ALWAYS REALIZED," HE ADDED, "THE CAUSE OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD OVER IS ONE: YOU CANNOT BUILD UP A LITTLE SAFETY ZONE FOR YOURSELF AND LEAVE THE REST OF THE WORLD".

ASSERTING THAT "THIS LABOR MOVEMENT OF OURS HAS NEVER BEEN A NARROW, INSULAR MOVEMENT," ATTLEE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS BRINGING "TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AS TO HOME AFFAIRS, THE TOUCHSTONE OF OUR SOCIALIST FAITH".

OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM FOR STATE OWNERSHIP OF BASIC INDUSTRIES THE PRIME MINISTER REPORTED:

"WE ARE RESOLVED TO CARRY OUT THE DISTINCTIVE SIDE OF SOCIALIST POLICY-- THE POLICY OF NATIONALIZATION.

"NO ONE REALIZES MORE THAN I DO THAT WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO YET TO REACH THE BRITAIN OF OUR DREAMS, AND THE WORLD OF OUR DESIRES, AND WE SHALL NEED-- AND WE SHALL GET-- FROM ALL THE PEOPLE OF THIS ISLAND, HARD WORK AND COURAGE TO TAKE US THROUGH THE YEARS AHEAD."

DECLARING THE SOCIALIST GOALS ARE DESIGNED "TO HELP IN PROMOTING FULL EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL," ATTLEE CONTINUED:

"I CAN ASSURE YOU WE ARE PLANNING AHEAD. WE ARE PLANNING FOR THE WORK OF THE NEXT SESSION AFTER THIS ONE AND THE NEXT AFTER THAT".

THERE ARE OTHER NATIONALIZATION "FISH IN THE BASKET AND THEY ARE NOT JUST MINNOWS," THE PRIME MINISTER REPORTED. "THERE ARE SOME PGETTY BIG SALMON AMONGST THEM".

RB740AED

ADD BOURNEMOUTH (NL ATTLEE) XXX will

(williams)

Expanding on the government's nationalization plans, Shinwell said:

"The gas industry will come later within the present parliament. We shall take it in our stride."

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He declared XXXXX "that the rotten and unseaworthy cargo of capitalism will be thrown overboard is beyond question." Then he added:

"When we have at our disposal the basic industries and services whic

with party propaganda and showed through two resolutions urging both government information and party publicity men to use "every available means" to combat Conservative newspaper XX attacks XXXX and to promote the knowledge of the Socialist program.

The conference also passed unanimously a resolution calling for added recruitment of doctors for the proposed national health service.

This would [redacted] be achieved, according to the resolution, "by providing free education with maintenance for all suitable" medical students.

153P

minister to national needs, we shall be possessed of an instrument of great power and influence in the land."

Shinwell spoke after T. Williamson, ~~MP and~~ member of the Labor Party executive committee, beat back a resolution calling for reduction of Britain's work week from 45 to 44 hours and, within a reasonable time, institution of a 40-hour week.

A resolution urging nationalization of oil interests because of "the vast influence of private interests on our foreign policy" was hastily withdrawn by a London delegation after Shinwell urged the conference to treat carefully in that field.

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Oil, he said, ~~XX~~ "is just about as 'sticky' a problem as faces this government" because ~~XX~~ of its "international complications". #

night lead u. n.

new york, june 11--(ap)--the united nations economic and social council today expressed its disapproval of franco spain by ~~omitting~~ leaving the spanish government off a list of nations invited to attend the world health conference here june 19.

the rebuke was made more pointed by the fact that seven ~~former enemy~~ countries, which formerly were enemies to members of the united nations, were invited to attend. the former enemy countries were italy, austria, romania, hungary, bulgaria, finland and siam.

the council itself did not vote directly on the question of omitting spain ~~from the list but it announced~~ it approved the countries recommended by a committee, which had voted to exclude germany, japan and spain from the conference.

other non-members of the united nations invited included afghanistan, albania, eire, iceland, portugal, sweden, switzerland, transjordan and yemen.

the security council will meet thursday morning to act on recommendations of a special sub-committee that the council ask the general assembly to call for a worldwide break of diplomatic relations with spain unless the franco regime is "withdrawn" by september.

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other action scheduled for this week:

the economic and social council will take up thursday afternoon the controversial question of whether refugees should be sent back to their countries of origin without their consent.

the atomic control commiss.. will meet friday to start drafting plans for development of atomic energy under united nations control.

dozf/m

U.N. (500)
BY CHARLES A.GRUMICH

DAY

NEW YORK, JUUNE 11-(AP)-THE SECOND POSTPONEMENT OF DEBATE ON SPAIN IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE RESULTED FROM A DESIRE BY THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT TO SAMPLE THE LABOR PARTY CONGRESS' REACTION BEFORE MAKING A FINAL COMMITMENT CONCERNING THE FRANCO REGIME.

AT THE REQUEST OF BRITISH DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, COUNCIL PRESIDENT ALEXANDRE PARODI OX FRANCE AGREED YESTERDAY TO DEFER UNTIL THURSDAY FORENOON THE DEBATE TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON TON THEPROPOSAL TO ISOLATE SPAIN FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

THE CRITICAL DAY IN THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S ANNUAL CONVENTION AT BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, PROBABLY WILL BE WEDNESDAY, WHEN FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN EXPLAINS HIS GOVERNMENT'S POST-WAR EXTERNAL POLICIES.

IN BEVIN'S AUDIENCE WILL BE LEFT-WINGERS OFFERING A FLURRY OF RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH FRANCO, WHICH BRITAIN THUS FAR HAS OPPOSED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

ALL THE DELEGATES BUT CADOGAN HAD BEEN REPRESENTED AS READY TO PLUNGE INTO THE COUNCIL ARGUMENT ON SPAIN TODAY.

CADOGAN AND U.S. DELEGATE HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON JOINED IN THE FIRST REQUEST FOR POSTPONEMENT LAST WEEK ON THE GROUND THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS HAD NOT FINISHED STUDYING THE COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT URGING A COLLECTIVE U.N. DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH MADRID BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NEXT SEPTEMBER. AT THAT TIME BOTH WERE REPORTED OPPOSED TO A BREAK WITH SPAIN.

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THE UNITED STATES' POSITION, WHICH HAD BEEN AGREED UPON IN CONFERENCES BETWEEN JOHNSON AND ADMINISTRATION LEADERS IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEKEND, NOW WILL BE RESTUDIED IN THE LIGHT OF NEW BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO REACH CADOGAN AROUND MIDWEEK.

AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID THE UNITED STATES' POSITION IS "NOT FINALIZED". IT WILL BE REVIEWED IN THE ROUND OF DAILY PARLEYS AMONG VARIOUS DELEGATIONS IN AN OFF-THE-FLOOR EFFORT TO FIND A FORMULA FOR MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

A REPORTED COMPROMISE PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE SPANISH ISSUE BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION OF A DATE FOR SEVERING RELATIONS MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH POSITION WHEN IT IS MADE KNOWN.

THEGE WAS INCREASING EVIDENCE THE OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS BELIEVED THAT IN THE FINAL SHOWDOWN SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO WOULD NOT USE HIS VETO POWER.

A RELIABLE SOURCE REPORTED THAT RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH STAUNCHLY OPPOSED TO ANY DELAY IN DEALING SEVERELY WITH SPAIN, WAS ANXIOUS TO AVOID AN IMPASSE IN THE COUNCIL WHICH, HE SAID, "WOULD HELP NO ONE BUT FRANCO."

THIS QUARTER SAID THERE WAS A FAIR CHANCE THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD REACH A FORMULA OF AGREEMENT BUT ADDED THAT UNTIL BRITAIN ANNOUNCES HER VERDICT THE "SITUATION IS FLUID."

POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE, WHO IS DELAYING A SUMMER VISIT TO WARSAW IN ORDER TO WIND UP THE SPANISH CASE, IS A LEADER IN THE EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE ON HIS ORIGINAL PROPOSAL FOR AN IMMEDIATE U.N. BREAK WITH SPAIN. LANGE BELIEVES UNANIMITY OF COUNCIL ACTION IS ESSENTIAL ON THE SPANISH ISSUE.

A SPOKESMAN OF A DELEGATION FAVORING A BREAK WITH SPAIN SAID RESULTS OF WEEKEND HUDDLES WERE ENCOURAGING AND THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT NOW "IS NOT AS DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO A VETO" BY A BIG POWER AS IT WAS LAST WEEK.

24-3265

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-DR.OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, SHORTLY WILL BE RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES AS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES TO GIVE HIS ENTIRE TIME TO HIS DUTIES ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IT WAS RSPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TONIGHT.

THE NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE MICHAL KACZOROWSKI, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, THESE REPORTS ADDED.

DR.LANGE EXPECTS TO GO TO WARSAW AS SOON AS THE PRESSURE OF SECURITY COUNCIL DUTIES PERMITS, PERHAPS IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS, FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH HISGOVERNMENT.

IN COMMENTING ON THAT PROJECTED TRIP, A POLISH SPOKESMAN WHO WOULD NOT PERMIT IDENTIFICATION SAID THAT THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT WAS COMPLETELY SATISFIED WITH DR.LANGE'S WORK IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THAT A HIGH HONOR AWAITED THE AMBASSADOR WHEN HE RETURNED TO POLAND.

IT WAS INDICATED LANGE'S APPOINTMENT AS POLAND'S PERMANENT DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL WOULD BE THIS HONOR.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRESSURE OF DR.LANGE'S DUTIES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHERE HE HAS LED THE FIGHT FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND COMPLETE UNITED NATIONS BREAK WITH FRANCO SPAIN, HAD MADE IT APPARENT THAT THE POSITIONS OF DELEGATE AND AMBASSADOR WOULD HAVE TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO MEN.

DR.LANGE, 41-YEAR-OLD FORMER AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO GAVE UP HIS CITIZENSHIP TO BECOME A POLISH CITIZEN AGAIN IN 1944, HAS BEEN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE LAST DECEMBER. HE SETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1937 AND TAUGHT ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF CHICAGO AND CALIFORNIA.

MEANWHILE, JAN STANCZYK, POLISH MINISTER OF LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, SAID IN WARSAW THAT HE WOULD LEAVE BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 28 TO BECOME CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS' SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE AND AN AID TO TRYGVE LIE, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL.

MD754PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-SPAIN WAS OMITTED TODAY FROM A LIST OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INVITED TO SEND OBSERVERS TO AN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE MEETING HERE JUNE 19.

DAY

THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED INVITATIONS SENT BY A COUNCIL COMMITTEE TO THE FOLLOWING NON-MEMBERS:

AFGHANISTAN, ALBANIA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, EIRE, FINLAND, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRANS-JORDAN AND YEMEN.

FRANCO SPAIN HAS BEEN CONDEMNED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. A RESOLUTION PROPOSING A BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN U.N. MEMBERS AND SPAIN IF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO STILL IS IN POWER BY SEPTEMBER IS PENDING IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

JJ1256PED

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JACKSON (950)
BY THOMAS A.REEDY

NUERNBERG, JUNE 11-(AP)-A SMOULDERING FEUD INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES' HIGHEST COURT BURST INTO THE OPEN TODAY FOLLOWING AN UNPRECEDENTED CHARGE BY JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON THAT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK HAD PARTICIPATED IN DECISIONS FAVORING BLACK'S FORMER LAW PARTNER.

"THERE MAY BE THOSE WHO THINK IT QUITE HARMLESS TO ENCOURAGE THE EMPLOYMENT OF JUSTICES' EX-LAW PARTNERS TO ARGUE CLOSE CASES BY

1946

SMOTHERING THE OBJECTIONS WHICH THE BAR MAKES TO THIS PRACTICE," JACKSON DECLARED IN A LENGTHY STATEMENT ISSUED AT A HASTILY-SUMMONED PRESS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT. "BUT IN MY VIEW SUCH AN ATTITUDE WOULD SOON BRING THE COURT INTO DISREPUTE."

JACKSON, WHO IS NOW ON LEAVE FROM THE U.S. SUPREME COURT TO ACT AS CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HERE, SAID THE STATEMENT HAD BEEN CABLED TO HOUSE AND SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES BECAUSE "CONGRESS HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW THE FACTS AND ISSUES INVOLVED."

JACKSON WENT TO CONSIDERABLE LENGTH TO DECLARE THAT NOTHING IN HIS STATEMENT WAS INTENDED TO REFLECT UPON FRED VINSON, WHOSE NOMINATION BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO BE THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE NOW IS PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE.

HE DESCRIBED VINSON AS "AN UPRIGHT, FEARLESS AND WELL-QUALIFIED MAN," AND SAID HE FELT IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO AIR THE FACTS ABOUT THE COURT "FEUD" SINCE "FURTHER SUPPRESSION OF THE FACTS WILL NOT HELP MR.VINSON AND WILL AFFORD A CONTINUING BASIS FOR IRRESPONSIBLE RUMOR AND INNUENDO."

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JACKSON SAID BLACK THREATENED HIM WITH "WAR" UNLESS HE JOINED "IN COVERING UP THE FACTS," AND THEN ADDED: "IF WAR IS DECLARED ON ME I PROPOSE TO WAGE IT WITH THE WEAPONS OF THE OPEN WARRIOR, NOT THOSE OF THE STEALTHY ASSASSIN."

(IN WASHINGTON, THERE WAS NO COMMENT FROM JUSTICE BLACK, THE WHITE HOUSE, VINSON, NOG FROM ANY MEMBERS OF THE COURT. THE CHAIRMEN OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES ALSO WITHHELD COMMENT.)

JACKSON REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO THE JEWELL RIDGE COAL CASE IN WHICH THE COURT HELD BY A 5-4 DECISION ON MAY 7, 1945, THAT SOFT COAL MINERS WERE ENTITLED TO PORTAL-TO-PORTAL PAY; AND THE SUBSEQUENT REFUSAL OF THE COURT TO GRANT A REHEARING REQUESTED BY THE COAL COMPANY. JACKSON SAID CRAMPTON HARRIS OF ALABAMA, BLACK'S FORMER LAW PARTNER, WAS COUNSEL FOR THE WINNER IN THE CASE--A LOCAL OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS. HARRIS LIKEWISE DECLINED TO COMMENT.

HE SAID THAT "PUBLICIZED THREATS" AGAINST HIM HAD BEEN "EXPLOITED BY CERTAIN INSPIRED COMMENTATORS AND COLUMNISTS. X X X THE MOST SPECIFIC ATTACK ON ME IS THAT IN THE WASHINGTON STAR OF MAY 16, 1946," IN A COLUMN BY DORIS FLEESON.

THIS, HE CONTINUED, QUOTED BLACK AS COMPLAINING THAT JACKSON'S OPINION IN THE COURT'S RULING AGAINST REHEARING THE JEWELL RIDGE CASE WAS AN "OPEN AND GRATUITOUS INSULT" AND A "SLUR UPON HIS (BLACK'S PERSONAL AND JUDICIAL HONOR."

"I DO NOT WANT IT INFERRED THAT I CHARGE THAT JUSTICE BLACK'S SITTING IN THE JEWELL RIDGE CASE INVOLVED LACK OF 'HONOR'," JACKSON'S STATEMENT SAID. "IT IS RATHER A QUESTION OF JUDGMENT AS TO SOUND JUDICIAL POLICY."

JACKSON'S VERSION OF THE FACTS LEADING UP TO THE "FEUD" FOLLOWS:

"THE JEWELL RIDGE COAL DECISION IN ITSELF WAS A SOMEWHAT STARTLING ONE. THE UNITED MINE WORKERS REVERSED THE POSITION IT HAD PREVIOUSLY TAKEN ABOUT THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT SUPERSEDING THE COAL MINERS' COLLECTIVELY BARGAINED CONTRACTS. IT EMPLOYED AS COUNSEL MR.BLACK'S FORMER LAW PARTNER TO ARGUE ITS NEW VONTENTION TO THE SUPREME COURT AND HE, TOO, TOOK A POSITION AS TO COAL MINERS NOT CONSISTENT WITH HIS ARGUMENT USED THE PREVIOUS TERM TO WIN A CASE FOR THE IRON MINERS. MR.BLACK REVERSED THE POSITION HE HAD TAKEN IN MANAGING THE BILL AS A SENATOR.

"THE COURT, BY A BARE MAJORITY OF FIVE TO FOUR, SUPPORTED THE CHANGE OF FRONT BY THE UNITED MINE WORKERS. X X X MR.JUSTICE BLACK CONTROLLED ASSIGNMENT OF THE CASE BECAUSE THE CHIEF JUSTICE WAS IN DISSENT. MR.JUSTICE BLACK CHOSE MR.JUSTICE MURPHY TO WRITE THE MAJORITY OPINION. WHILE MR.JUSTICE MURPHY WAS PREPARING HIS OPINION A STRIKE OF THE MINE WORKERS AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE OPEGATORS WERE PROCEEDING.

"IT WAS PROPOSED TO HAND DOWN THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE MINERS WITHOUT WAITING FOR OPINION AND DISSENT. THE ONLY APPARENT REASON BEHIND THIS PROPOSAL WAS TO ANNOUNCE THE DECISION IN TIME TO INFLUENCE CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS DURING THE COAL STRIKE.

"DURING THE COAL STRIKE CHIEF JUSTICE STONE PROTESTED SUCH PROPOSED IRREGULAR TREATMENT VIGOROUSLY. I DO NOT BELIEVE MR.JUSTICE MURPHY FAVORED IT. IN ALL EVENTS IT WAS ABANDONED, X X X."

JACKSON SAID HE WAS UNEASY ABOUT THE CASE AND ALSO ABOUT A PREVIOUS CASE INVOLVING THE TENNESSEE COAL COMPANY AND A MINE UNION, IN WHICH HARRIS ALSO WAS COUNSEL AND WHICH ALSO WAS DECIDED IN FAVOR OF HARRIS' CLIENT, BLACK'S VOTE BEING DECISIVE.

LATER, JACKSON CONTINUED, THE JEWELL RIDGE COMPANY APPLIED FOG REHEARING, REQUESTING THAT BLACK BE EXCUSED BECAUSE OF HIS PAST RELATIONS TO THE ATTORNEY FOR THE VICTORIOUS PARTY IN THE CASE.

"AS THERE IS NO POWER IN THE COURT TO DISQUALIFY A DULY COMISSIONED JUSTICE," HE SAID, "ALL MEMBERS WERE AGREED THAT THE PETITION FOR REHEARING MUST BE DENIED."

AT THIS POINT, HE SAID, THE DISPUTE REFERRED TO BY THE WASHINGTON STAR'S COLUMN DEVELOPED. BLACK, JACKSON DECLARED, WANTED A MEGE DENIAL.

"IF HIS ACTION WERE LATER QUESTIONED," JACKSON SAID, "THE DENIAL WOULD BE CONSTRUED AS A VINDICATION BY THE COURT ON THE FACTS.

"NONE OF US KNEW, THEN, AND I DO NOT KNOW NOW, ANYTHING OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE JUSTICE AND HIS FORMER LAW PARTNER, EXCEPT THAT THEY HAD CONTINUED TO BE CORDIAL."

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IN ANY EVENT, HE ADDED, NONE OF THE JUSTICES WANTED TO LEND THEIR NAMES TO "BLIND AND UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL." JACKSON SAID HE WROTE AN OPINION WHICH STONE TRANSFORMED INTO A COMPROMISE, BUT BLACK "BECAME VERY ANGRY AND SAID THAT ANY OPINION WHICH DISCUSSED THE SUBJECT AT ALL WOULD MEAN A DECLARATION OF WAR."

JACKSON SAID HE TOLD BLACK "IN LANGUAGE THAT WAS SHARP, BUT NO DIFFERENT THAN I WOULD USE AGAIN, THAT I WOULD NOT STAND FOR ANY MORE OF HIS BULLYING."

JACKSON THEN FILED HIS OPINION WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF JUSTICE FRANKFURTER.

"HOWEVER INNOCENT THE COINCIDENCE OF THESE TWO VICTORIES AT SUCCESSIVE TERMS OF JUSTICE BLACK'S FORMER LAW PARTNER, I WANTED THAT PRACTICE STOPPED," JACKSON SAID IN EXPLAINING HIS REASONS FOR ISSUING HIS STATEMENT. "IF IT IS EVER REPEATED WHILE I AM ON THE BENCH I WILL MAKE MY JEWELL RIDGE OPINION LOOK LIKE A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION BY COMPARISON." #

1946

30.24-3267

SEYSS-INQUART TOOK CREDIT FOR BALKING PLANS TO CARRY OUT WIDE-SPREAD DEMOLITION OF DYKES IN HOLLAND WHICH, HE SAID, WOULD HAVE CAUSED THE COUNTRY TO HAVE "DISAPPEARED UNDER WATER IN A FEW WEEKS."

HE TESTIFIED THAT MARTIN BORMANN, HITLER'S DEPUTY NOW ON TRIAL IN ABSENTIA, ORDERED DEMOLITIONS OF SUCH MAGNITUDE THAT THE NETHERLANDS COULD NOT HAVE SURVIVED, BUT "I DID NOT DO IT."

HE ADMITTED THAT MANY DYKES WERE DESTROYED BY THE NAZIS.

ON APRIL 30, 1945, "GEN.EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY (THEN LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH) SENT WORD THAT WHAT HAD BEEN FLOODED TO THAT DATE WOULD BE RECTIFIED, BUT THAT ANY FURTHER FLOODING COULD NOT BE TOLERATED," HE SAID. "THERE WAS NO MORE FLOODING AFTER THAT DATE."

THE GERMANS IN HOLLAND CAPITULATED A FEW DAYS LATER.

JJ252PED

Heidelberg, Germany, June 11--(AP)--The U.S. Third Army

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announced today that Sgt.John S. Melia of 31 S. Fairfield St., Arlington, Va., had been sentenced to life imprisonment by an army court martial on a charge of murdering a German civilian he had arrested.

Melia, a trooper with the U.S. constatulary--the new occupation police force--was found guilty of beating Johann Yager over the head with the butt of a pistol and leaving him dying on a roadside. The German, who had been picked up by Melia for lack of proper identification, died in a German hospital after he had lain all night on the highway.

Melia's sentence is subject to review by Maj. Gen. Ernest N.Harmon, constabulary commander, and by the War Department.

apra oregans 01340 rch 147p.

THE COURT EARLIER DENIED A DEFENSE MOTION FOR A DIRECTED VERDICT AT THE END OF THE PROSECUTION'S TWO-WEEK-LONG CASE, MARKED BY A STRIKE OF SOLDIER WITNESSES WHO FIRST REFUSED TO TESTIFY AND THEN ENDED THEIR SILENCE TO RELATE STORIES OF MASS MURDER INTO UNCONSCIONABLE, SOME OF THEM IN GERMAN'S PRESENCE, THEY SAID.

DOCTORS WHO SAID THEY FOUND NO SIGNS OF MISTREATMENT OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR FREQUENT INSPECTIONS AT THE LICHFIELD STOCKADE.

CURAGE IS ONE OF 16 SOLD SS CHARGED WITH MALTREATING PRISONERS.

THREE ALREADY HAVE BEEN CONVICTED.

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Q. DID YOU PLAN TO FIGHT THE OCCUPIERS?
A. OF COURSE I DID. I DID NOT THINK IT WAS WHY I WAS PREPARING. AT THE MOMENT POSSIBLE TO FIGHT.

A196 ADD Belgrade (Michailovic) XXX Russia

CONCERNING HIS RELATIONS WITH NEDIC, HE ADMITTED SENDING OFFICERS TO HIM IN 1941 BUT SAID "YOU CAN'T CALL IT A DELEGATION. IT WAS JUST TWO PEOPLE WHO WERE SENT TO SEE WHAT NEDIC WANTED." HE DENIED HE HAD A LIAISON OFFICER FROM NEDIC.

THE INDICTMENT HAS QUOTED MIHAILOVIC AS SAYING HE SENT A DELEGATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, TO CONFER WITH NEDIC, AND AS SAYING UNDER PRE-TRIAL INTERROGATION THAT "I MET THE GERMANS IN THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER, 1941--I CANNOT EXACTLY REMEMBER THE DATE."

THE INDICTMENT SAID MIHAILOVIC DECLARED HE AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST UZICO AND CACAK. MARSHAL TITO TELEPHONED ME AND THAT WAS OUR LAST TALK. THE MARSHAL ASKED ME WHAT I WAS GOING TO DO IN THIS OFFENSIVE. THEN HE EXPLAINED THAT HE WAS GOING TO ACCEPT BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS. I ANSWERED HIM THAT I COULD NOT TAKE FRONTAL BATTLE AND THAT I HAD TO RETURN WITH MY DETACHMENTS TO THEIR TERRAIN."

PRESUMABLY HE REFERRED TO A MOUNTAIN HIDEOUT.

JJ315PED

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PERHAPS THE KEY TO THE PROSECUTION'S CHARGES WAS IN THIS EXCERPT FROM THE OPENING STATEMENT:

"IT CAN BE SEEN FROM THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATERIAL THAT THE ACCUSED DRAJA MIHAILOVIC (AND THE 23 OTHER DEFENDANTS) INTENDED TO RENDER IMPOSSIBLE EVERY LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN YUGOSLAVIA AND TO ANNIHILATE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE ENEMY, THE DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERATION FORCES SO THAT WITH THE HELP OF THE OCCUPIER, A REGIME OF OPEN DICTATORSHIP AND NATIONAL OPPRESSION MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED AND THAT EVEN THE EXTERMINATION OF CERTAIN NATIONALITIES IN VARIOUS REGIONS BE REALIZED."

JJ1024AED ADD Belgrade (Mihailovic) XYY Mountains (King)

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DURING THAT TIME, MC DOWELL SAID, HE HAD FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND COMPLETE ACCESS TO IMPORTANT STAFF CONFERENCES, UNLIKE ALLIED OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO GENERAL TITO'S PARTISAN HEADQUARTERS. MC DOWELL STRESSED THE OBJECTIVITY OF HIS STATEMENT BY SAYING HE HAD LATER VOLUNTEERED FOR A MISSION TO TITO'S HEADQUARTERS AND, FURTHER, THAT HE HAD BEEN "A LIFELONG LIBERAL, AT TIMES LABELLED AS A 'PINK' OR COMMUUNIST."

EVIDENCE CONCERNING MIHAILOVIC, MC DOWELL SAID, "INCLUDES NOT O PERSONAL OBSERVATION BUT THE TOTALITY OF DOCUMENTS SEEN AND CONVERSA IONS HELD WITH U.S., ALLIED, AND EVEN ENEMY, PERSONNEL.

"A VERY SUBSTANTIAL BODY OF EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE CONCLUSION THAT GENERAL MIHAILOVIC, A KNOWN BITTER ANTI-NAZI BEFORE THE WAR, DEVOTED HIMSELF WHOLEHEARTEDLY TO THE TASK OF DRIVING THE GERMANS AND THEIR SATELLITES OUT OF YUGOSLAVIA. THAT HE ACCOMPLISHED RELATIVELY LITTL TOWARD THIS END WAS DUE TO CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND HIS CONTROL, PARTICU ARLY THE CIVIL WAR FOSTERED BY THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY.

"THE EVIDENCE ON WHICH GENERAL MIHAILOVIC IS ACCUSED IN PART IS FALSE, IN PART IS A DISTORTION OF TRUTH. HIS ACCUSERS, WHATEVER THE MOUTHPIECES THEY FIND, ARE THE FEW YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS WHO, BY DECEI ION, HAVE PROSTITUTED AND DESTROYED THE POPULAR RESISTANCE MOVEMENT THEY LED AND WHO, DURING THE WAR, WERE REPEATEDLY PROVED GUILTY OF GROSS FALSEHOOD AND MISREPRESENTATION.

ADD New York Mihailovic

"THE REAL CRIME FOR WHICH GENERAL MIHAILOVIC IS ACCUSED XXY 19 IS THAT IN THE MINDS OF 80 PERCENT OF THE YUGOSLAV POPULATION HE BECAME, AND REMAINS, THE SYMBOL OF THE SIMPLE, STURDY YUGOSLAV PEAS RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY, WHETHER FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC."

MC DOWELL DECLARED THAT HE PERSONALLY WITNESSED TROOP DISPOSITIO UNDER GENERAL MIHAILOVIC FOR ATTACKS ON THE GERMANS AND THAT "EVIDE WAS UNMISTAKABLE" MIHAILOVIC HAD "DISPOSED HIS FORCES PROPERLY XOR MAJOR EFFORT" AGAINST GERMAN FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA.

HE SAID THE CHETNIK LEADER "MADE A VERY REAL, CONFIRMED CONTRIBU TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS IN AFRICA THROUGH HARASSING OF GERM LINES OF COMMUNICATION" IN 1941 AND 1942.

MC DOWELL SAID THAT, ON THE OTHER HAND, "COMMUNIST COMMUNIQUES OF THEIR OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS PROVED THEMSELVES SO CONSISTENTLY UNTRUSTWORTHY THAT THEIR EVIDENCE WAS FINALLY DEEME WORTHLESS" FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.

JJ1120AED

JUN 12 1946

NIGHT LEAD SPANISH (120)

MADRID, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12-(AP)-AN ARMY COURT TODAY CONVICTED SEVEN OF 13 DEFENDANTS ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT AND SENTENCED THEM TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM FOUR TO 12 YEARS. THE OTHER SIX DEFENDANTS WERE ACQUITTED.

AMONG THOSE CONVICTED WERE COL.EDUARDO SAENZ ARANAZ AND MAJ. SALVADOR POMATA ORSI, WHO ADMITTED TO THE COURT THAT THEY HAD SOUGHT TO ORGANIZE A MILITARY GROUP TO "KEEP ORDER" IN CASE THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WERE OVERTHROWN.

POMATA ORSI WAS SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS AND SAENZ ARANAZ TO EIGHT. FOUR OF THEIR CO-DEFENDANTS WERE SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS IN PRISON AND ONE TO FOUR.

THOSE ACQUITTED INCLUDED JULIA DIAZ, LONE WOMAN DEFENDANT, AND MAJ.JOSE ARCENEGUI, BROTHER OF ISIDRO ARCENEGUI, SUB-SECRETARY OF JUSTICE IN FRANCO'S CABINET.

RP156AED

THE PART PLAYED BY JULIA DIAZ, LONE WOMAN DEFENDANT, WAS NOT YET CLEAR TODAY, ALTHOUGH SOME TESTIMONY SOUGHT TO LINK HER WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY. MOST OF THE DEFENDANTS, WERE ARRESTED 11 WEEKS AGO.

JJ1129AED ADD Madrid (Junta) XYY plot

Moscow, June 11-(AP)-An article in Izvestia criticized today the American committee for a just trial for Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who testified during the day on treason charges levied against him in Belgrade.

The government newspaper's correspondent at the trial wrote from Belgrade that the committee recently stated that the "honor of America is at stake."

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"What honor is spoken about?" the writer asked, "There must be small respect toward the people and their country in order to identify the honor of America with the honor of the traitor Mihailovic."

Mihailovic has not yet been convicted.

PW ap 0810 James rm 1410

1945

30.24-3269

Bucharest, June 11-(AP)-Gen. Constantin V. Rascanu, the war minister, said in a speech in Craiova yesterday that the conscription period for Romanian soldiers will be reduced from two to one year.

apr kirschen 01455 apr rm 1359

Bucharest, Romania, June 11-(AP)-shots were fired across the main street of Craiova Sunday seven minutes after Premier Petru Groza's automobile passed and a Russian officer watching the demonstration was killed, it was disclosed today.

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Police said a group of school boys were staging a counter demonstartion in front of the communist club at Craiova and the shots resulted. A dozen schoolboys were arrested, but no firearms were found on them. The youths said the firing started from the communist club.

Groza went to Craiova to attend a rally of the ploughman's front party. He condemned the incident in a speech, asserting that "reaction had thrown a shadow on this peaceful demonstration."

Kirschen 0955 apr rm 1211

Warsaw, June 11 - (ap) - William Holmes Dougherty of Dougherty, Tex., U.S. vice-consul here, and Miss Jane Eleanor Simons of Rockland, Ind., were married today in a ceremony at the American embassy.

JUN 12 1946

apr allens-01300 hcj 541ped

LODZ, POLAND, JUNE 11-(AP)-POLAND'S MILLS NOW ARE PRODUCING AN ESTIMATED 250 TONS OF THREADS AND FABRICS MONTHLY, BUT THE NATIONWIDE DEMAND IS FIGURED AT 650 TONS. POLISH AUTHORITIES HAVE PUT BACK INTO OPERATION 25 OF THE 35 FACTORIES IN THE WESTERN TERRITORIES--AREAS WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO GERMANY--AND 3,545 WORKERS NOW ARE EMPLOYED IN THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

RQ111EAED

JUN 12 1946

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 11-(AP)-Three opposition leaders protested today to Premier Kimon Georgiev against "terror, arrests, beatings and the suppression of opposition newspapers."

The premier promised "to take measures so that ... will be discontinued."

The complainants were Nikola Petkov of the Agrarians, Kosta Lulchev of the socialists and Prof. Petko Stoyanov.

Mishev 0820 apr rm 1406

Brussels, Belgium, June 11-(AP)-Minister of Justice Adolphe van Glabbeke ordered today an inquiry into the activities of Count J. Capelle, former secretary of exiled King Leopold.

The inquiry will be concerned with the alleged connections between Capelle and Robert Poulet, a journalist convicted of collaboration and now awaiting execution. Poulet, appealing to the supreme court, alleged that he acted on instructions Capelle gave him. Capelle resigned as Leopold's secretary after American troops released the king from German hands.

JUN 12 1946

W Van Vyves apr 1515 pm 2403

BLUDAN, SYRIA, JUNE 11-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THE ARAB LEAGUE IN SESSION HERE IS DRAFTING A NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES DEMANDING "IMMEDIATE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PALESTINE CASE."

THE HIGH ARAB SOURCE, WHICH ASKED THAT ITS NAME BE WITHHELD, SAID THE NOTE IS IN REPLY TO A UNITED STATES REQUEST FOR ARAB REACTION TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PALESTINE INQUIRY REPORT.

ANOTHER LETTER TO BRITAIN WILL REQUEST FURTHER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND ARABS ON THE REPORT BUT WILL REJECT ANY PROJECTED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN WHICH JEWS ALSO WOULD SIT, IT WAS SAID.

"WE DECLARE THAT AMERICA HAS NO RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED IN THE PALESTINE CASE," THE INFORMANT SAID, "BECAUSE AMERICA IS STRICTLY A THIRD PARTY AND NOT INVOLVED."

THE LEAGUE ALSO IS EXPECTED TO APPROVE TONIGHT A PLAN FOR AN ARAB GOVERNMENT FOR PALESTINE, INCLUDING A CONSTITUTION.

JUN 12 1946

JJ1052AED

HAJ AMIN AL HUSSEINI, MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED AS LEADER OF PALESTINE ARABS, THE INFORMANT CONTINUED, BECAUSE THE MUFTI'S WHEREABOUTS STILL WERE NOT KNOWN HERE AND HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO GO TO PALESTINE DUE TO AN EXCLUSION ACT AGAINST HIM.

(IN JERUSALEM, THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT PERMITTED THE LOCAL PRESS TO IGNORE THE GOVERNMENT'S PERMANENT BAN ON MENTION OF THE MUFTI IN ORDER TO PUBLISH A SHORT OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAYING IT HAD BEEN LEARNED THAT THE MUFTI HAD "ESCAPED FROM FRANCE, BUT IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS."

WED TO PUBLISH ANYTHING MORE THAN THE
RIALLY. THE CENSORSHIP RULING HAS
WAS EXILED AFTER THE ARAB REVOLT.
SIMILAR BAN ON THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED
MPLAINED THE RADIO HAD AN UNFAIR COM-
LE TO MENTION THE MUFTI.
SPOKESMAN SAID THAT NEITHER THE BRITISH
Y REPORTS ON THE MUFTI'S WHEREABOUTS,
ELSEWHERE.)

(NEWSPAPERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO PUBLISH ANYTHING MORE THAN THE STATEMENT, OR TO COMMENT EDITORIALLY. THE CENSORSHIP RULING HAS BEEN IN EFFECT SINCE THE MUFTI WAS EXILED AFTER THE ARAB REVOLT. THE GOVERNMENT TODAY IMPOSED A SIMILAR BAN ON THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED RADIO WHEN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS COMPLAINED THE RADIO HAD AN UNFAIR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN BEING ABLE TO MENTION THE MUFTI.

(IN LONDON, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT NEITHER THE BRITISH NORE FRENCH GOVERNMENTS HAD ANY REPORTS ON THE MUFTI'S WHEREABOUTS, OR HIS ARRIVAL IN DAMASCUS OR ELSEWHERE.)

JJ214PED

FRENCH, BRITISH AND PALESTINE
D IGNORANCE OF HIS MOVEMENTS.
SSUED A STATEMENT SAYING IT HAD
FROM FRANCE BUT IT HAD NO

GOVERNMENTS LIKEWISE HAVE PROFESSED IGNORANCE OF HIS MOVEMENTS. THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT TUESDAY ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING IT HAD BEEN LEARNED TH NLGT HAD "ESCAPED FROM FRANCE BUT IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS WHEREABOUTS.")

THE INFORMANT GAVE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT:

THE MUFTI PASSED THROUGH CAIRO ABOARD A FRENCH PLANE AND CARRIED A PASSPORT IN THE NAME OF ONE ASSARAT. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THIS PASSPORT, WHICH BORE A SYRIAN VISA, HAD BEEN GIVEN THE MUFTI BY MUSA EL ALAMI, HIS FORMER LEGAL ADVISER, WHO LEFT PALESTINE SOME WEEKS AGO FOR EUROPE AND WHO WAS EXPECTED TO VISIT THE MUFTI IN HIS RETREAT NEAR PARIS.

WHEN THE MUFTI PASSED THROUGH CAIRO HIS IDENTITY WAS NOT CHECKED.

THIS ANGLE RECEIVED SOME SUPPORT BY A STATEMENT IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF THE PALESTINE ARAB NEWSPAPER AL DIFFAH THAT A MYSTERIOUS TRAVELER NAMED ASSARAT PASSED THROUGH CAIRO BY PLANE AND THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHY THE USUAL CHECKING OF HIS PAPERS AND IDENTITY HAD BEEN OMITTED.

THE INFORMANT SAID THAT ALTHOUGH DAMASCUS AIR FIELD HAD BEEN ORDERED CLEARED SUNDAY MORNING BY THE SYRIAN AUTHORITIES, THE MUFTI'S ARRIVAL WAS KNOWN TO THE ARAB CROWD SPREADING THE RUMOR THAT THE MUFTI WHICH APPROACHED THE AIR FIELD FOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

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THE INFORMANT CONTINUED:

IMMEDIATELY SYRIAN AUTHORITIES SENT A NUMBER OF AGENTS AMONG THE CROWD SPREADING THE RUMOR THAT THE MUFTI REALLY HAD NOT ARRIVED, ALTHOUGH HE WAS EXPECTED AND MIGHT COME IN THE NEAR FUTURE. AT THE SAME TIME THE MUFTI'S ARRIVAL WAS DEFINITELY DENIED TO BRITISH OFFICIALS, WHO APPARENTLY WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE, AND TO THE FOREIGN PRESS.

30.24-3271

MEANWHILE THE MUFTI WAS KEPT IN A CLOSELY GUARDED CAR IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT. LATER HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE VILLA OF MARDAM BEY IN HOSH AL MAQVAH, A LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR DAMASCUS, WHERE HE IS BELIEVED TO BE NOW. MARDAM BEY IS A FORMER PREMIER OF SYRIA AND PRESENTLY SYRIAN AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT.

NEGOTIATIONS CONCEGNING THE MUFTI'S FUTURE NOW ARE GOING ON, THE INFORMANT ASSERTED.

BA1240PED

JUN 12 1946

FOLO JERUSALEM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11-(AP)-LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR, SAID TONIGHT "I CAN'T BUT DEPLORE" THE REPORTED RETURN OF THE GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE GRAND MUFTI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF PALESTINE'S MOSLEMS, WAS EXILED IN 1937 FOR ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES AND RECENTLY HAD BEEN REPORTED UNDER CLOSE SURVEILLANCE IN FRANCE.

"MY GOVERNMENT IS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH HIS ESCAPE," THE ENVOY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. "WE HAD ABSOLUTELY NOTHING WHATEVER TO DO WITH IT." LORD INVERCHAPEL SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WAS INQUIRING TO DETERMINE HOW THE GRAND MUFTI LEFT PARIS.

"HE APPEARS TO HAVE TRAVELLED IN AN AIRCRAFT," HE SAID. "BUT, HOW HE MANAGED TO DO THIS, I AND MY GOVERNMENT DO NOT KNOW."

GA346PES NM

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-DR.L.ALTMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ZIONISTS REVISIONISTS OF PALESTINE, SAID TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM COULD NOT HAVE LEFT FRANCE "WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LEADER OF AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO ZIONIST ASPIRATIONS IN PALESTINE, DR.ALTMAN DESCRIBED THE REPORTED APPEARANCE OF HAJ AMIN EL-HUSSEINI IN SYRIA AS "A CONSPIRACY TO PROVOKE SERIOUS TROUBLE IN PALESTINE" AND LINKED IT WITH THE JUNE 20 DEADLINE FOR JEWS AND ARABS TO REPORT THEIR REACTIONS TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR THE ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE.

ASSERTING THAT ALL PREVIOUS ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN PALESTINE WERE CONNECTED WITH THE MUFTI, DR.ALTMAN SAID THAT ANY TROUBLE OCCURRING NOW ONLY WOULD BE USED "TO POSTPONE UNTIL A FURTHER TIME ANY ACTION ON PALESTINE."

"TROUBLE CAN BE PREVENTED," HE SAID, "BECAUSE GREAT BRITAIN HAS THE FORCE AND THE UNITED STATES HAS THE PRESTIGE TO TAKE FIRM ACTION." ARREST OF THE MUFTI AND HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF NAZI COLLABORATION HEADED DR.ALTMAN'S PROGRAM ON FIRM ACTION.

JJ1214PED

JUN 12 1946

TEHRAN--SECOND ADD AZERBAIJAN X X X THE PROVINCE.

NOTHING WAS GRANTED BEYOND WHAT WAS STATED IN THE PREMIER'S SEVEN POINTS OF MARCH 1, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING THAT "FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT AND DETAILS WILL BE MADE FRIDAY OR SATURDAY."

THE SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT WAS SUPPORTED BY A FOREIGN DIPLOMAT, WHO SAID HE WAS CONVINCED DURING CONVERSATIONS WITH QAVAM THAT AZERBAIJAN WOULD RETURN UNDER THE SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM. THIS DIPLOMAT ADDED:

"THAT PROGRJM WAS EITHER DRAWN UP BY THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY OR APPROVED BY THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AFTER DRAFTING. IN VIEW OF THIS, QAVAM STUCK TO HIS GUNS IN DEMANDING A SETTLEMENT IN LINE WITH THE PROGRAM. THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES FOUND THEMSELVES IN THE POSITION OF BACKING DOWN ON THEIR OWN PROPOSAL OR PUTTING PRESSURE ON PISHEVARI. PISHEVARI WAS BROUGHT AROUND."

JJ1027AED

IN RETURN THE GOVERNMENT ASKED, IN THAT AGRICULTURE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION, HEALTH, POLICE, JUSTICE AND FINANCE OFFICERS, AND CITY COUNCILS, BE SUBJECT TO ORDERS IN TEHRAN; THAT THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE BE PERSIAN, ALTHOUGH AZERBAIJANI WOULD BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS; THAT THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT, ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL, APPOINT THE PROVINCE'S GOVERNOR, AS WELL AS THE AREA'S ARMY AND PNIGHT
COMMANDERS.

JJ227PED

WITH NANKING.

PEIPING, JUNE 11-(AP)-COL. S.C. WHITE, U.S. MEMBER OF A CEASE FIRE TEAM, WAS IN A BUILDING AROUND WHICH ABOUT 20 ARTILLERY SHELLS FELL IN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' CAPTURE SUNDAY OF TEHSIEN, GOVERNMENT REPORTS SAID TODAY.

THE REPORTS SAID WHITE REFUSED TO LEAVE THE BUILDING DURING THE BATTLE.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES ALSO SAID THAT WHITE CALLED UPON THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER, YUAN YEH-LIEH, TO HALT THE ATTACK BUT THE LATTER REFUSED HIM AN INTERVIEW.

BA645APS NM

JUN 12 1946

NEW DELHI, JUNE 11--(AP)--THE CONGRESS PARTY HIGH COMMAND STOOD FIRM TODAY AGAINST GRANTING PARITY TO MOSLEMS IN FORMATION OF THE PROPOSED INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHT THE 11-WEEK NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDIAN FREEDOM TO THE POINT OF A POSSIBLE BREAKDOWN.

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, CONGRESS PARTY SPIRITUAL LEADER, TOOK WITH HIM TO AN HOUR'S CONFERENCE WITH VICEROY LORD WAVELL A

LETTER REITERATING THE PARTY'S DEMAND FOR MAJORITY REPRESENTATION IN THE INTERIM CABINET THAT WOUL RULE INDIA UNTIL A NEW CONSTITUTION IS INSTITUTED.

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE HIS REGULAR PRAYER MEETING TONIGHT GANDH FOR THE FIRST TIME USED THE WORD "BREAKDOWN" IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS.

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"IF A BREAKDOWN WERE CONTEMPLATED IT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED L-NG AGO," HE SAID. "WE ARE THRASHING OUT THINGS AND EXPLORING EVERY AVENUE TO AVOID A BREAKDOWN. IF THE NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN IT IS GOD'S WILL."

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES SAID "THE CABINET DELEGATION AND THE VICERO FACE THE PROSPECT OF FAILURE X X X UNLESS THEY CAN FIND A WAY OUT OF TH SITUATION CREATED BY MR. JINNAH'S DEMAND FOR PARITY."

MAHOMED ALI JINNAH IS LEADER OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

APR PAULMASONS 3D 1945 CCC 12 1P

SIAM

BY ALEC MACDONALD

BANGKOK, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE REAPPOINTMENT OF PREMIER PRIDI PHANOMYONG WAS EXPECTED TO BE CONFIRMED TODAY AS STEPS WERE TAKEN TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER 13-YEAR-OLD PRINCE PHUMIPHON ADULDET, FOLLOWING THE FATAL SHOOTING SUNDAY OF HIS BROTHER, KING ANANDA MAHIDOL.

LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT REELECTED THE PREMIER YESTERDAY. PRIDI, ACCOMPANIED BY THE COUNCIL OF THREE REGENTS, INFORMED PHUMIPHON OF HIS SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER EXPLANATION OF ANANDA'S DEATH, WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS ACCIDENTAL. THE 20-YEAR-OLD MONARCH WAS FOUND DEAD IN THE ROYAL PALACE WITH A BULLET WOUND IN THE FOREHEAD, AND IT WAS LEARNED ON HIGH AUTHORITY THAT THE BULLET WAS FIRED FROM A .45 CALIBER COLT AUTOMATIC.

ANANDA'S BODY WAS BATHED IN A TRADITIONAL BUDDIST CEREMONY AND PLACED IN THE MAGNIFICIENT HALL OF KINGS, WHERE MANY OF HIS ANCESTORS HAD BEEN TAKEN FOR THE FINAL RITES OF DEATH. HIS REMAINS WILL REPOSE IN A GOLDEN URN FOR AT LEAST 100 DAYS, BEFORE THE FINAL CEREMONY OF CREMATION.

RB707AED

JUN 12 1946

NITE LEAD WAR TRIALS (250)

TOKYO, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE BELIEF THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW GRANTS EMPEROR HIROHITO IMMUNITY, AND THAT THE ALLIES CAN NEITHER INDICT HIM AS A WAR CRIMINAL NOR CALL HIM AS A WITNESS, WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY DR. ICHIRO KIYOSE, ATTORNEY WHO WILL DEFEND FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS RESUMING THURSDAY.

KIYOSE SAID TOJO FEELS NEITHER THE EMPEROR NOR THE CABINET HAD ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR STARTING THE PACIFIC WAR, AND THAT THE FORMER PREMIER WILL HIMSELF ASSUME THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY.

"NO SOVEREIGN IN HISTORY EVER HAS BEEN INDICTED," KIYOSE SAID. HE ADMITTED, HOWEVER, THAT IMMUNITY COMES FROM CUSTOM SINCE THERE IS OO WRITTEN LAW ON THE MATTER. HE POINTED OUT, TOO, THAT HIROHITO STILL IS A SOVEREIGN.

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DEFENSE OF TOJO AND 25 OTHER TOP-RANKING JAPANESE WHO WILL BE TRIED WITH HIM WILL BE BASED ON THE CONTENTION THEY ARE EXEMPT FROM THAT PORTION OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION AGAINST THOSE WHO MISLED THEIR PEOPLE IN EMBARKING "ON WORLD CONQUEST," KIYOSE EXPLAINED.

"OF COURSE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT IT WAS AN AGGRESSIVE WAR," HE CONTINUED. "THE OPINION OF THE DEFENSE IS DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE GOVERNMENT."

1946

30.24-3273

THE DEFENSE ASKED TODAY THAT A SEPARATE TRIAL BE GIVEN KOKI HIROTA, FORMER PREMIER AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, APART FROM MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICIALS.

THE PROSECUTION DISCLOSED IT WILL SEEK TO INTRODUCE MORE THAN 100 COPIES OF INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND TREATIES THURSDAY. THIS SHOULD CONSUME A GREATER PART OF THE DAY.

HD132APCS JUN 12 1946

FIRST LEAD COUNCIL (110)
BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN TODAY APPROVED EXTENSION OF JAPANESE FISHING AREAS TO THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST--BUT NOT THE SOVIET NORTH--IN A MOVE TO EASE THE NATION'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

THE COUNCIL POSTPONED DISCUSSION ON SEVERAL OTHER MATTERS ON WHICH MACARTHUR ASKED ADVICE. A SPECIAL MEETING WILL BE HELD JUNE 17 TO DISCUSS RURAL LAND REFORM, AND THE QUESTION OF INTEGRATION OF REPATRIATES INTO THE NATIONAL LIFE OF JAPAN WILL BE TAKEN UP JUNE 26.

IN INTRODUCING THE QUESTION, COUNCIL CHAIRMAN GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., U.S. DELEGATE, SAID HE UNDERSTOOD RUSSIA HAD REFUSED THE JAPANESE PERMISSION TO RESUME FISHING OFF KAMCHATKA, THE SIBERIAN PENINSULA, BUT ADDED THAT "IT MAY BE THAT RENEWED CONSIDERATION CAN BE GIVEN THE MATTER."

THE COUNCIL GAVE ITS APPROVAL IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST OF GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR AN OPINION. MACARTHUR'S MEMORANDUM SAID INCREASED FISHING AREAS MIGHT PROVIDE FISH OR FISH PRODUCTS IN EXCESS OF JAPANESE NEEDS.

THIS, THE MEMORANDUM ADDED, WOULD RESULT IN EXPORTS TO STARVATION AREAS ABROAD.

BEFORE OPENING THE BUSINESS SESSION, ATCHESON SPEAKING FOR MACARTHUR, TENDERED LT.GEN.KUZOMI DEREVYANKO, RUSSIAN DELEGATE, SINCERE "CONDOLENCES OF THIS COUNCIL ON THE DEATH OF A GREAT SOVIET LEADER"--MIKHAIL KALININ, THE PRESIDENT OF RUSSIA.

SEVEN OF THE EIGHT QUESTIONS ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA WERE FROM MACARTHUR. THE EIGHTH IS RUSSIA'S TWICE-SUBMITTED QUERY REGARDING A LEFTIST GROUP'S CHARGE THAT SOME MACARTHUR DIRECTIVES HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

JQ1005PCS NM JUN 12 1946

TOKYO, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE MANY-STALLED BLACK MARKET IN FRONT OF THE SHIMBASHI RAILWAY STATION WAS CLOSED TODAY TO MOURN THE DEATH OF GIICHI MATSUDA, ITS BOSS.

MATSUDA, 36, WAS SLAIN LAST NIGHT. POLICE SAID HE WAS THE ACKNOWLEDGED HEAD OF 1,200 SMALL TIME RACKETEERS, INCLUDING MANY DEMOBILIZED JAPANESE.

MATSUDA CLOSED THE IMMENSE MARKET FOR FIVE DAYS IN APRIL WHILE HE ORGANIZED HIS FOLLOWERS INTO A MODERN CORPORATION, WITH MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION, SALES, PRINTING AND EVEN PUBLICITY SECTIONS.

BUT THERE WERE THOSE WHO OBJECTED TO SUCH TIGHT ORGANIZATION OF E ROWS OF LITTLE STALLS DEALING IN SCARCE ARTICLES AND SUPPLIES. ICE SAID AN OUSTED MATSUDA DEPUTY KILLED HIM.

ODAY YOSHIKO MATSUDA, 30, MATSUDA'S WIDOW, WHO WEARS RN STYLE GARB, WAS CHOSEN TO SUCCEED HIM.

BA642APS

TOKYO, JUNE 11-(AP)-LT.CMDR.EDMUND R.JOHNSON OF BRAINTREE, MASS., FORMER EDUCATION OFFICER AT YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE, TODAY WAS ASSIGNED AS ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE H HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO.

FJ330ACS JUN 12 1946

TOKYO, JUNE 11-(AP)-LT.GEN.SINOVI PECHKOFF, FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND HEAD OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION IN JAPAN, WILL RECEIVE ALL FRENCH NATIONALS IN THE TOKYO AREA NEXT TUESDAY. THE DATE, JUNE 18, IS THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL DEGAULLE'S CALL TO ARMS AND RESISTANCE.

FJ329ACS JUN 12 1946

ATOMIC (130)
BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD MT.MCKINLEY, NEAR BIKINI, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE APPEARANCE OF DYSENTERY AMONG THE CREW OF THE BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, ONE OF THE ATOM BOMB TARGETS IS PRESENTING THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE ITS FIRST MEDICAL PROBLEM.

VICE ADM.W.P.BLANDY, TASK FORCE COMMANDER, TODAY TOLD REPORTERS THE SITUATION ABOARD THE NEW YORK "IS JUST ABOUT CLEARED UP." HE EMPHASIZED "IT IS NOT EPIDEMIC."

ANOTHER SOURCE SAID THERE WERE ABOUT 75 CASES AMONG THE NEW YORK'S CREW OF MORE THAN 500 WHEN THE MALADY WAS AT ITS PEAK.

THE NEW YORK STILL IS ANCHORED AT KWAJALEIN BUT BLANDY EXPECTS IT TO MOVE TO BIKINI BY SATURDAY. ALL OTHER TARGET SHIPS ALREADY ARE IN BIKINI LAGOON.

THE ADMIRAL SAID THERE ALSO WERE A FEW CASES OF DYSENTERY ON ONE OF THE SUPPORTING SHIPS OF THIS FORCE. HE REMARKED THEY WERE THE FIRST INSTANCES OF ANY AMOUNT OF ILLNESS IN THIS VAST EXPEDITION OF MORE THAN 42,000 MEN.

BA640APS

(ADVANCE)...QUEBEC, JUNE 11-(AP)-RAY ATHERTON, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, SAID TODAY "THE SHEER PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF ALREADY AVAILABLE ATOMIC ENERGY IMPOSES UPON THIS CONTINENT THE GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR HISTORY." JUN 12 1946

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE QUEBEC ROTARY CLUB, MR. ATHERTON ADDED:

"THE RAW MATERIAL, THE MANUFACTURING PLANT, THE FINISHED

PRODUCTS--THESE ARE HERE, ARE HOURS; AND THUS THE ATOM BOMB, THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, BECOMES OVERWHELMINGLY OUR PROBLEM.

"WE HAVE IN NORTH AMERICA SIMULTANEOUSLY TWO RESPONSIBILITIES, EITHER ONE OF WHICH WOULD BE STAGGERING BY ITSELF. WE HAVE THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE WORLD, AND WE HAVE THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREVENTING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD BY ATOMIC WARFARE. A THIRD RESPONSIBILITY COULD BE ADDED--THE DUTY TO SEE THAT ATOMIC ENERGY IS UTILIZED TO THE FULL IN PEACEFUL WAYS, SO THAT THE INCREDIBLE OPPORTUNITIES IT OFFERS, FOR LIGHTENING THE LABOR OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, ARE PROPERLY REALIZED."

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by joseph f. mcevoy

buenos aires, june 11 - (ap) - foreign minister juan atilio bramuglia said today that argentina's establishment of diplomatic relations with russia was a "completely logical step" which would not impair the friendship of president juan d. peron's government for the united states and great britain.

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in his first interview since assuming the foreign office portfolio, bramuglia said dispatches from abroad indicating that argentina was participating in "international intrigues which might be harmful to the interests of the united states and great britain," seemed to him "completely exagerated."

a majority of american and european nations maintain diplomatic relations with russia, bramuglia declared, adding that "our criterion is the same as theirs, in that it is not possible to ignore the fact that the soviet is one of the great nations of the world."

asked whether he believed that peron faced the loss of support of many roman catholics who supported him in the election campaign, bramuglia replied:

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"this is a catholic country. we are catholics and the maintenance of relations with the soviet does not mean the acceptance of their internal doctrines of that country."

the benefits of the russian-argentine accord, the minister said, would be largely of a commercial nature.

argentina's traditional friendship with spain, bramuglia added, would not be affected by the accord. the russians, he said, made no demand that argentina support the polish motion before the united nations new york that all member nations sever diplomatic relations with spain.

he said that argentina's new ambassador to washington probably would be appointed next week.

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MEXICO CITY, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO ROME HAD BEEN RAISED TO THE RANK OF EMBASSY AND THAT THE ITALIAN MISSION HERE HAD BEEN GIVEN THE SAME RANK.

AT THE SAME TIME THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF MARIANO ARMENDARIZ DEL CASTILLO AS AMBASSADOR TO ITALY. HE IS NOW AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY. ITALY HAS NAMED LUIGI PETRUCCI AS AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO.

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30.24-3275

Montreal, June 11--(AP)--A Scotland Yard inspector, testifying at the espionate trial of Fred Rose, Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, today introduced parts of a typewriter in attempt to substantiate testimony by Igor Gouzenko, former Soviet Embassy code clerk at Ottawa and star prosecution witness.

Gouzenko identified certain documents offered in evidence as having been removed by him from the Soviet Embassy in the Canadian capital.

The prosecution charged that letters removed by Gouzenko from embassy files were signed by Capt. Gordon Lunan, former Canadian Information Board employee who is charged with being a key figure in the Canadian espionage ring.

Inspector William Whitehead of Scotland Yard said he went to Lunan's father's home in London last April 6 and found there a portable typewriter completely disassembled but bearing a serial number identical with a machine sold to Lunan in Montreal.

Another witness, Dr. Rosario Fontaine, medico-legal expert employed by the Province of Quebec, testified that letters which Gouzenko said had been removed by him from the Soviet Embassy had been written on the same typewriter and by the same person as letters seized in Lunan's Montreal apartment.

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A Montreal dealer produced an invoice evidencing the sale of a certain portable typewriter to Lunan. The serial number which the dealer gave for this typewriter was the same as that found by Whitehead on the typewriter parts in London.

montgomery rch 351p.

AUSTRIA

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY RELEASED THE FOLLOWING PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA: (ABOUT 1,000)

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"GENERAL MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA, IN HIS REPORT FOR MAY TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON, D.C., GAVE AN ACCOUNTING OF THE MONTH'S PROGRESS BY THE ALLIED COUNCIL UNDER HIS STEWARDSHIP AS CHAIRMAN.

"VIGOROUS EFFORTS WERE MADE UNDER GENERAL CLARK'S LEADERSHIP TO ASCERTAIN THE POSITION OF EACH OF THE OTHER THREE ELEMENTS-SOVIET, BRITISH AND FRENCH--WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN IN THE UNITED STATES STATEMENT OF POLICY IN AUSTRIA WHICH HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL LATE IN APRIL BY GENERAL CLARK IN HIS POSITION AS THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

"THE OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES WERE THE APPROVAL BY THE ALLIED COUNCIL OF A NEW CONTROL MACHINERY AGREEMENT; AGREEMENT UPON A SHARPLY REDUCED FIGURE FOR COSTS OF OCCUPATION COVERING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 12 TO JUNE 30; A FURTHER RELAXATION OF INTERZONAL BARRIERS BY TURNING OVER TO THE AUSTRIANS THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEM, THE POOLING OF COAL AND ELECTRIC POWER RESOURCES, AND THE AUTHORITY TO ALLOCATE THESE RESOURCES; AND APPROVING PLANS WHICH WILL RAISE THE FOOD RATION FOR THE NORMAL CONSUMER FROM THE 950 CALORIES DAILY IN MAY, TO APPROXIMATELY 1,200 IN JUNE.

"FINANCE--FINANCIAL STABILITY CONSIDERABLE STRENGTHENED AS RESULT OF AC DECISION TO LIMIT OCCUPATION COSTS FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 12 TO JUNE 30, 1946, TO 35 PER CENT OF CIVILIAN BUDGET. UNCERTAINTY ABOUT CONTINUED HIGH LEVEL OCCUPATION COSTS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN MAJOR UNSETTLING FACTOR IN AUSTRIAN MONETARY SITUATION. SCHILLING ROSE TO ALL TIME HIGH. BLACK MARKET PRICE OF DOLLAR END MAY ONLY 98 SCHILLING COMPARED TO 400 AT TIME OF ENTRY U.S. FORCES INTO AUSTRIA, 800 IMME-

DIATELY BEFORE CONVERSION AND 124 APRIL 1946.

"ECONOMICS--ECONOMIC DIRECTORATE PERMITTED WAREN VERKEHRSBUERO LICENSING FOREIGN TRADE TRANSACTIONS NOT EXCEEDING 30,000 SCHILLING, WITHOUT PRIOR QUADRIPARTITE APPROVAL. ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK ON ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS AND TRANSMISSION LINES TURNED OVER TO AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF ECONOMIC DIRECTORATE. 500 MILK COWS SHIPPED FROM UPPER AUSTRIA TO VIENNA. ALLIED COUNCIL AGREED TO UNRRA REQUIREMENTS TO 30,000 TONS POL. SOVIET ELEMENT AGREED TO SUPPLY ALL BUT 2,400 TONS GASOLINE.

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"CIVILIAN SUPPLY--USFA CONTRIBUTED TO UNRRA 17,100 TONS FOOD STOCKS FROM MILITARY STOCKS FOR JUNE, 1946. TOGETHER WITH RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTION OF 7,500 TONS, DAILY CALORIES WILL PROBABLY AMOUNT TO 1,200 IN JUNE. $105,000.00 ALLOCATED BY WAR DEPARTMENT FOR PURCHASE OF PRINTERS INK TO BE USED FOR THE PRINTING OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER INFORMATIVE PUBLICATIONS FOR AUSTRIAN CIVILIANS IN U.S. ZONE (WIENER KURIER).

"TRANSPORTATION--FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAILROAD OPERATIONS TURNED OVER TO AUSTRIANS. RESTORATION OF DAMAGED YARD AND TERMINAL FACILITIES CONTINUED. PASSENGER TRAFFIC CONTINUOUSLY INCREASING. SALES FOR WEEK MAY 19-24 INCLUSIVE 850,000 TICKETS U.S. ZONE. PLANS COMPLETED FOR REPAIR AND USE OF 2,670 CAPTURED ENEMY VEHICLES IN VIENNA. COMPLETE TIRE SURVEY OF ALL OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES IN U.S. ZONE NOW IN PROGRESS. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES AND

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HIGHWAYS SHOWS FAVORABLE PROGRESS. 4,600 HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKMEN EMPLOYED. RIVER TRAFFIC PARTIALLY RESTORED BETWEEN LINZ AND PASSAU. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE NOW AVAILABLE ON PUBLISHED SCHEDULE FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN RIVER POINTS IN U.S. ZONE. PROGRAM OF RIVER CONSERVANCY COMMENCED, WHICH INCLUDES REMOVAL OF SUNKEN CRAFT AND DREDGING OPERATIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE NAVIGATION.

"LABOR--REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN U.S. ZONE AND ALL VIENNA DECREASED 2,131 TO A LEVEL OF 37,918, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 3 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

"REPARATIONS, DELIVERIES AND RESTITUTION--FIRST LARGE SCALE RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY TO CLAIMANT NATIONS WAS BEGUN. ACCREDITED MISSIONS FROM THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PRESENTED CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE AND IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY, MAKING RESTITUTION POSSIBLE. IN ADDITION, 231 INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS AND INQUIRIES WERE RECEIVED FROM UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS, OF WHICH 190 WERE LOCATED.

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"INTERNAL AFFAIRS--GENERAL HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN REMAINED GOOD WITH AID OF SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM. U.S. MILITARY FOOD CONTRIBUTION, TOGETHER WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, SWEDISH COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELIEF, AND NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, FED FROM 93,000 TO 98,000 VIENNESE CHILDREN DURING MAY. IN LAND SALZBURG FOOD FROM MILITARY STOCKS RELEASED BY USFA SUPPLEMENTED 200 CALORIES DAILY TO 5,500 CHILDREN. SHIPMENTS OF CHILDREN FROM VIENNA TO AUSTRIAN PROVINCES AND SWITZERLAND FOR REHABILITATION CONTINUED WITH 4,979 SENT OUT DURING MAY. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN U.S. ZONE SHOWED GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT. EFFORTS MADE TO COMBAT NURSING SHORTAGE BY STANDARDIZING COURSES. A 150-BED TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL WAS OPENED AT WEZER, LAND SALZBURG. TWO FORMER PW HOSPITALS IN LAND SALZBURG VACATED AND RETURNED TO GOVERNMENT. IN EFFORT TO COMBAT HIGH VENEREAL DISEASE RATE, FIRST SHIPMENT OF PENICILLIN RECEIVED FROM U.S.ARMY FOR TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS. 30,000 CAPSULES ALLOTED FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS PROGRAM. DISEASE RATE EXPECTED TO INCREASE TEMPORARILY AS CIVILIANS REPORT FOR TREATMENT. FEW MAJOR CRIMES REPORTED BUT GENERAL INCREASAGE OF BURGLARIES, THEFTS AND BLACK-MARKET ACTIVITIES AMONG JUVENILES. NEW POLICE SCHOOLS WITH CAPACITY OF 250 RECRUITS EVERY THREE MONTHS ESTABLISHED IN LAND SALZBURG UNDER USFA SUPERVISION. IN EFFORT TO DECREASE PRISON POPULATION, PRISONERS HELD ON POLITICAL CHARGES FILLED OUT QUESTIONNAIRES. OF 1761 CASES, 803 DISMISSED, 135 CONVICTED AND 823 HELD PENDING TRIAL. AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSED A PLAN TO PRODUCE 5,000,000 URGENTLY NEEDED TEXTBOOKS HAMPERED BY LACK OF MATERIALS AND SOVIET CONTRACTS WITH LARGE BOOK PRINTERS IN VIENNA. TEN TONS OF STARCH LOCATED IN LINZ AND NEEDED FOR BINDING OF SCHOOL-BOOKS RELEASED AND TRANSPORTED TO VIENNA UNDER USFA SUPERVISION. USFA RELEASED PROPERTY AT WOLFGANGSEE, LAND SALZBURG, TO BE USED AS REST CENTER FOR UNDER-PRIVILEGED SCHOOL CHILDREN. PROPERTY REQUISITIONED BY NAZIS FOR USE AS MARINE SCHOOL AND TAKEN OVER BY USFA AFTER LIBERATION.

"LEGAL--OF 278 MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT CASES RECEIVED BY USFA DURING MAY, 163 OF THE ACCUSED WERE AUSTRIAN AND 115 WERE DISPLACED PERSONS. SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF REVIEW BOARDS IN LAND SALZBURG, LAND UPPER AUSTRIA AND U.S. VIENNA AREA IN FEBRUARY, 1946, 574 CASES WERE CONSIDERED OF WHICH 178 WERE RELEASED. REVIEW BOARD PROCEDURE ADEQUATE. USFA COORDINATED WITH AUSTRIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL AT NUERNBERG PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES. PATENT AGENTS ACT 1946, REGULATING REESTABLISHMENT OF AUSTRIAN PATENT LAWYER BAR, GOVERNING THE ADMISSION THERETO AND CONSTITUTING INSTRUMENT FOR DENAZIFICATION APPROVED BY QUADRIPARTITE LEGAL COMMITTEE.

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"DISPLACED PERSONS--OF A TOTAL OF 23,258 UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS LIVING IN CAMPS IN THE U.S.ZONE, ALL BUT 221 HAVE BEEN SCREENED SINCE FEBRUARY 1 IN AN EFFORT TO ELIMINATE UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS FROM GENUINE DPS NOW ENJOYING UN TREATMENT. 5,403 OF THESE DPS ARE JEWISH AND SPECIAL CATEGORIES, 5563 WERE SCREENED BY JOINT POLISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION, 8917 BY JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMISSION, 1542 BY THE LIAISON OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA, 136 BY THE LIAISON OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND 5965 BY FRAGEBOGENS ISSUED BY USFA. OF 21,121 UNITED NATIONS DPS LIVING OUTSIDE CAMPS IN U.S.ZONE, 1317 POLISH DPS HAVE BEEN SCREENED. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SCREENING OF THE REMAINING DPS ARE BEING COMPLETED. OF THE ENTIRE GROUP, 622 HAVE BEEN DETERMINED AS EX-ENEMY, 73 PERSONS CLAIMING POLISH CITIZENSHIP LIVING OUTSIDE CAMP WERE DENIED RED CROSS PARCELS, ONE IS UNDER RECOMMENDATION FOR FORCED REPATRIATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA AND 16 TRUE SOVIET CITIZENS WERE RETURNED TO SOVIET RUSSIA. 319 WHITE RUSSIANS WERE REMOVED FROM UNITED NATIONS CAMPS WHEN IT WAS DETERMINED THEY HAD SERVED IN UNITS OF THE GERMAN ARMY. SCREENINGS HAVE INCLUDED PERSONS OF 22 NATIONALITIES AS WELL AS 17 STATELESS PERSONS.

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POLITICAL--NEW CONTROL MACHINERY FOR AUSTRIA APPROVED BY ALLIED COUNCIL AND REFERRED TO GOVERNMENT OF FOUR MILITARY POWERS. ALLIED COUNCIL APPROVED EXCHANGE OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND ITALY, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM, AND NETHERLANDS AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"AIR--SOVIET AUTHORIZATION OF THREE NEW STRAIGHT LINE AIR ROUTES FOR U.S.AIRCRAFT FLYING OVER SOVIET TERRITORY, WILL GREATLY FACILITATE AIR COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN TULLN, LINZ, BUDAPEST AND PRAGUE.

"VIENNA AREA--EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN STARTED TO COMBAT THREAT OF RATS IN VIENNA. ON MAY 18, 1946, RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPLY OF ALL GASOLINE, PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICATIONS FOR CITY OF VIENNA TAKEN OVER BY SOVIET ELEMENT. THIS INCLUDES CIVILIAN MOTOR POOLS U[illegible] U.S.CONTROL.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS INITIATED CAMPAIGN TO CURB EXCESSIVE ACCIDENT RATE IN VIENNA. GAS ALLOTMENTS FOR VIENNA RAISED FROM 40 TO 67 HOURS PER WEEK DUE TO INCREASE IN COAL SUPPLY OF 300 TONS PER DAY TO GAS WORKS."

FOREIGN (400)

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE THREAT OF BITTER DEBATE REPORTEDLY FORCED THE ADMINISTRATION TODAY TO ABANDON A PRE-PARIS CONFERENCE DRIVE FOR SENATE ENDORSEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' HANDLING OF FOREIGN POLICY.

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THE TENTATIVE DRAFT OF A RESOLUTION WHICH LEADERS CIRCULATED AMONG SOME SENATORS WAS INTERPRETED BY SEVERAL MEMBERS AS OFFERING STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE FIRM ATTITUDE BYRNES TOOK AGAINST SEVERAL RUSSIAN DEMANDS AT THE FIRST PARIS MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

WITH BYRNES LEAVING FOR THE FRENCH CAPITAL AGAIN THURSDAY, ACCOMPANIED BY CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEXAS) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), THE PLAN HAD BEEN TO SEEK TO STRENGTHEN THE SECRETARY'S HAND IN ADVANCE OF HIS NEW CONFERENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS.

IN THIS CONNECTION, THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION WOULD HAVE HAD THE SENATE EXPRESS "ITS ACCORD WITH THE EFFORTS OF SECRETARY BYRNES TO OBTAIN THE ACCEPTANCE OF A FOUR POWER PACT AND HIS PURPOSE TO SEEK AN EARLY CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES BASED ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH, BALLOT AND WORSHIP TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS FOUGHT THE WAR."

SENATORS WHO LOOKED OVER THE DRAFT WERE QUICK TO NOTE THAT SOME OF RUSSIA'S IDEAS ABOUT "FREEDOM OF SPEECH, BALLOT AND WORSHIP" HAVE NOT BEEN GEARED WITH THOSE BYRNES AND OTHER AMERICAN LEADERS HAVE EXPRESSED.

IN ITS PREAMBLE THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION CITED "A DURABLE PEACE" AS THE PRIME OBJECTIVE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, ADDING THAT "WE HAVE NO DISPOSITION TO IMPOSE OUR ARBITRARY WILL ON ANY OF OUR RECENT ALLIES AND WE ASSUME THAT NO ONE OF THEM HAS ANY DISPOSITION TO IMPOSE ITS ARBITRARY WILL UPON US."

WHILE BYRNES, CONNALLY AND VANDENBERG ALL WERE SAID TO HAVE FAVORED THE IDEA OF SENATE ACTION ON SUCH A RESOLUTION, THE PLAN REPORTEDLY WAS DROPPED FOR FEAR THAT ITS PASSAGE COULD NOT BE OBTAINED WITHOUT AN OPPOSITION EXPLOSION THAT WOULD AT LEAST DULL THE EFFECT.

THAT THIS OPPOSITION WOULD BE FORTHCOMING SEEMED ASSURED.

WITHOUT HAVING SEEN THE RESOLUTION, SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) TOLD A REPORTER HE WOULD FIGHT ANY ATTEMPT TO ENDORSE BYRNES' POLICIES AS THEY NOW STAND.

"WHAT MR.BYRNES IS FOLLOWING NOW IS STRICTLY AN ANTI-RUSSIAN POLICY," PEPPER ASSERTED. "I DON'T SAY THAT IT IS A POLICY ADOPTED IN MALICE, BUT THE EFFECT OF IT IS ANTI-RUSSIAN AND PRO-BRITISH. OUR LEADERS ARE SUPPORTING AGE-OLD BRITISH POLICIES AND OPPOSING THE AGE-OLD ASPIRATIONS OF RUSSIA."

PEPPER SAID HE HAD SENSED AN EFFORT TO PREVENT ANY CRITICAL DISCUSSION OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICIES, ADDING THAT IF ANY ATTEMPT IS MADE TO WIN AN ENDORSEMENT OF BYRNES' PROGRAM AT THIS TIME, "THOSE WHO MAKE IT CAN BE ASSURED THAT THEY WILL BE OPENING A PANDORA'S BOX."

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WASHINGTON JUNE 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER FERENC NAGY OF HUNGARY AND THREE OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS ARRIVED TONIGHT BY AMERICAN AIRLINE PLANE FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

NAGY AND HIS AIDES ARE TO DISCUSS WITH UNITED STATES OFFICIALS HUNGARY'S PEACE AIMS, RECOVERY OF "LOOTED PROPERTIES" WHICH HUNGARY CLAIMS THE GERMANS TOOK FROM THEIR COUNTRY, AND REHABILITATION OF HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE WITH UNRRA AID.

EG1025PES NM

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30.24-3279

(FOR YOUR INFORMATION, AND FOR PUBLICATION UNDER CURRENT DATE IF DESIRED)

SAN FRANCISCO--FLASHING NEWS OF THE ARMY-NAVY ATOMIC BOMB TESTS IN BIKINI LAGOON IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC EARLY NEXT MONTH WILL BE AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF OF EXPERTS HEADED BY FORMER WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD AND HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE, VETERAN SCIENCE WRITER AND PULITZER PRIZE WINNER.

COPY WILL COME DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAVY RADIO FROM SHIPS AT THE SCENE.

THE STAFF:

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WHITEHEAD, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HONOLULU BUREAU AND AN OUTSTANDING REPORTER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, WHO WILL COORDINATE AND DIRECT THE AP TEAM FROM THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, A COMMAND AND COMMUNICATIONS SHIP SERVING AS HEADQUARTERS FOR 200 NEWSPAPER AND RADIO REPORTERS.

BLAKESLEE, WHO HAS WRITTEN EXTENSIVELY OF THE ATOMIC BOMB'S DEVELOPMENT AND WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST NEWSMEN PERMITTED TO VISIT THE ATOMIC TEST SITE IN NEW MEXICO, ALSO WILL BE ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN, ONLY 15 MILES FROM THE TARGET.

ELTON C.FAY, WHO HAS REPORTED U.S.NAVY ACTIVITIES FROM WASHINGTON FOR MANY YEARS, WILL BE ABOARD THE U.S.S.MT. MCKINLEY, FLAGSHIP OF THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM. W.H. P. BLANDY, A MERE 10 MILES FROM THE BLAST.

PAUL KERN LEE, FORMER WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO COVERED THE MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR, PARTICIPATING IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL ACTIONS. HE WILL BE STATIONED ABOARD A SHIP CARRYING OFFICIAL OBSERVERS--U.S. CONGRESSMEN, UNITED NATIONS' AND VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC DELEGATIONS.

CHARLES MCMURTRY, VETERAN PACIFIC WAR CORRESPONDENT AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR BAD BURNS SUFFERED IN THE TORPEDO-SINKING OF THE FAMED OLD CARRIER U.S.S.HORNET. HE WILL REPORT FROM KWAJALEIN, AIR BASE FROM WHICH THE ATOMIC-BOMBING SUPERFORTRESS AND A HOST OF OTHER AIRCRAFT WILL TAKE OFF.

IN ADDITION, THE SAN FRANCISCO CABLE DESK WILL RECEIVE POOLED RADIO REPORTS. NEWSPHOTO POOL PICTURES ALSO WILL BE DISPATCHED BY WIRELESS DIRECT FROM THE PRESS SHIP TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE AP

BAZ1CARS

(280) WASHINGTON JUNE 11 (AP) LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITAIN'S NEW, RUDDY FACED, LARGE-NOSED AMBASSADOR, IS DEVELOPING A REPUTATION AS A HUMORIST BUT HE IS NOT MUCH OF A COOK EVIDENTLY.

THE ENVOY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ONE TROUBLE WITH THE FOOD SITUATION IN BRITAIN WAS THAT THE HOUSEWIVES COULD NOT GET ENOUGH GREASE TO FRY THEIR BACON. SOME OF THE REPORTERS WHO WERE ALSO HOUSEWIVES FOUND THIS ONE A BIT DIFFICULT.

BUT INVERCHAPEL, WHO IS HIS OWN AUTHORITY FOR SAYING THAT HIS NOSE IS ALWAYS DESCRIBED AS LARGE AND HIS FACE AS RED, HAD THEM POUNDING THEIR KNEES AND HOLDING THEIR SIDES SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE CONFERENCE.

THINGS GOT TANGLED UP RIGHT AT THE START. INVERCHAPEL STARTED TALKING IN SUCH A LOW VOICE THAT NOT EVEN THE PEOPLE IN THE FRONT ROW COULD HEAR HIM.

WHEN HE REALIZED THIS HE MOTIONED EVERYONE TO COME UP CLOSE UNTIL THE REPORTERS WERE PRACTICALLY SITTING ON THE ARMS OF HIS CHAIR.

"I FIND IT REPUGNANT TO TALK LOUD," HE SAID.

SOMEBODY ASKED ABOUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

"AWFULLY SORRY I CAN'T TALK ABOUT THAT," THE AMBASSADOR SAID. "THEY SAY IT'S ONE OF THE MOST CONFUSING SUBJECTS THAT EVER BAFFLED A MAN."

SOMEONE WANTED TO KNOW WHY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAS "SO PUT OUT" WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT FOR ARRESTING PEOPLE WHO WERE ALLEGEDLY DISCLOSING WAR SECRETS TO THE RUSSIANS.

"MY GOD," SAID INVERCHAPEL WITH HIS MOST ENGAGING SCOTCH GRIN, "THAT'S A QUESTION."

JUN 12 1946

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE HOUSE VETERANS COMMITTEE TODAY APPROVED LEGISLATION INCREASING BY 20 PERCENT THE DISABILITY COMPENSATION OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE LEGISLATION, EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE HOUSE NEXT WEEK, PROVIDES ALSO THAT THE DISABILITY PAYMENTS TO UNMARRIED VETERANS SHALL NOT BE REDUCED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF HOSPITALIZATION.

GW837PES

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 11 (AP)-A 22,900-TON LINER, ORIGINALLY LAID DOWN AS A TROOPSHIP FOR THE NAVY, WILL BE LAUNCHED JUNE 23 AS THE S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, THE BETHLEHEM-ALAMEDA SHIPYARD ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE BUILDERS SAID THE CLEVELAND IS THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSEL EVER TO BE LAUNCHED ON THE PACIFIC COAST. IT IS 610 FEET LONG.

THE VESSEL WILL BE OPERATED BY THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, AND HAS SPACE FOR 552 CABIN AND TOURIST PASSENGERS, A CREW OF 388, AND MAIL, REFRIGERATOR AND EXPRESS PACKAGE CARGO.

JUN 12 1946

WITH JEWELS (150)

PHOENIX, ARIZ., JUNE 11 (AP)-THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF HER SON DISCLOSED TODAY THAT WAC CAPT.KATHLEEN B.NASH DURANT,, ACCUSED OF THEFT OF THE HESSE-DARMSTADT CROWN JEWELS FROM A GERMAN CASTLE, GAVE HER AGE AS 20 IN 1923.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD ANNOUNCED THAT ITS OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY OF CAPT.DURANT GAVE HER BIRTH DATE AS OCT.12, 1912, AND BIRTHPLACE AS PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

HOWEVER, THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF R.BURKE NASH, ON FILE IN THE STATE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, LISTED THE MOTHER'S NAME AS VERONICO KATHERINE BURKE NASH (CQ), HER AGE AS 20 ON MAY 3, 1923, AND HER BIRTHPLACE AS ST.PAUL, MINN.

THE CERTIFICATE DESCRIBED HER AS A HOUSEWIFE WHOSE RESIDENCE WAS THE PHOENIX COUNTRY CLUB, OF WHICH HER HUSBAND, KENNETH NASH, WAS MANAGER.

SHE WAS DIVORCED FROM NASH IN 1941.

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1946

BEVIN REJECTS PALESTINE PLAN; THREATENS INDEPENDENT PEACE

JUN 13 1946

Calls Entry of 100,000 Inadvisable; Cites N. Y. as Not Wanting Them

May Ignore Russia On Peace Treaties

Rejects Sanctions Against Franco; Policies Win Labor Party's Ovation

By The Associated Press

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 12.—British rejection of the recommendation of the Anglo-American inquiry commission for immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine this year was indicated strongly tonight by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who pictured the immigration as inadvisable for the British from military and financial standpoints.

He made his statements during an outspoken address to the annual Labor party conference in which he outlined a foreign policy bluntly threatening that Britain would act independently of the Soviet Union, if necessary, to speed the writing of European peace treaties. He won thunderous approval from the party delegates.

Receives Great Ovation

A tremendous, foot - stamping, cheering ovation followed Bevin's speech, in which he declared:

1. Britain will not be a party to "any design or strategy" to attack Russia, but "no nation is going to keep me in a state of war forever with other countries" through lack of agreement on peace treaties.

2. Britain regards the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews in Palestine, as recommended by the British-American committee report, as inadvisable, but favors an ultimate Palestinian state to give Jews a voice in world affairs.

3. Britain rejects sanctions against the Franco regime. The Labor party, by a show of hands, rejected resolutions calling for a diplomatic break with Spain and for sanctions against the Franco regime.

Would Need More Troops

Bevin said Britain would have to put another division of British troops in Palestine if 100,000 Jews were permitted immediate immigration, adding that "I am not prepared to do it."

"Regarding the agitation in the United States, and particularly in New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine, I hope it will not be misunderstood in America if I say with the purest of motives, that that was because they do not want too many of them in New York," Bevin declared.

When the husky foreign secretary finished his speech, the party conference, by an overwhelming vote, adopted a resolution endorsing his conduct of foreign affairs. Five other resolutions, all critical, were defeated or withdrawn.

The Labor party's 1,200 delegates then decisively defeated a Communist party application for affiliation with the Labor party. The vote, representing the entire membership of the Labor party was 2,678,000 to 468,000.

Appeals to Stalin

Bevin's address which also reported Soviet rebuffs to overtures for a trade pact, appealed by name to Prime Minister Stalin and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov for cooperation. Speaking of the forthcoming resumption of the Paris four-power foreign ministers conference Saturday, he said:

"I am not going to be a party, as long as I hold this office, to any design or strategy or allotment of force to attack Russia. I will not be a party to it and I do not believe there is a single soul in the cabinet who would allow one atom of thought to such a thing.

"Neither will we give one moment's consideration to expansion. But this division of Europe—this awful business of drawing a line from Stettin to Albania and behind that this solidified position—if this happens, which God forbid—you will have two camps in Europe, and that will be the road to another struggle.

"I say to Stalin and Molotov: We will not divide you.

"Let the four-power commission go everywhere. Let us pool our knowledge."

Talks of Separate Treaty

Bevin continued:

"I was asked would I sign a separate peace treaty, contrary to the decisions arrived at during the war. I don't know what steps we may take to get these treaties. But I say no one nation is going to keep me forever in a state of war with other countries. While I do not commit myself to any method, the way will have to be found. We cannot go on in this way. It is indefensible.

"When the United States offered a 25-year treaty to keep Germany disarmed, I thought it was a reasonable time to grapple with Nazism and I welcomed it. So did my colleagues in the government. By God! Wouldn't I have liked such a treaty to have been in force at the time of Dunkerque!"

Bevin urged a settlement in middle Europe which "will give us, France and Russia security dependent on the confidence of the great Allies who won the war."

He recalled Britain's proposal of a treaty with Austria which would clear the Danube basin of troops, and cried:

"Let Europe live again, and living will be the quickest way to obliterate the memory of Hitler."

Defends Policy on Spain

Defending his policy with regard to Spain, Bevin said he believed "the problem of Spain has been muddled," and that "if other countries had not interfered in the affairs of Spain, Franco would have gone."

He cautioned against invoking sanctions, because "if you start on that game you will get resentment from the Spanish people instead of support."

"I have said before," he recalled, "that directly you start sanctions, you must prepare for war."

Bevin said he was in closest touch with Spaniards, and "they dread civil war—and so would you."

Speaking of Palestine, Bevin said he was extremely grateful to the United States for its participation in the inquiry commission, but "Palestine is a terrific problem."

"Really, it is a colonial office problem, but I recognize that you cannot any longer leave it as a colonial problem," he said. "It is international.

"I must say to the Jews and Arabs, please put your guns away. Don't blow up the British Tommy who is quite innocent in this business. You are creating another phase of anti-Semitic feeling in the British army. I believe that if both sides did disarm, peace and development would be much earlier."

The foreign secretary said financial issues involved in the problem "are tremendous, and the British chancellor of the exchequer cannot carry it."

"We have suggested to the United States that we have experts right away to consider the ramification of the report together with finances, military commitments, transport and housing, and probably the most vexed problem, the land problem," Bevin said.

DECLARES HE'LL ACT IF PARIS TALKS FAIL

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British Foreign Secretary Says Sole Issue Now Is Splitup of Europe—Rejects Sanctions Against Spain.

Bournemouth, England, June 12 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared in an address today that he would reject the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and would sign separate peace treaties with defeated European nations if pending peace negotiations continued bogged

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down among the four principal powers.

He declared, moreover, that he would refuse to apply economic sanctions to Spain.

Bevin's stand was taken in an appearance before the dominant Labor party's annual conference. He won an overwhelming conference indorsement of his policies.

In another action, the Labor party rejected an application of the British Communist party for affiliation. The vote was 2,678,000 to 468,000.

DAY

Critic Is Withdrawn

In a fighting mood and speaking extemporaneously, the Foreign Secretary won adoption of a party conference resolution indorsing his administration of foreign affairs. Five other resolutions, all critical, were withdrawn or defeated.

A resolution for a British break of diplomatic relations with Spain and economic sanctions against that country was defeated by a show of hands.

The issue of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris next week, he said, will be whether Europe is to be split into eastern and western blocs.

"Next week that is the issue which is to be settled, if it ever is," Bevin said.

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Bars Expansion

"I am not going to be a party to any design in strategy . . . against Russia," Bevin went on.

"Neither will we give one moment's consideration to expansion. But this division of Europe, this awful business of drawing a line from Stettin (Germany) to Albania and behind that this solidified position—if that happens, which God forbid, you will have two camps in Europe and that will be the road to another struggle."

He called for conclusion of a peace treaty with Austria and urged the clearance of occupation troops from the Danube basin.

Method Undisclosed

Declaring he had been asked whether he would sign a separate peace treaty, Bevin said:

"I don't know what steps we may take to get these treaties, but I say no one nation is going to keep me in a state of war forever with other countries."

On Palestine, he said:

"If we put 100,000 Jews in Palestine tomorrow, I would have to put another division of British troops there. I am not prepared to do it."

Asks Work, Patience

"The Jews asked, as I understand it, that in Palestine they should have not merely a home but a Palestinian state so that their voices could be heard in the chancellories of the world.

"That is what I will strive to do, but it is going to take patience and work in order to accomplish it," Bevin declared.

"I must say to the Jews and Arabs: Please put your guns away. Don't blow up the British Tommy, who is quite innocent in this business. You are creating another phase of the anti-Semitic feeling in the British Army.

"I believe that if both sides did disarm, peace and development would be much easier."

Bevin said Palestine "is a terrific problem, really it is a Colonial Office problem, but I recognize that you cannot any longer leave it as a colonial problem. It is international."

Agitation Cited

"The agitation in the United States and particularly in New York for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine—and I do not want the Americans to misunderstand me—is because they do not want too many of them in New York," Bevin continued.

The Foreign Secretary said he was "extremely grateful to the United States for taking part in the Palestine commission."

Bevin said the financial issues involved in Palestine "are tremendous and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot carry it. We cannot take on another £200,000,000 ($800,000,000) expenditure on Palestine, and that is really what is involved."

Study Is Proposed

"We have suggested to the United States that we have experts considering the implications of the report together with finances, military commitments, transport and housing, and probably the most vexed problem—the land problem," Bevin said.

He "ventured a thought only" that:

"The more I study the development of Palestine with the Trans-Jordan scheme and the possibility of fertilizing, and the real developments in order to achieve its purpose, I think we shall have to come to the conclusion jointly that the land will have to be publicly owned and leased out and allocated."

Difficulties Seen

Bevin continued:

"If you have to raise the Arab life equal to the Jews, you cannot do it if you take all their land away."

Bevin said he had been working with Arabs and Jews and saw "the possibility of approaching this problem on a really thorough scientific basis."

He voiced belief that, "handled with determination and patience this can be settled as part of the Middle Eastern problem."

"You cannot deal with the Palestine Arabs alone," he said "bound up with this is the great problem of Egypt.

"The policy in Egypt is not quite Churchillian. I don't believe in absolutely exclusive racial states. You cannot sort the world out that way. It is as bad as trying to make Glasgow completely Scotch—impossible."

Says He Got Nowhere

"I said to him, 'Let me know what will suit you,'" Bevin said "I discussed the points where the Russian and British interests meet. I said, 'We cannot help meeting in places and the thing for me and you to do is to keep the ball bearings so greased that there will be no friction when we do meet.'"

With a shrug, he asked:

"What more can I do?"

"I have had discussions with the Russian Ambassador, but you see I don't get anywhere," he continued. "I don't get anything definite, but I am not going to say anything today which will cause ill feelings or trouble, having regard to the further efforts I am going to make next week."

Bevin will meet in Paris June 15 with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, Secretary of State James F. Brynes and the French Foreign Minister, perhaps Georges Bidault, at another conference of the leading Foreign Ministers.

Nothing To Do, He Says

Bevin said he had proposed reciprocal air services between London and Moscow.

"I was told that would never be done and that we should only on special occasions and by special arrangements be allowed to fly British aircraft in," he said.

"If we cannot get reciprocity, what can I do? I cannot go to war and force them. I cannot do things like that. I can only ask them."

Discusses U.S. Offer

Speaking of the United States' offer of a 25-year-treaty to keep Germany disarmed, Bevin declared:

"Wouldn't I have liked such a treaty to have been in force at the time of Dunkerque!" Then he continued: "There are minds in America which represent the very flower of liberal and progressive thought. Am I going to say to America, 'You have General Motors or something I don't like and I don't like you'?

"No, I grasp the hand of every progressing soul in the world in order to get peace."

Opening the debate, Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker scored the "intellectuals who sneered at this United Nations business and at the same time deprecated the "easy optimism of those who thought they could make it a success."

"The only way in which we can remain united with the Soviet Union and the United States," he declared, "is to found our policy on Article 2 of the Charter—to accept the Socialist principles that the interests of the nations are not in conflict but are common interests which can only be promoted by common action."

Held Great Opportunity

"There never was a greater chance in the history of mankind to solve this problem," he said. "I say to the Arabs and Jews, theirs is a great territory. I beg of them not to push their particular points of view. . . . I cannot accept the position that the Jews in Europe or elsewhere should be excluded. We must strive to see that Jews in the country of their adoption should observe the laws of that country."

Bevin said he could not bring himself to accept the theory that because a man is a Jew, "he must be hounded out of a country."

"I would strive to bring him back on terms of equality with other citizens," Bevin said. "Never was there a greater chance for statesmanship than the Arabs and the Jews now have to solve their problems."

Favors Conference

With hardly a pause for breath, Bevin turned to the Spanish problem, saying:

"I think the problem of Spain has been muddled. I believe if other countries had not interfered in the affairs of Spain, Franco would have gone."

He said he was ready "to consult with the United States and France at any moment in connection with the Spanish problem."

He disclosed he had been "in the closest possible touch with the Spanish people, and added:

"They dread civil war, and so would you."

Rebuffed, He Says

Of the resolution before the party conference calling for economic sanctions against Spain, Bevin declared:

"I urge that the resolution advocating economic sanctions is not a wise thing to adopt. I have said before that directly you start on sanctions, you must prepare for war. If you start on that game you will get resentment from the Spanish people instead of support."

Bevin said the great enemies to British-Russian friendship "are the Russian supporters in this country."

He recalled that he had offered to extend the twenty-year British-Russian treaty of friendship for 50 years but had met with rebuff from Premier Stalin, who insisted that the pact would need an amendment. (ADD)

Partial Text of Bevin Talk

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BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 12 (AP)—A partial text of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's address to the Labor party conference today:

Regarding the agitation in the United States, and particularly New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine, I hope it will not be misunderstood in America if I say, with the purest of motives, that that was because they did not want too many of them in New York.

Those 100,000 did not touch the fringe of the problem of the refugees in Europe. I invited the United States to join with us in grappling with this problem. I am extremely grateful to them for taking part in the Commission (of Inquiry on Palestine).

Do you want a settlement of this problem? If you do, I would suggest to you that you leave the thing where it is, after I have explained what is happening.

In Palestine there are illegal armed forces. If we put 100,000 Jews in Palestine tomorrow, I would have to put another division of British troops there. I am not prepared to do it. This business grew, I know, out of 1937 and the White Paper and all the agitation, but I must say to the Jews and Arabs:

"Please put your guns away. Do not blow up the British Tommy, who is quite innocent in this business. You are creating another phase of anti-Semitic feeling in the British army."

The commission quite rightly said that these illegal armies on both sides ought to be disarmed. I believe that if both sides do disarm, then peace and development can be much easier.

Financial Issues

Secondly, the financial issues involved in this business are tremendous, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot carry them. Taxation in this country is at such a point that we cannot take on expenditure of another £200,000,000 ($800,000,000) on Palestine, for that is really what is involved. It is not merely the taking of people and putting them there.

Therefore, the Prime Minister and I have suggested to the United States that we have experts right away and consider the implications of this report (of the Inquiry Commission) together — financial, military, transport, housing, and what is probably the most vexed problem of all, the land problem.

I am not committing myself, but I think I may venture a thought:

The more I study the development of Palestine with the Trans-Jordan scheme, and the possibility of fertilizing—I do not know whether it is scientifically possible—and the real development, in order to achieve this purpose, I think we shall have to come to a conclusion quickly that the land will have to be publicity owned, and that it will have to be leased out, perhaps by an arbitration tribunal, and allocated, because if you have to raise the Arab to the standard of the Jews, you cannot do it if you take away their land.

You have to balance these things very carefully, and I see a possibility of approaching this problem on a really thorough and scientific basis. President Roosevelt and the British government both gave a pledge that we would consult the Arabs and the Jews. This famous mandate moves me with the feeling that it is so drawn that it can be argued both ways.

It is a promise to two people, and I do hope in the future none of us will give ambiguous promises to people capable of two interpretations.

I came into this Jewish problem in the 1929 government. I have been working with the Arabs and the Jews. I believe, handled properly and with patience, this can be settled, as somebody said, as a part of a Middle Eastern problem. You cannot deal with the Palestine Arabs alone. The Arab League has become a fact, and you cannot ignore it.

In Touch With League

While we have no alliance with it, it is a governmental thing and we are in touch with it.

Bound up with this is the problem of Egypt, and the policy of Egypt is not quite Churchillian. But all these things are acting and inter-acting together, and I welcome the statement I saw in the press yesterday in which the Arab League approached this problem. It is not too recalcitrant, and not so hostile as they have been.

I would ask the Jews this: "While I agree with a Palestinian state of some kind, I don't believe in the absolutely exclusively racial states, because you cannot sort the world out that way."

You might just as well try to do it in England with Welshmen and Scotsmen.

It is a different thing to have a state in which you have equality and from which you can appoint ambassadors to represent the people of that state, whether Jew or Arab.

What I am striving for is: In Palestine there should be not merely a home but a Palestinian state so that from there there is a voice in the chancelleries of the world whenever the Jews or Arabs in that territory are attacked.

I say to the Arabs and Jews: "There is a great territory. There are millions of people. I beg of you not to push your particular points of view to a point perpetuating disagreement, but to strive with us to put agreement in its place, constitutionally, diplomatically and territorially, in the belief that this anguish you have suffered might be put to an end."

I cannot accept the position that the Jews in Europe or anywhere else should be excluded (from their home country). I know they have had these terrible gas chambers. I know the horrors. But when you have done all you can in Palestine, then there will still be many left. I must try for the equality of the Jews in the country of their adoption, for Jews to observe the laws of the country of their adoption, while the Jews themselves must enjoy all the rights of that country as they do in Great Britain — as everybody does in this country.

Speaks on Spain

(Bevin spoke then of Spain.)

I believe if other countries had not intervened in the internal affairs of Spain, Franco would have been gone.

I have been in the closest possible touch with the Spanish people and my experience is that they dread civil war—and so would you. They lost more people in that civil war than Great Britain lost in the great war.

I believe that the policy we are following is the right one. Now the question has gone to the Security Council. I must confess I have not read in detail the whole Council's report, owing to pressure of work, but I propose to do that tomorrow.

But I do urge that the resolution at this conference which advocates economic sanctions

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which will result in penalizing the ordinary man in Spain is not the wise thing to adopt.

(He recalled that on previous occasions, he had said that directly a country supported sanctions it must be prepared for war.)

I do not believe in this business of going into strikes and troubles, as if nothing is going to happen.

You will get the resentment of the Spanish people instead of their support. They are anxious not to be drawn into turmoil again, but if left alone there are wide classes in Spain anxious to get rid of Franco.

I have never been enamored by talk of withdrawal of ambassadors. I do not think an ambassador is so important as that. We withdrew our Ambassador from Russia years ago, but we never changed Russia's policy. I am told that we should withdraw the Ambassador from Spain. A gesture without a positive policy behind it is really valueless.

While I cannot say exactly the steps we are taking, I am ready to consult with the United States and France, which are more directly concerned at any moment, in connection with this Spanish problem.

Turns to Russia

The next resolution deals with the U. S. S. R.

This resolution looks very innocent, but what does it imply?

It implies, in the first instance, that I have not been sympathetic to Russia. I think that was what it was intended to imply. . . .

The resolution says I have not discussed nor attempted to discuss the treaty with Russia (the Anglo-Russian twenty-year treaty of alliance). The proposer knows better than that, because I have reported it to the House (of Commons). Why do they say these things?

I discussed the treaty in Moscow. I offered to extend it for fifty years. Generalissimo Stalin said I should need to amend it, and I said: "Let me know what would suit you."

I discussed the point where the British and Russian interests met.

I said: "We cannot help meeting in places, and the thing for you and me to do is to get the ball-bearings greased so there shall be no friction where we do meet. I am willing to do it."

What more can we do?

But, you see, I don't get anything definite. But I am not going to say anything today which will cause ill-feeling or further trouble, having regard to the steps I am to take in Paris next week.

Sir Stafford Cripps (president of the Board of Trade) offered to fly to Moscow to discuss trade. No one has been more anxious than I to try and get timber for our houses. Cripps has done all he can, but if you get no response, why blame us?

Regarding cultural relations, every newspaper in this country prints every speech Generalissimo Stalin or Mr. Molotov utters. The speech I made in the House of Commons has not yet appeared in a single issue in the Russian press.

What is the reason? Why are the people of Russia not allowed to know what is happening elsewhere? We are not holding it up.

We have introduced the B. B. C. broadcast to Russia, and we are thankful to Russia for allowing us to do so.

I proposed in Moscow that we should open up a direct reciprocal air service between Moscow and London. I was told that would never be done, and that only on special occasions would we be allowed to fly aircraft in.

"A Closed Situation"

If I cannot get reciprocity, what can I do? I cannot go to war and force them. I cannot do that. Have you realized what a block it is? What a closed situation it is? It may be their policy. I deny the right of members of this conference to come to me and criticize me for not trying.

In Persia (Iran), where we have had difficulty, I proposed a commission should go there, and the only thing we broke down on was that I stipulated

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that you had to get the concurrence of the Persian government. We cannot force it on them. I have put forward ideas that might have avoided all the trouble we have had in Persia, and solved the problems in Persia.

I stipulated our troops should be withdrawn, no matter what happened anywhere else. If I know the old imperialist mind, if Russia had not withdrawn, it would have been an excuse to leave ours there. I move by example. And it may be on the habis of examples that in the end it will win out.

The problem of Germany is a ital one. France wants to separate the Ruhr. I don't blame her. I can understanad the French approach. I say to M. Blum: "I have never once criticized France. I always took the view that with the losses you sustained in the last yar there was no time for you to recover in this war. The great bloodletting of 1914-'18 told its story and did its terrible work."

When a country has been invaded three times by Germany, you have to put yourselves in their place and understand the feeling of insecurity, and it is very hard not to meet what they suggest. I have tried to study Germany, and one proposal I have put forward to the French, Belgians and Dutch in a preliminary way is that we should try to make the Ruhr an European industrial center—not a German one—under international control.

If you rely purely on reparations, and the mere attempt to suppress 66,000,000 in dire povertf, they will find a way out sooner or later, and therefore, I say, use those great resourves, not for Germany, but to raise the standard of life in Europe. Let the great products of the Ruhr be semi-manufactured, and let the finishing ends flow into France, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The quick conversion to war comes from the control of the finishing end of the industry, and it is there that the key to security really lies.

Fights Division of Europe

I have asked that the French shall study my plan. I am studying the French plan. We have not come to a dogmatic decision. In the meantime, I confess I have been responsible for costing the Chancellor of the Exchequer £80,000,000 a year. Why? Because I fought against the division of Europe. I dread it. I shall continue to fight against it.

I was asked would I sign a separate peace treaty contrary to the decisions arrived at during the war? I don't know what steps we will take to get peace treaties, but I say no one nation is going to keep me in a state of war forever with other countries. While I don't commit myself to any method, a way will have to be found. We cannot go on in this way. It is indefensible.

With regard to the quotation from my speech about America, which has been read, America may be a capitalist country, but that does not mean that she will always be. There are great forces moving in the United States, and when they move they move very quickly. They did in the war.

They are a mighty force, and when the United States offered a twenty-five-year treaty to keep Germany disarmed—which I thought a reasonable time to really grapple with Nazism, and uproot it—I welcomed it, and so did my colleagues in the government.

And, by God, would not I have loved such a treaty in 1940 at the time of Dunkerque, instead of having to wait all those months before lease-lend and American troops and resources came to the aid of civilization.

It is not for me or any foreign minister to question the economic system of any other country. Russia is socialized. We are partly socialized. America can believe in private enterprise. The great task of Great Britain is to weld these forces together to keep the peace, and if that paragraph is read as a whole it will be seen that not only did I welcome the treaty, but I said that the proposal came from that part of America which has a vision.

Dispute Western Bloc Claim

There are minds in America which represent the very flower of liberal and progressive thought, and when it finds its way through the State Department in proposals of this kind, have I to say: "I don't like you?" No, I grasp the hand of every progressive soul in the world in order to try and get peace.

It is said we are setting up a western bloc. It ill become those who do—when you see an eastern bloc in existence—to accuse those who have done nothing.

I have deliberately not pressed for an alliance with France or the western powers, because I have been actuated all the time in this approach not to divide Europe.

Next week that is the issue that has got to be settled, if it ever is. That is the issue.

I hope this conference will believe that I do my best in these debates here, and in the House, to tell the truth. I am not going to play for cheers. I cannot help it if sometimes the Tories cheer me. They didn't cheer me on the trades disputes act, or on Egypt.

But it has become a fetish. Many of the most unpleasant things in life are done at a time when you are a little bit unpopular. At least you have to think where you are going.

I am not going to be a party, so long as I hold this office, to any design in strategy, in allotment of forces in arranging our defenses, which we must still have, to attack Russia. I will be no party to it. I don't believe there is a single soul in the Cabinet who would lend one atom of thought to it or allow it to occur.

Neither will we give one moment's consideration to expansion. This division of Europe, this awful business of drawing a line from Stettin to Albania, and behind that this solidified position—if that happens, God forbid, you will have two camps in Europe by force of events, and that will be the road to another struggle.

I say to Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Molotov, 'We will not divide you.'

I have offered, with Mr. Byrnes, and said: "Come into our zone, examine what is happening, and see what is done there. Don't accuse us of not carrying out the treaty without a single fact. But let me come

Great Britain would be the main link in the regional systems, he explained, with the dominions controlling their spheres of influence.

The United Kingdom, he suggested, should assume responsibility for western Europe and the Middle East, Australia and New Zealand for southeast Asia and the Southern Pacific, and a South African union including foreign colonial powers for Africa.

The North American regional plan, he said, would be "by far the simplest to frame."

HEADS LABOR PARTY

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 12.—(AP) Philip Noel-Baker, British minister of state, was elected chairman of the Labor party tonight, succeeding Prof. Harold Laksi. Emanual Shinwell, minister of fuel and power, was named vice chairman by the party conference here.

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REDS TALK OF PARIS

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that there was "no substitute for team work among the principal Powers" at the impending Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The broadcast said that certain American and British publications tended "to harp more and more on a single note" in an attempt to apply "high pressure" to the Soviet Union.

"Common agreement on the part of all participants at the Paris conference is the great hope of the world, its hope for real peace," the broadcast added.

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Regional Plan Urged For British Empire

London, June 12 (AP)—Lord Altringham, former British minister resident in the Middle East, proposed today that the British Empire divide itself into regional systems for defense and security.

U.N. Still Deadlocked On Franco Spain Plan

By Harrison

New York, June 12 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council remained deadlocked on Franco Spain tonight despite efforts of Herschel V. Johnson, acting United States delegate, to work out an acceptable modification of recommendations of the Council's subcommittee on Spain.

NIGHT

Hopes that an agreement might be reached before the Council meets at 10.30 A.M. tomorrow faded when a Russian spokesman indicated that Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, still felt the subcommittee's recommendations did not go far enough.

The subcommittee report proposes that the Council transfer to the General Assembly Poland's charges that the Franco regime threatens world peace, and asks the Assembly to call for a world-wide diplomatic rupture with Spain unless Generalissimo Francisco Franco steps down by September.

on the wisdom of isolating Spain as a potential menace to peace.

Hope To Close Gap

Spain is barred from the United Nations, but the subcommittee has expressed a hope that the step it recommends would result in the riddance of Generalissimo Franco, make Spain an acceptable member and thus close the last gap in the world-security system envisioned by the United Nations.

Otherwise, it is argued, the Franco regime would remain in an outlaw role with respect to any development of atomic energy which might be undertaken in secrecy with the potential of Spain's uranium deposits.

Spain would thus be a stumbling block for a United States plan for international control of the natural sources of atomic energy.

Canada Included

This plan will be presented to the commission on atomic energy which meets in open session Friday with all the Council nations represented—plus Canada because of her part in developing the atom bombs used to end the war with Japan.

The American proposals were expected to embrace elements of the recently announced Acheson-Lilienthal program calling for control of the sources of uranium.

This program looks to the formation of an international "Atomic Development Authority." Mining or possessing the raw materials for atomic developments except under the ADA would be illegal, but Spain has these and has asserted her right to undertake atomic development in the interests of "national defense."

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Spanish, Atom Issues Face U.N. Units

C. Grunisch

New York, June 12 (AP)—Two agencies of the United Nations in separate sessions scheduled for tomorrow and Friday will plunge into the curiously interlocked problems posed by Franco Spain and world control of atomic energy.

The Security Council was called to meet Thursday to begin debate on its subcommittee proposal for a collective diplomatic break with Madrid by order of the 51-nation General Assembly in September.

DAY

Unless a third postponement is requested by the British delegation, which awaited instructions from London, the Council was expected to be the scene of a hot argument

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GRAND MUFTI USED FALSE PASSPORT TO LEAVE FRANCE

A. Golobey

PARIS, June 12—(AP) A source close to the Foreign office said tonight it had been determined officially that the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin Effendi Al Husseini, left here for Cairo May 29 on a Trans-World Airlines plane, using a false p[illegible]

NIGHT

(A Reuters dispatch from Jerusalem quoted Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary of the Arab Higher committee, as saying the Mufti "is safe" and "probably is in Syria." This was the first time any Arab official has lent his name to speculation on the whereabouts of the Mufti.)

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The new report from the Foreign office source was the latest in a series of conflicting rumors on the escape from exile of the man whose appearance in the tense Middle East at the present critical time would have an electrifying effect.

Just a short time before, other usually reliable sources here said the Mufti, exiled by the British before the war for anti-British activity, left Paris June 4 on an Air France plane, which was supposed to have taken him directly to Damascus, Syria.

But in Damascus, British authorities expressed certainty that the Mufti had not arrived by plane.

The Mufti's flight from exile came at a time when the Arab league was discussing means to combat the British-American committee recommendation for immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. The Mufti, spiritual leader of Palestine's Arabs, has been one of the most implacable foes of Jewish immigration. (ADD)

trailing French police off the track.

Earlier today the Grand Mufti's disappearance was discussed by the Cabinet, and Information Minister Gaston de Ferre said that the Cabinet confirmed the dismissal of Rene des Vaux, Director of Judiciary Police, as a result of the disappearance. (ADD)

OFFICERS REFUSE TO GIVE TESTIMONY IN LICHFIELD CASE

JUN 13 1946

D. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 12.—(AP) Lt. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City asked today for an indefinite recess in his court martial on charges of mistreating guardhouse prisoners until he can obtain testimony from five officers who refused to answer his attorney's questions.

The officers, all facing charges in connection with operation of the U. S. Army's Lichfield, England, guardhouse, invoked an Army law which permits witnesses to remain silent if their testimony might tend to incriminate them.

The military court adjourned until tomorrow without ruling on the request for postponement.

Cubage's attorney, Lt. Col. William E. Parker of East Hampton, Mass., said he was attempting to establish through the officer witnesses that Cubage was not officially responsible for discipline at Lichfield, where many soldier witnesses said prisoners were beaten and kicked.

Their refusal to answer questions "has placed an unreasonable burden on the accused," Parker said.

He asked the court to delay further hearings until the officers have been "freed from the operation of the plan announced by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney" and they "no longer can take advantage" of claims that their testimony might be self-incriminating.

Parker explained to reporters outside the court that he referred to McNarney's statement last month that enlisted men were tried first in the Lichfield cases to obtain evidence against any officers who might be responsible.

The officers who have refused to testify are Col. James A. Killian, of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the 10th Reinforcement depot at Lichfield, Maj. Richard E. Lobuono, of East Pittsburgh, Pa., former Lichfield provost marshal; Maj. Herbert H. Blum, Chicago, former Lichfield inspector; Lt. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., a former Lichfield executive officer, and Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Akron, Ohio. (ADD)

Say Grand Mufti Fled Early

JUN 13 1946

Officials Report He Left France on Tuesday of Last Week by Air for Damascus.

Paris, June 12 (A. P.).—Officials reported today that Haf Amin el Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, left France on Tuesday of last week aboard an Air France plane which took him directly to Damascus, Syria. He was traveling on a Syrian passport, under Syrian nationality, they added.

Apparently he made no secret of his intentions to depart. He was said to have told a friend at least two weeks earlier that he was leaving France.

As spiritual head of Palestine's 800,000 Moslems, the Grand Mufti was furnished with an automobile by the French Government for the duration of his stay in France, and he had complete freedom of movement, on the stipulation that he notify the Government of his journeys. It was reported today that he had used this automobile to leave his home. He was driven to the house of a friend, where he got out. He sent the automobile on to the home of another friend in Paris, presumably to throw any

FOUR OFFICERS REFUSE TO TALK

JUN 13 1946

Lichfield Commander One of Silent Witnesses.

D. DOANE

Bad Nauheim, June 12 (A. P.).—Four officers accused of cruelty to soldier prisoners in a United States guardhouse at Lichfield, England, refused today to answer questions which they said might tend to incriminate them.

Among them was Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the Tenth Replacement Depot at Lichfield. The others were Major Richard E. Lobuono of East Pittsburgh, Pa., former Provost Marshal at the depot; Major Herbert W. Bluhm of Chicago, former depot inspecting officer; and Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., a former Lichfield executive officer.

Ennis has been on trial two weeks. Kilian's trial is due to begin June 17. No date has been set for the trials of Bluhm and Lobuono. All were summoned as defense witnesses in the trial of Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City.

Orders One to Answer.

The court, giving the witnesses "the benefit of the doubt as to the propriety" of some questions, upheld all their refusals except one. When Ennis refused to say from whom he received his orders at Lichfield, the court ruled it a proper question and threatened him with military punishment if he did not answer—just as it had previously threatened nineteen enlisted men who refused to testify.

Ennis at first stood pat and the court instructed the prosecutor to report him to the commanding general for discipline. But after conferring with his attorney Ennis decided to answer. He said he received orders from Kilian, Lobuono and from his company commander, Capt. Joseph A. Robertson of Akron, Ohio, who also awaits trial on cruelty charges and similarly refused to answer some questions yesterday.

"I was told about running the guardhouse by Lieut. Cubage," Ennis added.

The defense has contended that Cubage was not "prison officer" as alleged and that he was not responsible for the discipline of prisoners. (ADD)

INSISTS GERMAN LOOTING WAS LEGAL

JUN 13 1946

J. Reedy

Nuernberg, June 12 (A. P.).—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Reichs-Commissioner for the Netherlands, testified before the International Tribunal today that though the Dutch people "considered our conduct pillaging," the looting of Holland was legal, because German decrees had made legitimate the confiscation of Dutch treasures.

The prosecution presented records showing that the Germans had been advised by their commanders that they could take from the Dutch "all they could carry."

Seyss-Inquart said that he personally both instigated and carried out orders to confiscate the fortune and property of the Royal House because Queen Wilhelmina in exile had made inflammatory speeches against Germany. He said he protested against the evacuation of Jews from Holland to Mauthausen and Buchenwald, but acknowledged that he never complained of shipments to Oswiecim.

"I thought Auschwitz (Oswiecim) was a collection camp where Jews were to remain until the end of the war or until some other decision was made," he testified. Almost 3,000,000 died at that infamous death camp in Poland.

Seyss-Inquart said he was unaware that the ashes of Jews were sent back to Holland from concentration camps on payment of seventy-five florins (about $30) by their families.

NAZIS PLEAD INNOCENT

DACHAU, Germany, June 12. —(AP) Fifty-two former Nazi officers and guards from the notorious Flossenberg concentration camp today pleaded "not guilty" to charges of murdering thousands of victims of the Hitler regime, at their arraignment before an American military court.

GASPERI ACCORDED POWERS OF STATE

JUN 13 1946

Italian Council Acts As King's Stand Is Unchanged

J. McKnight

Rome, Thursday, June 13 (AP)—The Italian Council of Ministers in an order of the day authorized Premier Alcide de Gasperi today to assume the powers of provisional chief of state.

The order was the Government's reply to a letter from King Umberto [illegible] the King reaffirmed his intention to remain chief of state until the Supreme Court renders a definite verdict on the results of last week's plebiscite.

It made no reference to Umberto's position, although Ricardo Lombardi, Minister of Transport, had said earlier that a compromise solution of the country's constitutional crisis was in prospect which would leave Umberto as nominal chief of state while delegating acting powers to de Gasperi.

King Expected To Leave Rome

Lombardi said Umberto had consented verbally to leave Rome but not Italy, pending the Supreme Court's final ruling on the vote June 18.

Royalist sources said the King still was here tonight but indicated he might leave the capital tomorrow.

The Cabinet position as stated in the order was that de Gasperi automatically becomes chief of state upon the Supreme Court's announcement of a Republican majority in the referendum. The court still has to pass, however, on Monarchist charges of irregularity in the voting.

The order stated that the election law Umberto signed when he was lieutenant general of the realm provided for the automatic elevation of the Premier, and that the King's letter today "cannot be considered to have modified the situation."

Many Injured In Rome Clash

Before the order was issued strong police forces with cavalry and tanks broke up a Monarchist demonstration threatening a full-scale riot in the heart of Rome last night. Bands of Monarchists and Republicans clashed elsewhere in the capital. Many were injured.

Heavily reinforced police broke up the clash in Rome's Piazza del Popolo with clubs and swords. The crowd, which had been in an ugly mood, thinned and dispersed under the weight of the police forces thrown against them.

Approximately 40 persons were injured, and them Ciro Verdiani, Rome's chief of police, who was clubbed over the head. Bombs were thrown but failed to explode. Many of the demonstrators were arrested.

King For Pacification

The King's letter, dated today and addressed to de Gasperi, stated that he was "reaffirming once again my decided will to respect the word of the majority of the Italian people expressed by the voting electors and confirmed by definite judgment of the Supreme Court."

Umberto expressed a desire to bring "a maximum contribution" to the pacification of the people. The King's letter was signed "affectionately yours."

In major cities of Italy heavily armed troops and police mounted guard to prevent Monarchist hotheads from turning a series of riots into civil war.

Police held the Piazza del Popolo in the center of Rome in a virtual state of siege. They charged in to disperse Monarchists who battled in the big square with Republicans.

Ragged bands of men carrying long clubs and iron bars roamed the streets in other quarters of Rome, obviously ready for trouble. Sporadic incidents were reported.

Dead Rises To 11 In Naples

Heavy police and carabinieri forces were rushed early in the day to Naples, but that city remained quiet as a scheduled mass demonstration by pro-Republicans was called off at the insistence of Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior.

The number of dead in Naples from yesterday's violent Monarchist rioting rose to eleven as four of more than 50 wounded succumbed. Late tonight the city was described as "very quiet," although troops and police guarded each street corner. Six armored cars mounting .37 mm. cannon waited in the center of the city directly in front of American Red Cross headquarters.

Tense quiet, too, was reported in Taranto, where scores were injured in last night's demonstrations, during which Monarchists and Republicans battled with knives, pistols, rifles and hand grenades.

Allied Policy Unchanged

The flag of the kingdom of Italy still flew over the Quirinal, the Royal Palace. A block away the Government Palace, the Viminale, flew the flag of the republic, minus the shield of the House of Savoy.

Allied diplomatic sources expressed the view that the Italian authorities had the situation throughout the country well in hand for the time being, and insisted the Allied policy should remain one of hands off. One American diplomat said the Allies would not intervene unless disorder threatened the military situation in Italy.

Allied sources said it had been confirmed in British and American quarters that United States Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief Allied commissioner, and British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles had expressed to the Government the view that the King was on "legally firm ground" in awaiting the court's second ruling before vacating his throne.

Republicans Dispute View

The Republicans violently disputed such a view. They said the decree providing for the plebiscite was clear in specifying that the republic came into being automatically at the moment the court pronounced its victory in the referendum, regardless of legalistic "quibbles" over missing precincts and charges of fraud.

The newspaper *La Voce Repubblicana*, organ of Randolfo Pacciardi's Republican party, demanded the King's arrest on the ground that he was "outside the law."

JUN 13 1946

Riot Calls Send Tanks To Plaza In Mid-Rome

Rome, June 12 (AP)—Strong police forces held the Piazza del Popolo in the heart of Rome in a virtual state of siege tonight to prevent Monarchist-Republican clashes as King Umberto II still balked at making way for the republic.

Equipped with heavy tanks, cavalry and police rushed to the big square, where a budding monarchist demonstration threatened to break out into a large scale riot.

Rioters Wield Iron Bars

Clashes between monarchists and republicans, armed with sticks and iron bars, had resulted in broken heads in Rome and a tense situation continued in Naples as Italy remained for another day in the strange situation of being a republic with a king.

Late in the day, however, the situation at Naples was considerably eased when the Naples trade unions consented to call off their pro-republican demonstration at the instance of Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior.

Police Rush To Scene

Truckloads of police were rushed to the Piazza del Popolo in Rome where the headbreaking started. Many of the police wore civilian clothes with armbands, indicating the government was recruiting new forces to deal with the disorders.

Earlier troops armed with cannon and machine guns took up positions on the streets of Naples to deal with expected trouble from the scheduled republican demonstration demanding that reluctant King Umberto surrender his vestige of royalty.

The monarchists had their day yesterday in Naples and Taranto.

For hours, a surging throng of 10,000 to 20,000 monarchists besieged Communist headquarters in Naples with gasoline bombs and gunfire in battles which raged over most of the city and left seven dead and more than 50 wounded.

28 Wounded In Taranto

Giornale d'Italia reported from Taranto that monarchists and republicans clashed yesterday in that southern port city and that 28 were wounded and fifteen arrested.

The Cabinet was unable to persuade Umberto to leave his throne. His queen and children are in Portugal and his bags were packed when the supreme court on Monday ruled that while the republic had been voted, judgment must still be given on petitions charging electorial fraud.

Soldiers in groups of four or five were stationed on every street in Naples. Truck loads of troops with machine guns were placed in every fourth or fifth street.

Armored Cars At Palace

The republican-supported trade unionists scheduled demonstrations before the royal palace in Naples. Six armored cars with 37 millimeter cannon were drawn up before the palace, and a like number were placed before the American Red Cross club.

Ten of the wounded at Taranto, were reported in grave condition. Some were policemen.

Meanwhile, the Italian Cabinet worked on a proposal to convoke immediately the newly elected Constituent Assembly. (ADD)

JUN 13 1946

Mihailovic Denies Cooperating With Axis Against Tito Forces

By WILLIAM B. KING

BELGRADE, June 12. — (AP) Gen. Draja Mihailovic testified today that a British mission to Yugoslavia instructed him to destroy Marshal Tito's partisans, and described his relations with the Germans in 1943 as "no cooperation, but haphazard mutual battle" against [illegible].

The Chetnik leader denied that he knowingly cooperated with the enemy, however, and described such action on the part of one of his Chetnik commanders as treason, which "did great damage to the movement." He could do nothing about this, he said, because "I did not know about it at the time."

The prosecution in the third day of Mihailovic's trial on charges of treason and collaboration centered largely on the fourth Axis offensive against Tito's partisans in 1943. Col. William Bailey, identified as a member now of the British mission to Sofia, Bulgaria, was mentioned by Mihailovic as the liaison officer who was with him at the time.

Mihailovic said the British mission to his headquarters, of which Bailey was a member, knew of the offensive against the partisans, because the officer had free movement in the area.

"Col. Bailey said to liquidate the Communists," Mihailovic said in response to a question. However, the British officer did not suggest that Mihailovic take part in the Axis offensive against the partisans, the defendant testified.

Mihailovic had asked a secret session to bring out the testimony on directions received through the British liaison mission, but the court refused and said he could "speak out here."

The grizzled guerrilla leader pinned the blame for cooperation of Chetniks with the Germans on certain of his commanders, and denounced one of these in a sudden burst of emotion.

"It was my greatest mistake that I did not set aside Jevdjevic," Mihailovic declared. "Of all the men in the organization, he did the worst to me."

He referred to D. Jevdjevic, now reported interned in British territory and sought by Yugoslavia as a war criminal. Another unnamed Chetnik commander, Mihailovic said, "was using the enemy in his fight against the partisans," but added that "I don't defend him, because he was doing what he wanted."

"Do you think it was treason?" the court asked.

"Yes," he replied, "and it did great damage to the movement."

"Did not your men have instructions from you which made them feel they were doing well by cooperating with the enemy?"

"No," Mihailovic replied.

"We have such documents," the court said, and a shout of "traitor" rang through the courtroom. The president ordered the shouter ejected.

Mihailovic said he was convinced the German aim in 1943 was to destroy both the Chetniks and Partisans. He said that during the summer he had been pursued by 20,000 Germans.

The president questioned Mihailovic closely on alleged specific incidents of collaboration in that critical year, when, the court charges, clashes involved Partisans on one side and Germans and Chetniks on the other.

Mihailovic said he did not know of any of the alleged instances of actual co-operation at the time, but was "informed later when I could do nothing about it."

Questioned Further

Questioned about co-operation between Chetnik commanders and the Germans and Ustachi (puppet Croat troopers) in Bosnia after the capitulation of Italy, the defendant replied:

"I had forbidden it and I said that if the enemy was near, defend your own territory and take part only that far. I did not know where to group when the Partisans advanced. Each commander had to defend his own territory.

"When the Partisans attacked in Serbia, we defended Serbia. If the Germans came up to our side, we could not prevent it. I know my units were not very far from the Germans, because the Germans frequently pursued us."

When Mihailovic brought Colonel Bailey into the testimony, the Court asked whether Bailey suggested that the Chetniks take part in the Axis offensive against the Partisans. Mihailovic is accused of sharing in the over-all campaign.

King Peter Informed

"No, he did not," the Chetnik leader replied.

In response to another question, he said the exiled London Government of King Peter was informed at all times of his actions.

"Did the Government help and approve your actions during the fourth (Axis) offensive?" the Court asked.

"It was approved—everything I did," Mihailovic said.

"In this period, did the emigré Government send aid?"

"I know material, through the British mission, included arms, money and clothing." (ADD)

MIKHAILOVICH BARES ORDER TO FIGHT TITO

JUN 13 1946

Says British Mission Told Him to Destroy the Partisan Forces.

ADMITS ARMY AIDED NAZIS

Chetnik Leader, on Trial for His Life, Denies He Knew of Assistance at Time.

Belgrade, June 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Draja Mikhailovich testified today in the trial for his life that a British mission to Yugoslavia instructed him to destroy the Partisan forces of Marshal Tito.

The Chetnik leader, accused of treason and collaboration with the Germans, is on trial before a three-man court established by the regime which Tito now heads as Premier. Tito returned on the opening day of the trial from two weeks of conferences in Moscow.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, June 12 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic testified today in his trail for his life that a British mission to Yugoslavia instructed him to destroy the partisan forces of Marshal Tito.

The Chetnik leader, accused of treason and collaboration with the Germans, is on trial before a three-man court established by the regime that Tito now heads as premier. Tito returned on the opening day of the trial from two weeks of conferences in Moscow.

Mihailovic, on the stand for the second day, described the relations of his underground troops with the Germans during the occupation of Yugoslavia in 1943 as "not co-operation but haphazard mutual battle."

Secret Session Refused

Mihailovic asked for a secret session of the court to bring out testimony on directives he said he received from a British liaison mission attached to his headquarters. The court refused and told him to "speak out here."

The defendant said British Colonel William Bailey, now attached to the British mission in Bulgaria, was at his headquarters. The prosecutor asked one question as to what Bailey said.

"Colonel Bailey said to liquidate the Communists," Mihailovic declared.

Questioned about his relations with another British liaison officer, Lieut. Col. William Hudson, Mihailovic answered:

"We had conflicts about small things. Only very small things caused conflicts between us."

Question—Was their conflict on the main question of your military operations?

Answer—No, there was not.

"Fighting Each Other"

Mihailovic admitted under questioning that some of his Chetnik forces received ammunition from the Italians.

He said that Chetnik morale was sometimes bad "because we were fighting each other."

Q.—Against whom?

A.—Against the Partisans.

May Try To Call Officers

[Counsel for Mihailovic will ask permission to call British and American officers as witnesses, said a Reuter dispatch from Belgrade.

[A Colonel Bailey and Captain Hudson, both British liaison officers, and Col. Robert McDowell, chief of the United States mission to the Chetnik leader, were the officers expected to be called, it said.]

Taking the witness stand for the second successive day, Mihailovic blamed certain of his commanders for the alleged co-operation of his troops with Axis forces.

One of those whom he mentioned by name was D. Jevdjevic, who is at present reported interned in British territory and whom the Yugoslav Government is seeking to bring to trial as a war criminal.

In a burst of feeling, Mihailovic declared: "It was my greatest mistake that I did not set aside Jevdjevic. Of all the men in the organization, he did the worst things to me."

A 1943 Battle

The court focused attention on a particular battle in 1943, apparently involving Yugoslav partisans on one side and Germans and Chetniks on the other. Mihailovic testified that he had "a clear picture of the operations."

"Did you know of co-operation between the Chetniks and Germans?" he was asked.

"No," Mihailovic replied, asserting that one of his officers "did it all on his own. I was informed later when I could do nothing about it."

Commander, But In Dark

The prosecution asked about other instances of collaboration by Chetnik units, and Mihailovic denied he knew about any of them at the time they occurred.

Question—And who was in command?

Answer—I was supreme commander.

Q.—Did you know your troops in Serbia were co-operating with the Germans in 1943?

A.—No.

"I Forbade Co-Operation"

The prosecutor asked Mihailovic: "After the capitulation of Italy, do you know your commanders co-operated with the Germans and Ustachi [Croatian puppet Storm Troops] in Bosnia?"

"I was forbidding it and I said if the enemy was near, defend your territory and take part only that far," the defendant answered. "I did not know where to group when the Partisans advanced. Each commander had to defend his territory. When the Partisans attacked in Serbia, we defended Serbia. If the Germans came up to our side, we could not prevent it."

Colonel Bailey Mentioned

The testimony turned to the fourth Axis offensive in 1943 against the Partisan army; Mihailovic is accused of sharing in that overall campaign against Tito. The General mentioned that a British liaison officer, Col. William Bailey, now a member of the British mission in Bulgaria, was with him.

"The British mission knew about the action," he testified. "They knew because Colonel Bailey had a free movement in the area.

Question—Was the *émigré* Government informed of your actions?

Answer—At all times.

Q.—Did the Government help and approve your actions during the fourth offensive?

A.—It was approved—everything I did.

Q.—In this period did the *émigré* Government send aid?

A.—I know material, through the British mission, included arms, money and clothing.

Accuses Lukacevic

The questioning turned to the work of a Chetnik commander named Lukacevic.

Q.—Was there co-operation between the troops of Lukacevic and the Germans?

A.—Yes, there was. (ADD)

PHOTOGRAPH TRIAL

Belgrade, June 12 (A. P.).—American news photographers were granted equal rights today with all Yugoslav photographers to take pictures at the trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich.

Photographers were permitted to operate for 15 minutes at the opening of today's court session. Then all cameras were forbidden for the remainder of the day.

Authorities were working hard to assist foreign correspondents covering the trial. English, Russian and French earphone translations were provided, mimeographed translations of testimony were handed out, and mimeographs of the principal documents introduced were promised.

ATC FORCED TO CUT YUGOSLAVIA TRIPS

JUN 13 1946

Belgrade, June 12 (A. P.).—Announcing the abolition of six weekly flight schedules by the Air Transport Command, Col. Joseph B. Stanley declared today that future A. T. C. flights over Yugo slavia would depend on clearance by the Yugoslav Govern for each individual trip.

Stanley, commander of the 1484th A. A. F. base in Vienna, said the action was based on a Yugoslav note to the United States Embassy saying that henceforth all foreign aircraft would be required to obtain special permission forty-eight hours in advance befor flying over or landing in Yugoslavia.

The embassy has asked for conferences between the two governments looking toward a bilateral air agreement but thus far has received no reply.

30.24-3285

SOVIETS GIVEN CLARK PROTEST

JUN 13 1946

Russ Planes Hold Target Practice Over U.S. Airfield

L. Heneghan

Vienna, June 12 (AP)—Russian fighter planes staged target practice over the American airfield at Tulln today, with one plane swooping down on the burst at a red flag over a radio tower, and Gen. Mark W. Clark protested immediately each time to the Soviet command.

DAY

NIGHT

The Soviet fighters fired at a target sleeve towed by another Russian plane directly over the field, but no damage was reported either time.

Probe Promised

In the first incident, at 8.15 A.M., one fighter dived down over the American radio tower and fired a burst at the red flag on top of the antennae. United States soldiers in a near-by shack watched the plane.

Col. Gen. Josef Kurisov, Russian commanding officer in Vienna in the absence of Marshal Ivan Konev, said he had no knowledge of either incident, but promised an immediate investigation.

Tulln airfield is on the outskirts of Vienna.

In the first incident, a Russian fighter towed a target sleeve across the field, and four fighters fired two to three bursts each. Witnesses said the firing was directly over the field at an elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 feet and lasted about two minutes.

Then three hours later eight fighter planes appeared, with a ninth pulling the sleeve. Two bursts were heard in firing lasting about one minute, American officers said.

No U.S. Planes In Air

There were no United States planes in the air at either time.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Russians had refused, despite a direct request from Clark, to reopen a road to the American airport at Tulln from Vienna, on grounds that it was crowded with Red Army and Austrian transport.

The road had been used for months for communication between Vienna and the airport, but was closed to United States traffic nearly a month ago. American traffic has been using a secondary, less direct route.

Clark Protests To Russians

JUN 13 1946

Vienna, June 12 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States member of the Allied Control Council for Austria, protested twice today to the Russian command against target practice which Russian fighter planes held over the American airfield at Tulln during which a burst was fired at a red flag atop the American radio tower.

Col. Gen. Josef Kurusov, commanding Russian officer in Vienna, during the absence of Marshal Ivan S. Konev, said he had no knowledge of the incident. Kurusov promised an immediate investigation.

The first target practice over the field was held at 8.15 A.M. One Russian fighter towed a target sleeve across the airfield, which is on the outskirts of Vienna, and four fighters fired two or three bursts each.

One of the four fighters dived down over the radio tower, American officers said, and fired a burst at the red flag atop the antennae. United States soldiers in a nearby shack watched this. The firing lasted about two minutes.

Three hours later eight more fighters appeared, with a ninth plane towing a sleeve. Two bursts were heard, the firing lasting about one minute. This also occurred directly over the field. No damage was reported from either incident.

No American planes were in the air at the time.

China Sends Holland Protest Over Deaths

The Hague, June 12 (AP)—The Chinese Government protested formally t oHolland yesterday over the killing of Chinese at Tangerang by Indonesian extremists in Java and demanded punishment of those responsible.

The chinese demanded that allowances be provided for the families of the victims and that measures be taken to prevent a repetition.

No Prison for Greek Strikers

ATHENS, June 12 (AP).—The Greek government, yielding to vigorous reaction, announced today that a clause providing minimum prison sentences of five years for public-utilities strikers would be deleted from the emergency-measures decree issued four days ago. In addition to allowing freedom to strike, the government said the clause permitting authorities to search homes without warrants would not be applied.

DEMOCRATIC GYPSY

BYDGOSZCZ, Poland, (AP)— His Majesty, the "King of the Gypsies," has abdicated. "King" Jan Kwiek says: "I've become a democrat, and the title of president is sufficient."

Moscow Reduces Milk Prices

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP)—The prices of milk, cream and cottage cheese were reduced 25 to 30 per cent today at Russian commercial food stores where supplies are sold in unrationed quantities but at high prices. Sour cream was reduced 45 per cent. The Soviet public interpreted the reductions as preliminary to an ending of all food rationing as embodied in the Five-Year Plan.

TWO REFUSE COUNSEL

Jerusalem, June 12 (A. P.).—Two young Jews charged with raiding a British Army camp declined counsel when they went on trial today, saying they did not believe in the justice of the British military court hearing the case.

The men, Michael Aabel, 24, and Yousef Simkhon, 19 years old, are accused of being among a group who, disguised in uniforms of the British Sixth Airborne Division, raided Sarafand Camp on March 6. A British woman welfare worker and a constable were wounded in an exchange of gunfire during the raid.

In another trial a military court sentenced Ygal Frucht, a member of the Jewish Haganah Organization, to fourteen years' imprisonment, and Oved Rabinovitz to four years on charges of carrying firearms and attacking British police. Ahiezer Goldin, a third defendant, was acquitted.

U.S.-Egypt Pact Approved

Cairo, June 12 (AP)—The Egyptian Council of Ministers approved today an agreement between the United States and Egypt over Egypt's purchase of all military installations, including Payne Field, all surplus equipment.

Arabs Ask World Parley To Assist Displaced Jews

JUN 13 1946

C. DAVIDSON

BLUDAN, Syria, June 12—(AP) Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab league, said today the league would suggest an international conference to plan steps for the relief of displaced Jews and all other peoples victimized by the war."

NIGHT

Another source within the league council, now in extraordinary session here to consider the British-American committee report on Palestine, said the league would adopt a resolution suggesting Arab-British talks "without Americans or Jews participating," as a preliminary to placing the Palestine case before the United Nations.

This source said the league might set a Sept. 1 deadline for such talks, "to result in a new British policy of providing for Palestine's eventual independence as an Arab nation." If the talks broke down, Egypt probably would submit the case to the U. N. Security council while another Arab state presented it to the General Assembly, he added.

Azzam Pasha said letters were being drafted by the league in reply to the British and American request for Arab reaction to the inquiry committee's recommendations, which included a suggestion that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine this year and another that Palestine be neither an Arab nor a Jewish national state.

The Arab league secretary said that the reply would embody the suggestion for the international conference, and a rejection of all 10 recommendations in the committee report.

"The peoples of the Arab world," he said, "are just as concerned over humanitarian problems of the world as any other peoples. We wish to share responsibilities in caring for unfortunates, but we also insist that responsibilities be shared by other nations."

Commenting on the possibility of participation by American troops in maintaining order in Palestine, Azzam Pasha said it was causing no concern within the Arab league council, because "the Arabs never have been and never will be strong enough to beat Britain alone, so it makes no difference whether we have to fight one or both of them."

He reiterated that "America has no business interfering in the Palestine case."

"America, we believe, is acting in good faith so far as the humanitarian problem of displaced Jews is concerned, but has no right to try to displace another people to alleviate the suffering of the Jews."

'No Concern' Over Yanks

JUN 13 1946

Bludan, Syria, June 12 (AP)—Possible participation by American troops in maintaining order in Palestine is causing no concern to the Arab League Council, league officials indicated today.

DAY

"The Arabs never have been and never will be strong enough to beat Britain alone," Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, league secretary general said today, "so it makes no difference whether we have to fight one or both."

Asked to comment on the statement by United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Washington that talks were planned with Britain on the number of American troops that might be made available in Palestine during increased immigration under the British-American Palestine Committee recommendations, Azzam Pasha declared:

"We have already said America has no business interfering in the Palestine case."

'Wrong Tense' Blamed For New China Flareup

JUN 13 1946

F. Masterson

Peiping, June 12 (AP)—A Communist spokesman today charged that Government Gen. Tu Li-ming had abrogated Chiang Kai-shek's orders for a fifteen-day truce, but United States and Chinese Government officials said he was mistaken.

DAY

The spokesman had asserted that Tu, Government commander in Manchuria, informed executive (Sino-American truce) headquarters here that his troops had assumed the offensive.

Official Explanation

Learning of the Communist's assertion, both United States and Chinese Government representatives at truce headquarters gave this explanation of the misunderstanding:

The Red version apparently originated at an operational officers' conference when a Government officer said that if Communist forces in Manchuria did not stop attacking Government positions, Tu would have to take action.

Merely The Wrong Verb Tense

The spokesman had reported that a Government representative read a cable from Tu reporting that National forces had resumed their advance in Manchuria.

It seemed to be a case of misunderstanding verb tenses.

Government military authorities previously charged that Communists were violating the truce by attacking Lafachan, east of Yungki, and other Government positions. Their charges were first made shortly after the cease fire order was to have become effective, and had been repeated and expanded since. Yesterday Communists also charged that Government forces had violated the truce.

Americans "Pessmistic"

The Communist spokesman here said that both Walter Robertson, United States commissioner, and United States Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade, director of operations at executive headquarters, expressed pessimism over the present outlook in Manchuria.

In Nanking, meanwhile, the Government's Central News Agency said Government Major Lei Fengchiang, member of a communications team, was killed Monday by a Communist ambush while on an inspection tour with a Communist representative. The agency said the Communist had excused himself just before the shooting. It did not give the locale.

These observers suggested the Communists hoped to force the Marines to withdraw either by involving them in a clash or by causing them to evacuate their bases to avoid a fight.

Cut Off, Except By Sea

Marine Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey flew to Tsingtao yesterday to confer with Brig. Gen. William T. Clement, garrison commander.

The Chinese Government's defense line cuts through the airfield.

Admiral Charles Cooke, commander of the United States 7th Fleet, is in Nanking, where he presumably will discuss the situation with United States General Marshall, who is trying to negotiate peace between the Communists and the Government.

Tsingtao effectively is land-blockaded by the Communists. The Government could send reinforcements—it garrison is reported outnumbered 30,000 to 9,000—only by sea with United States aid. Because of the tense situation, observers doubt that Marshall would authorize such intervention.

4 Officials Accused In Chinese Rice Fraud

Shanghai, June 12 (AP)—Four sectional chiefs of the Ministry of Food were accused today of being involved in a billion-dollar ($400,000 United States money) Ghinese Government rice scandal.

The charges were included in an official report to Nanking after investigation here.

Among those named was Thomas S. T. Yang, American-trained food expert and head of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Food. He now is visiting in the United States.

China Reds Seen Trying To Embroil U.S. Marines

JUN 13 1946

S. Ross

Shanghai, June 12 (AP)—Reports of Chinese Communist attacks within six miles of United States Marines garrisoned at Tsingtao airfield caused concern in Shanghai today, but United States authorities withheld comment.

Chinese Government and most foreign quarters said that if the Communists actually tried to capture Tsingtao they would do so with the deliberate intention of embroiling the Marines, and hoping to create a howl in the United States for the withdrawal of all American forces from China.

Would Affect Other Bases

They said that if the Communists forced withdrawal of the Marines from Tsingtao—strategic rail center in the eastern province of Shantung—they likely would try the same thing at other Marine bases, Peiping, Tientsin and Chinwangtao.

JUN 13 1946

Chinese Reds Accused Of Truce Offensive

Nanking, June 12 (AP)—Peng Hsuen-Pei, Minister of Information, tonight accused the Chinese Communists of "trying to cut China in two."

He declared the Communists were utilizing a period of peace negotiations—during the current fifteen-day truce—to launch military surprise attacks, and asserted they were intensifying their offensive in east China with the aim of gaining full control of strategic Shantung province.

In line with this aggressive aim, he said, Communist forces were now massing in Shantung for attacks on Tsinan and Tsingtao.

Full-Scale Fighting In Vietnam Reported

Hanoi, Indo-China, June 12 (AP)—Reports from the mountainous regions north of Hanoi today said full-scale fighting has broken out between regular troops of the Vietnam Republic and extremist groups.

Dissension between Viet Minh, the Government party of Vietnam, and VNQDD, the opposition league, has intensified since Ho Chi-minh, President of Vietnam, left to negotiate with the French in Paris. The VNQDD, which reportedly now controls six of the eleven Vietnam provinces, contends President Ho is selling out the republic to the French. France has recognized Vietnam as a free state within Indo-China.

Formosans Face Starvation

Nanking, June 12 (AP)—Five hundred thousand of Formosa's 6,000,000 people face starvation, but the import of fertilizer from the United States, Canada and China is expected to boost food production, Gen. Ken Chih-gen, secretary-general of the Formosan Government, said today.

JUN 13 1946

18,000 JAPS SLIP INTO SOUTH KOREA

R. Roberts

Seoul, June 12 (A. P.).—Eighteen thousand Japanese—most of them civilians who slipped into South Korea illegally from Manchuria and Russian-occupied North Korea—will be shipped to Japan within a week.

Footsore, weary and hungry, carrying small children and meager bundles of possessions, the Japanese are held in refugee camps in Seoul and several seaport towns, awaiting transportation in Japanese-manned Liberty ships and landing craft. The American Military Government and the Seventh Division established the camps and are feeding the refugees.

The movement into South Korea began early in March, and by the end of May was estimated to have reached a rate of 2,000 a day. Col. J. B. Coolidge of Helena, Ark., Chief of Plans and Training, Twenty-fourth Corps, said that the United States Army has protested to the Russians, and that the "indications are that the Russians are taking action to stop it."

Deputy Chief Named in Korea

SEOUL, Korea, June 12 (AP)—Col. Arthur S. Champeny of Wellington, Kan., today was appointed Deputy Military Governor of South Korea, succeeding Brig. Gen. Josef R. Sheetz, who returned to the United States to instruct in the Army Military Government School at Carlisle, Pa. Lieut. Col. Seth Wiard of Norwalk, Conn., succeeded Colonel Champeny as civil administrator.

NEW CABINET IN SIAM

BANGKOK, June 12.—(AP) Premier Pridi Phanomyong announced tonight formation of a new cabinet which is the same as he previously led with the exception of two places. The newcomers are Thongin Purinhat, minister of industry, and Admiral Thawan Thamrong, minister of justice. The old cabinet was dissolved with the death Sunday of Siam's King Ananda Mahidel.

Siam Insists Death Was Accident

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP).—Siamese police, taking cognizance of rumors that King Ananda Mahidol committed suicide or was murdered, have issued a detailed report reiterating that the youthful monarch's death last Sunday was accidental. The report said that all appearances, including the position of the wound and the weapon—a .45 caliber automatic pistol—indicated an accident, and that the arrangement of the guards made it impossible for any intruder to enter the king's apartment.

tion of repatriates into Japanese national NIGHT

Atcheson said figures for the number of Japanese brought home from Manchuria may be incorrect, "because we do not know where all the Japanese troops and other nationals captured by the Soviet Army are situated at present."

Russian Remains Silent

Then, looking across the huge Council table at Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, he continued:

"Perhaps the Soviet member will be in a position to furnish that information. According to the Potsdam Declaration, Japanese soldiers shall be permitted to return to their homes and lead peaceful lives."

Derevyanko listened to his interpreter repeat the remarks, but remained silent.

The council then postponed discussion of MacArthur's request.

It was a smiling Derevyanko who heard his thrice-repeated request for information on a leftist Japanese May Day statement disposed of again.

Chairman Replies

The chairman replied with the comment that additional investigation had brought forth no evidence to support Leftist allegations that some MacArthur directives had been violated.

The council sidestepped discussion of a plan to reorganize the Japanese merchant marine. Both the Russian and British delegates opposed the proposal.

The Council set a special session next week for discussion of rural land reform.

NO COUNCIL RULING ON JAP SHIPPING

Tokyo, June 12 (A. P.).—The Allied Council for Japan today

JUN 13 1946

Soviet At Allied Council Silent On Data On Manchuria Japs

J. Lambert

Tokyo, June 12 (AP) — Blank silence met an attempt by the Allied Council chairman at today's session to draw from the Russian delegate information on the disposition of Japanese troops and nationals captured by the Russians in Manchuria.

The chairman, George Atcheson, Jr., asked the council for a discussion of General MacArthur's request for comment on the integrashied from taking up officially a proposed change in operation of the Japanese Government-controlled merchant marine. Gen. MacArthur had asked for official comment on the proposal, which would transfer certain business aspects of the shipping industry to private companies. The British delegate, W. MacMahon Ball, suggested the plan appeared to give privileges to some ship-owners classified as Zaibatsu—the restricted family monopolies.

Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, the Russian member, commented, "It is not expedient to release part of the merchant marine to private owners" now. He suggested the question be excluded from the council agenda until an Allied commission, which he said is being formed, inventories the Japanese merchant marine. George Atcheson Jr., council chairman and the American member, expressed surprise, disclaiming knowledge of such a commission.

More seafood for hungry Japan was assured as the council recommended that MacArthur permits fishing fleet to operate farther east, south and west. An extension to the north was not allowed. Atcheson said Russia had refused to permit resumption of Japanese fishing off Kamchatka, but might reconsider.

JAPANESE ACCUSED OF IGNORING PACTS

JUN 13 1946

TOKYO, Thursday, June 13 — (AP) The international trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other of Japan's accused warmakers opened today with the prosecution charging they had violated nearly 100 treaties and agreements.

Defense Attorney Floyd J. Mattice, Indianapolis, informed the court NIGHT the right to object to the nature of the exhibited agreements, presented by Alan Mansfield, assistant prosecutor for Australia.

Mansfield said the prosecution would attempt to prove the Japanese completely disregarded the fundamental rules of international law in carrying out a program of Far Eastern aggression and in launching a war without warning.

Japan, he added, approved the Hague Convention of 1907 requiring a formal declaration of war, yet she struck Pearl Harbor without warning.

The court ignored, for the moment at least, a petition by four defendants asking that their cases be submitted to an international panel of religious and intellectual leaders including Pope Pius, Mahatma Gandhi and H. G. Wells.

The four, who showed concern over the possibility of the death penalty in another statement to be submitted, were former Premier Kiichiro Hiranuma, Okinori Kaya, who was Tojo's Finance Minister; Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister under Tojo, and Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, former chief of the Imperial General Staff who signed Japan's surrender.

FIND WOODEN GUNS RETAINED IN JAPAN

Tokyo, June 12 (A. P.).—Discovery of wooden swords, mortars and grenades today precipitated an Allied inquiry to determine if a prefectural education department told its schools to retain such training aids.

Five members of a school faculty, arrested on charges of violating an Allied directive to dispose of weapons and military equipment, pleaded they had acted on orders of the Okayama Education Department.

JUN 13 1946

WACs, Nurses In Japan May Wear Formals

Tokyo, June 12 (AP)—The Army has decided to let its WACs and nurses go dancing glamorously.

They will be permitted to wear civilian evening gowns "at appropriate social functions," headquarters decreed, and civilian clothing while relaxing in their own quarters. But it warned against "general off-duty wearing of civilian dress."

766 Germans Off Jap List

Tokyo, June 12 (AP)—Allied headquarters today said 766 German nationals were not listed on rolls compiled by the Japanese for use in repatriation of some 3,600 German, Czechoslovakian and Austrian nationals.

To Train Unemployed

Tokyo, June 12 (AP)—The Japanese Government today announced an occupational training program designed to absorb some of the country's 2,555,000 unemployed.

JUN 13 1946

ighth Army Reaches 2d Anniversary

Yokohama, June 12 (AP)—The 8th Army—the American Occupation Forces in Japan—celebrated its second anniversary today in what its commander, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger called "tip-top running order."

Activated at Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1944, the 8th fought its way up through the South Pacific and the Philippines and entered Japan peaceably last August 30.

General MacArthur in a recent citation observed that "no army of this war has achieved greater glory and distinction than the 8th."

One year ago, Eichelberger recalled, "we were fighting in most of the Islands of the Philippines, including Mindanao, where we fought one of the toughest battles of the Pacific. The 8th Army had already made 52 amphibious landings. The road ahead seemed long—and bloody. Certainly none of us dreamed that victory would come so suddenly or so spectacularly."

At that time, the 8th was already planning what was to have been its greatest combat operation—invasion of Japan. It was to have struck Honshu's coastal plain, which includes the Tokyo area, after the 6th Army had moved into Kyushu, southern-most island.

Eichelberger attributed the "most remarkable success" of the Allied occupation largely to firm policies of General MacArthur and an unexpected degree of co-operation by many responsible Japanese leaders.

G.I. IS CONVICTED IN NEWS DISPUTE

JUN 13 1946

MANILA, June 12. — (AP) An Army courtmartial today convicted T-5 Clair Miller (home town unavailable) on charges of publishing false information detrimental to the service in connection with "gripe" letters written to The Daily Pacifician, Army newspaper.

He was reduced to private, but reduction in grade will not be official until the sentence is confirmed by a board of review.

Miller wrote a letter protesting against too frequent guard duty, signing it with his own name and adding "and eight others." He did not sign the names of the eight, but said all others at a gripe session agreed with him. The case hinged on whether he had authorization to speak for his comrades.

The recently ousted Pacifican staff had cited the Miller case as part of the attempt of higher authorities to gag the paper. The staff resigned and then was transferred to a combat outfit

It was learned that a group of soldiers pooled funds and telephoned to Senator Pepper (D-Fla) protesting Miller's conviction.

P. I. Legislators Heave Bottles

JUN 13 1946

Manila, June 12 (AP)—In a tumultuous session in which a pop bottle was thrown and spectators joined in, the Philippine House of Representatives tonight approved President Roxas's recommendation for a 50,000 pesos appropriation for a mausoleum for the late President Manuel Quezon.

DAY

Representative Jose Topacio Nueno, of Manila, demanding an appropriation of 100,000 pesos, heaved a bottle at Representative Justiniano Montano, of Cavite, head of the committee sponsoring the President's proposal.

Both Have Bad Aim

The bottle missed and Montano sprang at Nuenon, but his aim was no better. Other Congressmen intervened.

Gallery onlookers spilled into the floor, but uniformed police and the House sergeant of arms finally restored order.

Speaker Perez then gravely rebuked the House and called for a report on the conduct of Nueno and Montano.

JAP CAPTAIN CONVICTED OF BEATING U. S. FLIER

GUAM, June 12. — (AP) Capt. Noboru Nakajima was convicted by a U. S. military commission today on charges of beating to death an unnamed American aviator on Chichi Jima in the Bonin islands Feb. 19, 1945, and was sentenced to be hanged.

A co-defendant, Capt. Negiru Isono, pleaded innocent and was acquitted.

The defense sought a manslaughter verdict for Nakajima on grounds he committed the acts while drunk.

HOOVER IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 12.—(AP) Herbert Hoover arrived by plane this afternoon planning to stay several days in Brazil surveying the possibilities of this country's contributing to relieve the world food shortage.

JUN 13 1946

30.24-3287

SPY TRIAL CLOSE TO END

Canada to Complete Case Today —Contempt Charged to Four

MONTREAL, June 12 (AP)—The Government's case against Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament on trial for conspiracy to give wartime secrets to Russia, was virtually closed tonight after two and a half weeks of testimony. The defense was ready to open its case tomorrow.

Four former Canadian Government employes awaiting trial in the case were declared in contempt of court for refusal to testify against Rose. Eric Adams, Gordon Lunan, Matt Nightingale and Harold Gerson pleaded that their testimony would be prejudicial to their own cases.

BLACK IS ASSAILED ON POLITICAL TALK

JUN 13 1946

Senator Bridges Recalls Klan Charge Against Alabama Justice.

WASHINGTON, June 12 — (AP) The ferment over the Supreme court took a fresh turn today when Senator Bridges (R-NH) recalled an address by Justice Black to a National Citizens Political Action committee meeting and asserted that justices wanting to make "political speeches" should resign.

Bridges reminded his colleagues, too, that the Constitution provides that judges shall hold office "during good behavior." He said Congress might "very properly inquire" into the need for ouster machinery short of impeachment. The latter can be brought only for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Recalls Klan Issue

Saying the state of mind of a justice is important and can be judged by his utterances, Bridges brought up also both the controversy between Black and Justice Jackson, and the Ku Klux Klan issue raised when Black, then a senator from Alabama, was appointed to the high tribunal in 1937.

Bridges said that on Aug. 17, 1937, the day Black was confirmed for the Supreme court, the question was raised in the Senate whether Black was a member of the klan.

Bridges quoted the late Senator William E. Borah of Idaho as saying in the debate that Black "has said in private conversation, not since this matter came up but at other times, that he was not a member of the Klan x x x."

Admitted Membership

By Sept. 13, Bridges said, the "newspapers were printing the facts concerning the membership of Senator Black in the Klan" and on Oct. 1 Black went on the radio and "stated he had joined the Klan some 15 years earlier but later resigned."

"The point is," Bridges continued, "that when he was under obligation to speak, when he knew that to have made the admission would bear markedly upon the matter of his confirmation to the Supreme court, he refrained from speaking. He allowed other senators in this body to make representations in his behalf which were false and which were known to him to be false."

From earlier comments by other senators it appeared Bridges' speech might set off a general discussion of the court situation. Senator Eastland (D-Miss), had said he intended to speak.

Advises Against Debate

However, when Bridges sat down, Chairman McCarran (D-Nev) of the Judiciary committee jumped up and admonished his colleagues that the Senate "occupies a most peculiar situation" since it becomes the bar of justice if the House initiates impeachment proceedings.

McCarran said he would make "no utterance whatsoever" concerning the court situation and asked that other senators follow that same course and "reserve judgment in this trying moment."

"The day might come when this body might be called on to sit as a court of impeachment," he said. "If that day comes, may God forbid, the chairman of the Judiciary committee will be free to act."

Bridges told the Senate he considers there is nothing in the statement Jackson made about Black to warrant impeachment. That apparently was an almost universal view among the legislators.

Chairman Sumners (D-Tex) of the House Judiciary committee said he sees nothing to indicate "any such drastic action." He proposes to put the statement Jackson cabled the committee from Nuernberg, Germany, before it tomorrow.

In brief, Jackson's assertion was that Black had elected to sit on cases presented to the court by his former law partner and had threatened Jackson with "war" if Jackson did not agree to "cover up" the facts of Black's action.

Addressed FDR Memorial

The PAC meeting which Bridges said Black addressed was a Roosevelt Memorial dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York, on April 12.

Bridges, commenting that Senator Guffey (D-Pa) had inserted a copy of Black's speech in the Congressional Record for May 23, read excerpts from it.

He quoted Black as saying the government has become "an instrument of economic control for the benefit of so many people" and of saying the New Deal program was opposed "in part by those who were seeking selfishly to maintain unfair practices under which they had greatly prospered and by those who innocently clung blindly to old ways merely because they were old."

Having read them, Bridges demanded:

"How can we expect dispassionate administration of the law from those who openly and actively espouse public movements designed to fasten upon the American people a particular philosophy?

"How can a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States achieve that nice balance of judicial principle to which litigants are entitled if that same justice lends the prestige of his position and the force of his support to a movement whose legislative program may result in controversies before the court of which he is a member?"

Bridges Assails Black Talking Before PAC

JUN 13 1946

Oslo, June 12 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor in the war-crime trials before the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg, arrived here for a five-day holiday. He declined to make any further comment on his row with his colleague, Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court, saying he would stand on the written statement he made public Monday night.

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), citing a speech by Justice Hugo Black before a gathering of the Political Action Committee, said today a Supreme Court justice should leave the bench if he "desires to make political speeches."

"I mean resign," Bridges told the Senate.

The Black speech to which Bridges referred was delivered April 12 before the National Citizens' Political Action Committee Roosevelt Memorial dinner, at the Hotel Commodore, in New York.

Printed In Record

The speech was printed in the *Congressional Record* at the request of Senator Guffey (D., Pa.).

"You need no better criterion by which to test the state of mind of a Justice who lends himself to this PAC movement than the words which flow from his own lips," the senator added.

Bridges referred to the "feud" on the high court, which became public Monday with release of a statement by Justice Robert H. Jackson.

McCarren Urges Silence

When Bridges concluded, Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) of the Judiciary Committee told the Senate he hoped senators would keep silent and "reserve judgment in this trying moment."

Saying this is what he intends to do, McCarran added:

"The Senate of the United States occupies a most peculiar position. The day might come when this body might be called on to sit as a court of impeachment. If that day comes, may God forbid, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee will be free to act."

McCarran said he intended to lay Jackson's statement before the Judiciary Committee at a meeting Monday and would urge that the committee "take no action whatsoever" because of the Senate's peculiar position.

Bridges said that the Jackson-Black dispute "does not present a case for impeachment," but he suggested that Congress could "very properly inquire" into the need for legislation on which to predicate ouster for lack of "good behavior."

Cites Constitutional Clause

He asserted that the Constitution does not say that the judges shall be appointed for life, but shall hold their offices "during good behavior."

"The danger signals of a breakdown in popular confidence in some of the personnel of the Supreme Court are only too obvious," Bridges said.

Bridges said that in the April 12 speech Black found it worthy of mention that government has become—and he quoted the jurist—"an instrument of economic control for the benefit of so many people."

"Yo can imagine what chance a litigant will have for fair consideration of his case pon the merits if he argues for the judicial construction of a statute contrary to the point in view of Mr. Justice Black," the senator added.

Sumner's Plans

Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D., Texas) said today he will place Jackson's blast before his House Judiciary Committee tomorrow, but that he personally is disinclined toward any immediate action.

Sumners said he prefers to wait until Jackson returns from Nuernberg, where he is serving as chief American prosecutor of Nazi war criminals. The complaining justice, he added, probably would be the chief witness if any investigation were decided upon.

Jurisdiction Doubtful

The chairman said he favors a cautious approach because of the unprecedented nature of the controversy. After all, Sumners said, the House Judiciary Committee has no power of "visitation" on the courts—that is, it has no power to check up to see if everything is going all right.

It does have the power of impeachment, but Sumners asserted that nothing so far indicates that any such drastic action would be justified.

Representative Michener (R., Mich.) indicated concurrence in Sumner's view that Jackson should be present at any investigation, asserting: "Of course, you can't have a wedding without a bride and groom."

Two Favor Eventual Probe

Two other committee members said they thought an eventual inquiry would be justified.

Representative Walter (D., Pa.) commented: "I don't think we should approach it from the standpoint of an ouster investigation, but rather as a basis for determining whether any legislation is necessary to apply to members of the courts."

Representative Kefauver (D., Tenn.) agreed that an "airing" of Jackson's criticism over Black's action in not disqualifying himself from the portal-to-portal mine-wage case in which his former law partner was one of the attorneys might point up the need for remedial legislation.

On the other hand, Representative Celler (D., N.Y.), another member of the committee, said he did not see what Congress could do about the controversy because "it involves only a judge's judgment" of when he should disqualify himself.

Looks To Vinson For Remedy

Celler added that "it appears to be a clash of personalities, and I hope the new Chief Justice will be able to reconcile their differences."

Fred M. Vinson's nomination to be chief justice is slated to come before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Friday, but Chairman McCarran said he thought the Jackson-Black incident should not figure at that session. Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) concurred in that view.

Resignations From Court Called For By Many Papers

JUN 13 19

New York, June 12 (AP)—Full congressional investigation into the Supreme Court, and resignation of Justice Robert Jackson or Justice Hugo Black—or both—was demanded by a number of the nation's newspapers in the wake of Justice Jackson's disclosure of a "feud" within the court.

"The kind of tinkering with the court of which a decade of New Dealism has been guilty" was blamed by the New Orleans *States* and many other papers which attempted to establish the underlying cause for the outburst from Nuernberg.

"Congressional committees must now go throughly into every aspect of this tragically unseemly fracas," said the New York *Herald Tribune*. "This newspaper believes that it effectively ends the usefulness of both men upon the Supreme Bench."

"Lighthearted Juggling"

The *Herald Tribune* hoped "this will prove the last of the misfortunes which we have inherited from President Roosevelt's lighthearted jugglings with the judicial process."

In Los Angeles, the *Times* said, "Congress owes to the nation a thorough and searching investigation," and the *Herald-Examiner* said, "apparently we have dirty linen to wash. Let's get on with the cleaning-up business."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* said, "Congress has a duty to fulfill. It must learn what is at the bottom of the seething antagonism among men whose duty it is to control their passions, to maintain their dignity, to subordinate every influence to the cause of justice."

"Issue Up To Congress"

"Mr. Justice Jackson's statement, addressed to the Senate and House Judiciary committees, whether it be warranted or unwarranted, well or ill-advised, puts the issue squarely up to Congress. One way or another, the Supreme Court must be redeemed from bitter and futile strife," said the Atlanta *Journal*.

The Boston *Globe* said, "The matter is so serious to to suggest the process of impeachment, seldom resorted to in our national history."

"Bring out the full truth," demanded the Detroit *News*, while in the same city the *Free Press* said, "The discords that are now tearing it (the Supreme Court) apart result from the peculiar tests which Mr. Roosevelt employed in filling vacancies."

"Matter Should Go To Trial"

"The matter should, we think, go to trial," said the Milwaukee *Journal*. "Unless Justice Black resigns to save himself and the court further embarrassment . . . there would seem to be no other recourse."

The Philadelphia *Record* urged "Congress to investigate in public hearings the feud now brought into the open by Justice Jackson's attack on Justice Black," and the *Inquirer* said, "If the two justices have any devotion to justice and veneration for the prestige of the court they will resign quickly and voluntarily."

"It ought to be settled by justices themselves, and among themselves," said the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. "If these are justices who are not big enough to do so, they are not big enough for the Supreme Court and should resign."

Resignation "Best Course"

"The best course," said the Washington *Post*, "would be for Justice Black to say that in the public interest he will resign if Justice Jackson does likewise."

The Buffalo *Courier-Express* said, "To be impolitely candid, it began nine years ago when Hugo Black was appointed to the highest court of the land. In 1937 we denounced Black as unfit for the Supreme Court both because of his former Ku Klux Klan affiliations and because he possessed the political, rather than the judicial, temperament."

The Chicago *Sun* said, "Justice Jackson revealed himself as a bitter, carping feudist, emotionally unhinged, apparently, by his failure to win appointment as Chief Justice."

"Resignation In Body"

"Short of resignation of the justices in a body, there is, unfortunately, no way that the present

Supreme Court can be improved," commented the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Indianapolis *News* said, "the crisis calls for hastening the normal process of changing the court's personnel by death or retirement," and the *Star* said, "Some resignations could be a national blessing. The tribunal is reaping the crop of New Deal wild oats."

"Justice Jackson could have made a better case had his statement been an exhibit attached to his resignation," said the Dallas *Morning News*. "As to the court, the nation has no reason to believe that it has been improved by the substitution for 'nine old men' of a few little ones."

"Patronage Catchall"

The Troy (N.Y.) *Record* said, "The court must be free from the Rooseveltian idea that it is a patronage catchall," and the Pittsburgh *Post Gazette* said, "It is the inevitable result of a Chief Executive trying to twist the course to fit his tranistory dream of political reform. He sowed his packing plan. We reap a brawl."

"Ever since Candidate Roosevelt first declared war on it in his Baltimore speech on October 29, 1932, the court has been mucked with," said the Providence (R.I.) *Journal-Bulletin*. "It is now a remade court without process of law as Mr. Roosevelt sought."

More Temperate Comments

More temperate were comments from two other leading papers.

"If justices are not now automatically disqualified when cases come up in which they are personally involved, or are argued by persons with whom they have had close relationships, they should be made so," said the New York *Times*. "Surely this step is not beyond the power of court and Congress."

"This isn't the first time that the justices of a Supreme Court have had their internal wrangles," said the Chicago *Times*. "It's a good thing to have the 'feud' and the 'war'—Jackson's own words—brought into the open. The controversy shows that our democracy is as lusty as ever."

EX-GI DETAINED IN HESSE CASE

JUN 13 1946

His Participation In Removal Of Jewels 'Believed Minor'

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Aubrey Thomas, of the War Department Public Relations Bureau, announced today that a former GI, Roy C. Carlton, had been "detained" in connection with the sensational case of the Hesse crown jewels.

Thomas said that customs agents detained Carlton for investigation at his home in Kilgore, Texas. At Kilgore, Carlton said he was uncertain of his legal status, and his wife declared that "I would say he is not under arrest."

Three Others Involved

Winston Gardner, Kilgore newspaper man, reported that Carlton conferred with a policeman friend there and told him that he helped to dig up the treasure from the cellar of Kronberg Castle in Germany, but that he and others with him did not know what the boxes contained.

Three other persons have been held as a result of the removal of the cache, valued at $1,500,000 or more, from the castle, owned by the House of Hesse. Army investigators said they believed no others are involved.

The War Department announcement did not say what part Carlton might have played in the case.

It added, however, that "the extent of his participation is believed to be minor."

Colonel In Custody

Army investigators reported earlier that the trove was dug up from its hiding place in the castle basement by an enlisted man and turned over to WAC Capt. Kathleen R. Nash, who is in army custody along with her husband, Col. Jack W. Durant, and Major David F. Watson.

Carlton was discharged from the Army several months ago and as a civilian is beyond military jurisdiction. His military rank was technician fifth grade, equivalent in pay to corporal.

The War Department said specifically that he is "the T-5 who has been mentioned previously in connection with the case."

JUN 13 1946

Colonel, WAC Wife May Be Tried In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, June 12 (AP)—United States Army sources said unofficially today that Col. J. W. Durant and his WAC captain wife, Mrs. Kathleen Durant, arrested in Chicago in the $1,500,000 Kronberg castle jewel theft, "probably" would be brought here for court-martial.

The United States War Department and the Army's European headquarters still were discussing returning the couple to Germany, and "it is likely they may be flown here very shortly," the officers said.

Fate Of Jewels Unknown

Whether the jewels belonging to the House of Hesse—most of which have been recovered in the United States—would be brought back to Kronberg Castle was not known.

Major David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., arrested here in connection with the theft, will be held in jail pending the arrival of Durant, his former army chief.

If the accused are brought before a court-martial here, it was believed that Countess von Hessen, 74, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, of England, might be asked to testify.

Ex-Princess May Testify

Another possible witness, officers said, was the former Princess Sophie of Greece, now honeymooning in the British occupation zone in Germany.

It was the Countess who first officially reported on April 11 the gems were missing when she attempted to locate certain of the pieces to wear at Princess Sofie's wedding.

The army's criminal-investigation agents said some of the loot still missing was possibly hidden in Germany.

Nagy Ridicules Idea Hungary Is Soviet-Ruled

JUN 13 1946

Scoffs at Churchill Charge of a Red 'Iron Curtain'; Tells of Economic Plight

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy today scoffed at Winston Churchill's declaration that a Soviet "iron curtain" hides Hungary from the western world. "If there were an iron curtain around my country, do you think I would be sitting in this room talking with you now?" he asked.

Nagy, head of Hungary's moderate Small Holders party, was interviewed at Blair House here, where he and three of his Cabinet Ministers are staying for five days as guests of the American government.

Nagy said he "most certainly" would ask the State Department to order the return of $40,000,000 in Hungarian gold which, he said, was stolen by the Nazis from Budapest and is now held by American Army officials in Frankfurt am Main.

Both Nagy and Communist Vice-

return of the gold, along with industrial equipment and transportation stocks stolen by the Germans, is absolutely essential before Hungary can stabilize her economy.

To illustrate how the cost of living has soared in Hungary, Nagy showed some of the 100,000,000,000 pengo notes recently issued by his government. These are worth about 50 cents in American money, he said. "My salary equals less than $5 a month in your money, and I know a director of a university who makes $1.50 a month and who must work as a laborer during the summer months so he can get enough to live."

Nagy described Hungary as the only country where the Germans "succeeded in taking everything before they left." Among this loot, he said, were 420 of Hungary's most important industries, 1,700 locomotives, 40,000 railway cars, 17,000 trucks, the complete fire departments of all big towns, 570 ships of the Danube fleet, 600,000 cattle, 250,000 horses.

The Hungarian Premier defended the five-year "treaty of economic collaboration" with Russia, which provides for joint Hungarian-Russian development of key basic industries.

"For months after liberation no country offered any sort of economic co-operation but Soviet Russia."

New Czech Envoy Calls on President

Dr. Slavik Cites Gratitude of His Country for U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Dr. Juraj Slavik, new Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States, told President Truman today that his government and people will "never forget" what they owe to this country.

The envoy called at the White House to present his letters of credence to Mr. Truman, who told him he could count on receiving "the full support and assistance" of the United States government during his mission in Washington.

The President declared that the "traditional and long-standing friendship between our two peoples has been strengthened by the recent joint struggle against the common enemy."

Dr. Slavik referred to three specific things for which he said the Czech and Slovak peoples are especially grateful to Americans.

The first of these was the support of President Wilson for the emergence "after several centuries of oblivion" of a free and independent Czechoslovakia after the first world war, Dr. Slavik said.

He also cited "the sympathies and effective help" extended by the United States to Czechoslovakia during the recent war, and the post-war assistance provided by this country through the U. N. R. R. A. and other relief agencies.

Speaking of the forthcoming Czechoslovakian elections, Dr. Slavik predicted that Edouard Benes would be re-elected President with the support of all parties.

PROPOSAL TO USE TROOPS OF ALLIES MAY EASE DRAFT

JUN 13 1946

WASHINGTON, June 12 — (AP) A proposal that thousands of soldiers of wartime Allies — particularly Poles — be enlisted in the United States Army for occupational duty abroad was offered today to Senate-House conferees trying to adjust differences over draft law extension.

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D.-Utah) of the Senate military committee told reporters he made the suggestion just before the group recessed until Friday in a "parliamentary jam."

Would Serve as Guards

"I suggested that we allow enlistments of Allied forces in our Army to serve as guards where they are," Thomas explained. "The Poles are the ones on the loose in Europe."

Thomas said he proposed that "no officers, only enlisted men," be enlisted and that they receive pay of American soldiers "but none of the other benefits."

A reporter observed that if several hundred thousand Polish soldiers, who fought with the Allies but have avoided return to Poland, were enlisted that Russia might protest.

"I would not take ten as Poles or even one," Thomas said. "I would enlist them as individuals. Even if we only got one extra soldier that would at least save drafting of one 18-year-old and the House voted to not draft any 18 or 19 year olds."

Thomas said his proposal had not been passed upon by either the Senate or House, nor considered by the War, Navy or State departments or Selective Service officials.

Separate Pay Bill

Thomas explained that the "parliamentary jam" resulted from the fact that the House had passed separate bills regarding draft extension and pay increases for officers and men, while the Senate placed a pay boost provisions for enlisted men within its draft extension act. The pay increases are designed to spur volunteering and thus reduce or eliminate need for draftees.

Thomas said the parliamentary difficulty probably could be cured by quick Senate action Thursday. Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.) planned to ask the Senate to take up and pass the House pay bill after substituting the Senate pay provisions.

"This would bring the whole matter into conference at one time," Thomas said.

Compromises Offered

These possible compromises were advanced, Thomas said:

One by Rep. Sparkman (D.-Ala.) to limit service of any 18-year-old inductees to the continental United States.

A proposal by Gurney to limit draft of 18 and 19 year olds to a last resort basis.

The seven Senate and seven House conferees agreed to renew their compromise attempts again Friday.

The House twice voted to exempt 18 and 19 year olds from induction while the Senate included them in its proposed extension of conscription until May 15 of next year. The House also limited draft extension to Feb. 15 and provided a suspension of all inductions to permit trial of a purely voluntary system until Oct. 15 of this year.

Selective Service now is operating under a temporary extension to July 1 with teen agers exempt.

URGES ATOMIC BAN FOR JAPS

JUN 13 1946

Engineer Group Proposes Cut In Nipponese Metal Output

Washington, June 12 (AP)—A proposal that Japan be forbidden to use atomic energy and that her metal production be slashed to prevent a resurgence of militarism was made today by the National Engineers Committee.

The committee's report, prepared at the request of W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, warned against "complete elimination of Japanese industry, leaving the nation to eke out a living on agriculture and fishing."

'Social Chaos' Foreseen

This would bring "social chaos and suffering of such magnitude that enforcement would be impossible, and world opinion would repudiate the action," the committee concluded.

But the plans for industrial disarmament "must be so firm and enduring as to check effectively any resurgence of militarism and ambitions for conquest," it added.

The committee originally was set up to make recommendations on industrial disarmament of Germany. Then Clayton asked it to recommend measures to eliminate Japan as a potential aggressor.

The committee was formed by the Engineers Joint Council, composed of officers of leading engineering associations.

Proposals In Report

The report, now in the hands of the secretaries of State, War and Navy and made public by the War Department, proposed to:

1. Prohibit synthetic fixation of nitrogen.

2. Prohibit production of synthetic liquid fuel, aluminum and magnesium.

3. Prohibit use of nuclear energy.

4. Limit production of sulphuric acid, calcium carbide, steel, copper, lead, tin and zinc.

Specific recommendations for the metal and mineral industries were:

1. Iron and Steel—Cut production from 9,000,000 metric tons annually to 1,600,000 metric tons. Average peacetime production from 1926-30 was 1,607,000 metric tons.

On Aluminum Output

2. Aluminum—Eliminate all production facilities, but permit import of 4,000 tons annually. In 1943 Japan produced 312,000,000 pounds of aluminum.

3. Magnesium—Eliminate all production facilities. In 1944 Japan produced 10,600,000 pounds of magnesium.

4. Copper—Limit smelting and refining to 85,000 metric tons. During the war, Japan produced 150,000 metric tons.

5. Lead—Limit production to 20,000 metric tons. During the war, Japan produced annually, 78,000 tons.

6. Tin—Limit annual production to 750 tons, allowing import of 55,000 tons annually.

7. Zinc: Reduce refining capacities from 178,600 metric tons annually, to 40,000 tons.

7. Zinc—Reduce refining capaci- that machine tools in arsenals and aircraft plants be eliminated and the machine-tool industry be reduced 50 per cent.

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NAVY BACKS PLAN FOR CURBING USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

JUN 13 1946

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(AP) The Navy agreed with the Army today in approving the Senate's plan for civilian control of atomic energy in this country, smoothing the way for its early enactment.

The Senate-passed measure calling for a five-member civilian commission was pronounced "satisfactory in most respects" by Assistant Secretary of the Navy W. John Kenney, in testimony before the House Military committee. It had been endorsed yesterday by Secretary of War Patterson.

First Action Seen

Members of the committee said the services' approval would remove any remaining opposition and that the legislation would be ready for final House action within a few days.

Kenney told the committee the armed services' interests are protected by the Senate provision giving them advisory powers in the civilian commission.

"Although the 'straw man' issue of military control versus civilian control of the atomic energy commission has been raised and argued by others," Kenney said, "the Navy department has consistently been in favor of civilians having the power of decision" if the services "have a voice" in the commission's affairs.

In the field of international control, the Senate's Special Committee on Atomic Energy questioned Bernard M. Baruch, President Truman's special representative on the United Nations Atomic commission.

Baruch Quizzed

Baruch, who will present the United States plan for world control to the U.N. commission Friday, declined to discuss the subject after the closed-door committee meeting. Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) said committee members "seemed to be in agreement on his plan."

Secretary of State Byrnes, although announcing yesterday that the plans are ready for presentation Friday, likewise has declined to outline them in advance. Other persons familiar with the details said they follow the program worked out by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley authority, and Undersecretary of State Acheson and announced March 28. This plan provides for the eventual pooling by the world's nations of their knowledge of atomic energy under an international atomic development authority.

Navy Joins Army In O.K. Of Civil Atom Agency

JUN 13 1946

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The Navy joined the Army today in indorsing Senate legislation to create a five-member civilian commission for domestic control of atomic energy.

W. John Kenney, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told the House Military Committee the Senate bill is "satisfactory in most respects."

Earlier, Secretary of War Patterson had approved the legislation, which differs from the committee's proposal for a nine-man commission that could have military membership.

Advisory Powers

The Senate provision giving advisory powers to the military, Kenney said, adequately protects the interests of the armed services and "achieves the same objective as would have been achieved if the Army and the Navy each had one representative on the commission," as proposed in the House bill.

"Although the 'straw-man' issue of military control versus civilian control of the Atomic Energy Commission has been raised and argued by others," he declared, "the Navy Department has consistently been in favor of civilians having the power of decision" provided the armed services "have a voice in the affairs" of the commission.

Secretary of State Byrnes announced yesterday that the Government had decided on the plans it will lay before the United Nations for international control of atomic energy.

Byrnes declined to outline them, but other persons familiar with the plans said they followed the Acheson-Lilienthal program announced March 28. This provides for an international development authority, to which the United States and all other nations would turn over their knowledge of atomic developments in years to come.

The United States proposals will be presented by Bernard M. Baruch, President Truman's special representative on the United Nations Atomic Commission. The commission meets Friday.

Senators Quiz Baruch

Baruch was called before the Senate's Special Committee on Atomic Energy today for a progress report. When he emerged from the closed meeting, Baruch declined to discuss the control proposals.

"I'm not going to say anything until I say it Friday morning," he told reporters.

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) said Baruch answered "freely and fully" all questions put to him by the senators and "the committee seemed to be in agreement with his plan."

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called another private session to consider a measure for American participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This subject is somewhat related to that of the future of atomic energy, since it calls for the exchange of scientific developments for the benefit of mankind.

JUN 13 1946

200-Foot Hole Unsafe For Atom-Bomb Raids

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The Army reported today that studies in progress at Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Ground indicate 200-foot-deep caverns or air-raid shelters of equal depth are proving dubious protection.

Colonel Leslie E. Simon, director of the Aberdeen Laboratory, said that after results of the Bikini atomic-bomb experiment are compiled, "we can determine at what height an atom bomb should be exploded to crush solid rock to a depth of 150 to 200 feet."

Before this it had been believed that deep underground installations would be an effective shelter against an atomic explosion.

JUN 13 1946

Russia Is Inciting World Turmoil, Editor States

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Neil MacNeil, assistant managing editor of the New York *Times*, said today the "worst confusions" in which the world finds itself "are deliberately manufactured by the Soviet Union."

MacNeil asserted in an address prepared for Catholic University commencement exercises that Moscow is seeking to break down existing political order, faith and morals in an effort to spread communism and expand the power of Soviet foreign policy.

Disturbing Deeds In U.S.

In the United States, he said, "their most disturbing activities are in communications. They have placed themselves in the press, the news agencies, the news syndicates, the book-publishing houses, the national magazines, the radio chains and the motion-picture industry."

In this way, MacNeil continued, they "have been successful in substantial measure" in trying to "control or color the flow of information to the American public."

Policy Toward Spain

The editor said Russia's maximum objective in her policies on Franco Spain was "to start war between France and Spain, in which event the Communist would come out on top in both nations." The minimum Soviet objective, he added, was "to divert attention from more critical and more painful situations involving Russia elsewhere, and in this the Soviet Union was largely successful."

"Soviet diplomats," MacNeil said, "are employing the same tactics in dealing with the defeated nations and their satellites and with the liberated nations that domestic Communists employ when trying to take over a union. They are attempting to wear out the patience of American and British diplomats so that finally, in desperation, they will agree to Russian demands or allow the matter to go by default.

History's "Greatest Crime"

"This refusal to make peace is the greatest crime of all history," MacNeil said.

He added that, as a result of the leadership of Pope Pius XII, "the Catholic Church today offers the world the one real solution for its problems. It informs the statesmen that they cannot succeed until they take God into consideration."

House Committee Urges Hemisphere Military Pact

Foreign Affairs Group Backs Truman on Co-operation

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee declared today that the United States would be placed in a stronger position to work toward the regulation of world armaments if Congress approves participation in a program of Inter-American military co-operation.

In a report on a bill embodying President Truman's recent recommendation that this country join in such a program, the committee asserted that the measure would result in increased security and lessen international fears which lead to armament races.

During hearings on the measure two weeks ago Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told the committee the Administration would work toward international regulation of arms.

The bill was approved unanimously by the committee and is now awaiting full House consideration.

Stockton Named For Manila Post

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—President Truman appointed Rear Admiral Gilchrist B. Stockton today to serve with the United States Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines when it is set up. Stockton is now serving with Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Paul's Resignation Accepted

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—President Truman today accepted the resignation of Randolph Paul, who served as his special assistant in negotiating an accord with Switzerland for disposing of German assets there. Mr. Paul, former Treasury tax expert, is returning to the practice of law.

Byrnes Flies to Paris Today

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes plans to leave between 10 a. m. and 12 noon tomorrow by plane for Paris to resume his conferences on Sunday with Foreign Ministers of Britain, Russia and France on European peace settlements.

JUN 13 1946

Navy Postgraduate School Plans Are Announced

Washington, June 12 (AP)—The Navy presented plans today for a huge postgraduate school on the Pacific Coast, along with a statement by Fleet Admiral Nimitz that a man doesn't have to go to Annapolis to be a good naval officer.

Costing $28,700,000, the postgraduate center would be near Monterey, Cal. Fifty-two colleges and universities would take part in training officers.

Nimitz's statement was read by Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval personnel, to the Senate Naval Committee. He said the proposed system would allow men training in civilian schools to "come into the navy on an equal footing" with Annapolis graduates.

Already Under Option

"A graduate of the University of California or Princeton can be quite as valuable to the Navy as a graduate of the Naval Academy," Nimitz said.

Capt. H. A. Spanagel said the California location, now under option for $2,107,000, includes a large hotel to be used for bachelor quarters and 300 acres of land for housing and buildings. He said it is planned to construct some $19,000,000 worth of buildings with other costs bringing the total to $28,700,000.

The additional educational plans are necessary, navy spokesmen said, to obtain the 52,000 officers required for the peacetime Navy.

Annapolis Capacity 5,000

They said Annapolis now is training 3,000 cadets under a four-year course and can be expanded to 5,000 capacity. They said the 52 civilian colleges and universities are expected to handle another 4,000.

In addition, the Navy plans a course for aviators consisting first of two years of basic college, then a year of flight training and two years of sea duty, and then two years at Annapolis for those qualifying for Regular Navy commissions.

Flying students who are not selected for regular commission or desire to quit would receive two years of additional college work with the Government paying costs plus $100 a month while they complete schooling.

REVISION IS VOTED IN OPA PRICE RULE

JUN 13 1946

Senate Accepts Plan to Add Increased Costs to Prewar Figure.

WASHINGTON, June 12. — (AP) Senators of both parties, bent upon curbing OPA's authority, pushed through today an amendment requiring the agency to add increased costs to prewar prices in fixing ceilings.

By the overwhelming vote of 44 to 29, the proposal was written into the measure to extend OPA's life until July 1, 1947, despite Democratic Leader Barkley's plea against changing the formula for ceilings now.

Offered by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), the amendment would take the price level of October 1-15, 1941, as a base period and then add the increased average cost of the producer to reach a figure below which OPA could not set a ceiling.

Senator George (D-Ga) joined Taft in support of the new formula. He said he felt sorry for OPA Administrator Paul Porter, declaring that Porter "inherited the OPA, inherited its program, inherited its theories and inherited (Stabilization Director Chester) Bowles."

"I would like to say this for Mr. Bowles," declared George. "He is the most inflated product and commodity that I know."

To Limit Debate

Barkley later obtained an agreement by unanimous consent limiting further debate to a half hour per senator on each amendment and on the bill itself and expressed confidence a final vote will be reached tomorrow. The Senate the adjourned until 11 a.m. out of respect to Senator Bankhead (D-Ala) who had just died.

Before adoption of the Taft amendment, it was changed at the suggestion of Senator Hoey (D-NC) to stipulate that advertising expenditures were part of costs. Producers would be allowed to count as legitimate costs advertising up to the amount they did in 1941.

Both Taft and Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, took the same line—the argument that low prices mean low production, that low production means shortages and black markets; that scarcities and the danger of inflation can only be remedied by high-geared production at a profit.

Wherry saw an alternative plan he offered go down to defeat by standing vote—one which would have forced OPA to permit manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and retailers their normal pre-war discounts and mark-ups.

But, before its defeat, in a desk-pounding attack on OPA, Wherry cited the agency's hopes for increased supplies soon, and cried out to his colleagues: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

"Where's the butter?" He shouted. "Where are the shirts? Where are the automobiles? Where are the textiles? You can't eat statistics. And you can't get a good pot roast out of propaganda."

SENATE KILLS NEW OPA CURB

JUN 13 1946

Taft Says Wherry Plan Would End Control.

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—The Senate today rejected a sweeping amendment to the OPA bill which Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said "makes it very difficult to have any price control at all."

The amendment, offered by Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) would have let producers, processors and distributors, including retailers—set their own prices if the price administrator failed to give them ceilings which allowed pre-war discounts and mark-ups.

Wherry contended that his proposal would stimulate production and help, rather than wreck, the OPA. The Senate turned it down, however, by a standing vote.

The OPA extender bill, as it came from the Banking Committee, contains a clause allowing pre-war discounts and markups for dealers in automobiles and other products scarce during the war years.

Taft told the Senate it would be dangerous to drop price controls altogether until after another year or nine months, but he declared that the rigid control of war years should be relaxed.

The OPA still maintains ceilings on some products below the cost of production, Taft said. He mentioned butter as one, and added: "Butter has disappeared from the market because butter is so priced that nobody can make a profit on butter."

He contended that future price control must allow a reasonable incentive for production of needed goods. He argued for amendment of OPA extension legislation to prohibit any price ceilings below the price during the first two weeks of October, 1941, plus the "weighted average" or subsequent increased costs in the producing industry.

Barkley Sees Quick Vote.

Before the Senate resumed debate, Democratic Leader Barkley told reporters he thought a final vote could be reached early.

"We might get through today," he said.

Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.) suddenly withdrew his amendment to set up a percentage reduction formula for removing OPA controls. His action was taken to obtain a showdown first on the Banking Committee's recommendation for removal of meat, dairy and poultry products from OPA authority by July 1.

JUN 13 1946

Conferees On Draft Plan Compromise

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Draft of teen-agers only as a last resort was proposed today in a compromise move to break the Senate-House deadlock over extending selective service beyond July 1.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), one of the conferees working for agreement on the conscription legislation, said such a "compromise offers a fair basis of settlement for both the Senate and House."

Committee Meets

The actual work of hammering out a compromise on conflicting House and Senate versions of a draft extender was scheduled to start today at the first formal meeting of the joint conference committee.

Of the "last resort" compromise, Bridges said he thought "everybody could agree that men 20 years old and above should be drafted first if inductees are required to meet manpower demands. If they do not fill requirements, then 19-year-olds could be taken. If shortages still exist, then 18-year-olds could be called."

Representative Brooks (D., La.), who is thought to hold the deciding vote among the seven House conferees, indicated approval of the compromise.

Conflicting Proposals

The Senate bill calls for extension of wartime conscription until next May 15, along with a pay boost for all enlisted grades in the armed forces.

The House, in addition to voting twice to exempt teen-agers, approved a moratorium on all inductions between May 15 and October 15 to see if volunteers would not provide the needed manpower. Pay increases for both enlisted men and officers were authorized in separate House legislation.

Bridges said that once the teen-age question is decided, there should be no trouble adjusting other House-Senate differences.

Demotions of Officers Suspended by the Army

1,800 Colonels Had Been Scheduled to Drop a Grade

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The War Department suspended today the demotion of Army officers and indicated that some 1,800 colonels may not be reduced as once ordered.

Since the schedule of demotions was announced in April to meet reduced requirements of the peacetime Army, estimates of requirements and numbers of officers have altered, it was explained.

Overseas commanders were directed to suspend further reductions until results of an inventory to be made June 14 are known.

Under the original plan, 2,500 colonels were to have been reduced one grade between May 1 and Sept. 1 and 2,000 lieutenant colonels would have been demoted to major between June 1 and Sept. E. Some 700 colonels and 400 lieutenant colonels have been demoted thus far.

Under a new schedule, the reduction of majors and captains will not begin until Sept. 1 and then probably on a reduced scale.

Army Goods Loan Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—President Truman today signed legislation permitting the War Department to lend equipment to recognized national veterans' organizations for use at their national or state conventions.

John J. Rooney Sees Truman

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Representative John J. Rooney, Democrat, of New York, talked with President Truman today. He described his visit as "a personal call." Later Charles G. Ross, White House press secrretary, told reporters Representative Rooney called to discuss surplus property legislation.

PRICE OF BREAD UP CENT A LOAF TODAY

JUN 13 1946

Washington, June 12 (AP).—The price of bread advanced a penny a loaf today with OPA approval. The increase is effective immediately, along with a price boost of one cent a dozen for bread rolls. The higher prices apply to all kinds of bread except rye, which went up two cents a loaf on April 30.

Prices are being raised, OPA said, because bakers' production costs have climbed as a result of a 25 per cent cut in the amount of flour they may use. The reduction was ordered to help meet famine relief requirements.

OPA said that before the flour cut, bakers made a "small profit" by spreading their costs over a large output of bread loaves. It added that the effect of trimming production has been a substantial increase in the cost per loaf. For this reason, OPA said, bakers "no longer are in a position to continue selling at prices 'frozen' at March 1942 levels."

The price increase, the agency continued, "is designed to assure consumers of as adequate a supply of bread and bread-type rolls as is consistent with the President's famine emergency program."

There was some confusion about the price rise here today, a survey of grocery stores and retail bakeries indicated, with some establishments charging the increased price and others continuing to sell at the old level. The supply continued short and all the customers who were interviewed said they would be glad to pay higher prices if they could obtain bread and rolls.

Senator Sees 'Revolt' Over Wheat Situation

Washington, June 12 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) said today that people are "beginning to revolt" over the wheat situation.

Told that a new allocation of 1,200,000 bushels of wheat had been made for shipment to Mexico, the Senator asserted, "It is inconceivable that we can export wheat to Mexico in light of the present wheat situation in this country.

"This is getting serious. The people in this country are beginning to revolt."

Wherry told a hearing of the Senate Small Business Committee that workers in Kansas City had refused to load wheat for Mexico.

P. B. King, chief of the food grain division of the Agriculture Department, testified that Mexico always has been a big wheat buyer in this country and the total being shipped there this year "is very much less than in former years."

Wherry demanded to know who made commitments for this country for allocations abroad by the Combined Food Board. One witness, Kenneth Mainland, of the fats and oils division of the Agriculture Department, said he knew only that "they come from the White House."

Last 3 Bikini Ships Sail

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 (AP)—The last three ships bound for the atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll sailed today bearing scientists, United Nations representatives, Congressmen, high military and naval officers, and press and radio contingents. They were the Navy transports Panamint, Blue Ridge and Appalachian. The Appalachian was outfitted as a press and communications ship.

Three Jet Planes Set East-West Record, Fly Last Half of Round Trip in 6¾ Hours

JUN 13 1946

MARCH FIELD, Calif., June 12 (AP)—Three Army jet-fighter planes whose pilots had breakfast here and lunch in Washington, landed back at March Field for dinner at 7:21 o'clock (Pacific Standard Time) tonight.

They flew from March Field to Andrews Field, Md., near Washington, in 5 hours, 31 minutes, elapsed time. They started home again less than three hours later and clipped almost two and one-half hours from the unofficial east-to-west flight record in making the return in 6 hours, 45 minutes.

Four pilots started eastward this morning, but one dropped out at Oklahoma City after he dropped his wing tanks.

On the homeward flight the last hop was one of 800 miles from Midland, Tex., where the P-80 jet fighters took only fourteen minutes to refuel.

The planes had flown from Washington to Scott Field, Ill, a distance of 700 miles, and then made the 780-mile hop to Texas.

The eastward flight of the jet fighters, known as Lockheed Shooting Stars, from March Field this morning ended at Andrews Field at 12:58 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time), with the elapsed time for the 2,270-mile route tallied at 5 hours and 31 minutes. The take-off for Scott Field was at 3:36 o'clock.

The planes' elapsed time from March Field to Andrews Field, including one thirty-four-minute refueling stop at Oklahoma City, was fourteen minutes longer than the Los Angeles-to-Washington record established in December by the XB-42 Army bomber.

The pilots of the planes were Col. Leon Gray of Casa Grande, Ariz.; Maj. Robin Olds of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Lieut. Jack Richardson of Oklahoma City.

YALE CHAPLAIN TO GIVE TESTIMONY AT TOKYO

NEW HAVEN, June 12.—(AP) The Rev. John Gillispie Magee, former missionary to China, arrived in Tokyo this week to testify in the Japanese war criminals trials, it was announced today at Yale university where he serves as minister to Episcopal students.

A missionary in Nanking, China, from 1912 to 1940, he was in that city during the Japanese occupation from 1938 on. During this time, he secretly took motion pictures of Japanese atrocities committed against the Chinese, including the machine-gunning of civilians.

He was one of the men responsible for the organization of the International Red Cross relief committee in Nanking, and frequently came into contact with the Japanese military officials in charge of the occupation.

Russian Ambassador's Detroit Entry Marred

Detroit, June 12 (AP)—A brief disturbance which brought two police officers to the scene tonight marked the first appearance of a Russian Ambassador in Detroit.

Two men hurled anti-Soviet leaflets from a hotel ballroom balcony as Ambassador Nikolai Novikov was being welcomed to the city by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, then eluded the officers who attempted to catch them as they ran out through a service entrance.

After order was restored, Novikov, opening a $200,000 drive in behalf of the Philatov Children's Hospital in Moscow, said he was "convinced that some obstacles which stand in the way of friendly co-operation" between nations "can easily be removed."

12 Die In Crash Of Army B-19 In Tennessee

JUN 13 1946

Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 12 (AP)—An Army B-29 Superfortress, on a night navigational training flight from MacDill Field, Fla., to Chicago, crashed today in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, near the Tennessee-North Carolina line, killing all twelve men aboard.

The crash occurred at Collins Gas, about a mile east of Clingman's Dome, a 6,643-foot peak, park headquarters reported. At noon, nine bodies had been removed from the wreckage.

Found By Ranger

Army authorities at MacDill Field, near Tampa, Fla., said the big bomber was last reported over Knoxville at 2.16 A.M. Planes were dispatched from the Greenville (S.C.) Army Air Base to conduct a search.

A ranger sighted the wreckage strewn about the rugged mountainside after daybreak.

The Army closed the road beyond Newfound Gap in the direction of Clingman's Dome, the highest peak in the park and second highest east of the Mississippi River, a park official declared.

Scene Of Crash

Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 12 (AP)—An Army B-29 Superfortress crashed into Clingman's Dome in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near here and all personnel aboard were killed, a park ranger reported today.

City Manager H. F. Holt said the ranger told him the crash occurred last night when the mountain peak, second highest east of the Mississippi, was shut in by a low ceiling.

Holt said he did not know the condition of the bodies, but earlier reports were that they were scattered about the mountainside and one engine of the four-motored craft was lying in a road.

Army Closes Road In

The Army closed the road beyond Newfound Gap in the direction of Clingman's Dome, Holt said. The dome is located on the Tennessee-North Carolina boundary.

The ranger, who was not identified by Holt, reported bodies had not been removed by midmorning.

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30.24-3291

DEFENDS TIE WITH VATICAN

Cardinal Spellman Answers Critics Of Truman Policy

New York, June 12 (AP)—Francis Cardinal Spellman, commenting on a Protestant group's request that President Truman recall Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative at the Vatican, said today the demand might represent "the anti-Catholicism of unhooded klansmen sowing seeds of disunion within our treasured nation."

Speaking at the one hundred and first annual commencement of Fordham University, the Archbishop of New York said:

"I believe in and practice tolerance, for my religion teaches me to oppose even hatred with charity. But when reunions of large groups of religious leaders, with the pretext of representing thirty or forty million Americans, sow seeds of dissension and disunion, I feel it my duty as an American and a Catholic to help defend our nation against such representations."

Quotes Roosevelt

Yesterday the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America reported that President Truman last week had informed a delegation headed by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council, that Taylor's appointment "was a temporary expedient . . . that would certainly terminate with the signing of the peace treaties."

[In commenting on Cardinal Spellman's address, Bishop Oxnam declared: "Cardinal Spellman knows the Roman Catholic Church does not believe in the separation of church and state. Protestants do so believe. . . . The respectful request for the termination of Mr. Taylor's appointment was made because Protestants believe it violates the American principle of separation of church and state."]

Cardinal Spellman said President Roosevelt sought through Taylor's appointment "to overcome the man-made, war-made forces of evil," and hoped "by the co-operation of leaders in religion and leaders in government to alleviate sufferings imposed upon peoples by godless men and nations and to help bring a lasting and just peace to mankind throughout the world."

Church And State Question

With reference to the Protestant group's argument that Taylor's appointment was contrary to the American principle of separation of church and state, Cardinal Spellman said Taylor's designation was the eighth time an American representative had been named to the Vatican and was "no more against the American principle of the separation of church and state than is the representation from this country to the Court of St. James's where the King is the head of both church and state."

He said he did not claim to represent 25,000,000 American Catholics, but said he believed that "in fighting bigotry, untruth and dissension, I am a representative of the spirit of freedom, justice, tolerance and charity in which is grounded the life, the spirit and the hope of the United States of America."

Peace Attainment Difficult

Declaring that one member of the Protestant delegation had conceded in press statements that Taylor's mission had been a "contribution to the peace" but should be ended with the signing of peace treaties, Cardinal Spellman said "surely these ministers of God know that even with the signing of peace treaties, peace will be difficult to attain, yet they wish withdrawn from his mission a man who, by the statements of two presidents, helped bring some measure of peace to this war-ridden world.

"What reason then have these men of religion to make such demands on the President of these United States? Is it the anti-Catholicism of unhooded klansmen sowing seeds of disunion without our treasured nation?"

Asserting that Mr. Roosevelt and Taylor were Episcopalians and President Truman was a Baptist and that Taylor was the President's personal representative rather than a Government representative, Cardinal Spellman said "the separation of church and state in this country does not and never did mean opposition or hostility on the part of the state toward the church and its policies."

Senator Asks That U.S. Get Palestine Mandate

New York, June 12 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) called tonight for Britain to turn over to the United States her mandate over Palestine.

"Britain has proved she is unwilling and unable to carry out her responsibility with respect to the Palestine mandate," he said in an address before the American Zionist Emergency Committee.

"She is pressing us to assume all of the responsibilities. We should assume alsothe decisions."

The Colorado Senator referred to a British query as to what the United States would be willing to contribute to keep order if Palestine were to be opened to increased Jewish immigration.

Disclosing this yesterday, James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, said he assumed London had military forces in mind.

Johnson declared, "this entire issue of the need for American troops is being trumped up for the sole purpose of scaring off this country so that they (the British) may be left to continue in Palestine their nefarious and shameful policies of playing one group against another for selfish purposes."

Redeployment Schedule

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 3,800 veterans from European and Pacific theaters are scheduled to debark from six vessels at three U. S. ports today. Also due are two ships with 1,260 war brides and children.

Two west coast ports await docking of four vessels with 2,093 veterans and one vessel with 852 war brides and children while New York is due to dock two vessels carrying 1,740 troops and an additional ship with 408 war brides and children.

West coast arrivals include: San Francisco, three vessels, 1,250 men and one ship with 852 brides and children; Seattle, Wash., one ship, 843 men.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Tufts Victory from Le Havre, 977; Norway Victory from Bremen, 767.

Brazil from Le Havre, 408 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Arthur Middleton, 975 Navy, 162 Marines, 41 civilians; Gordonia, 33 Navy; Mariposa from Australia, 852 war brides and children; Acadia from Pearl Harbor, 80 Army, 256 civilians.

At Seattle

Goucher Victory from Yokohama, 821 Army, 22 Navy, eight civilians.

Arrived yesterday:

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Colby Victory from Le Havre, 1,052 (due originally Tuesday); Hood Victory from Le Havre, 978; Peter Minuit from Le Havre, nine.

Vulvania from Alexandria, 554 war brides and children.

At San Diego

No passenger information on following vessels from Pacific forward areas: LCI's 1011, 1055, 1057, 1063; APS's 18 and 42.

At San Francisco

MisceHaneous on following: Herald of the Morning from Subic, 1,510 Navy; Black Hawk from Tsingtao, 22 Navy, five Marines; Toloa from Pearl Harbor, 43 Navy, 11 Marines; Patona from Guam, 36 Navy; Ben Robertson from Guam, two Marines.

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(Labor-Socialist)

Bournemouth, Eng., June 12-(AP)-The labor party rejected today an application of the British communist party for affiliation. The vote was 2,678,000 to 468,000 against the application.

apr 21730 apr rm 1302

FOLO BOURNEMOTH-BEVIN

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)- REP. CELLER (D-NY) DECLARED THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN, IN "HIS OBVIOUS MANEUVERING TO KEEP THE HOME-LESS 100,000 JEWS OUT OF PALESTINE," REACHED HIS "LOWEST LEVEL" TODAY.

CELLER REFERRED TO A SPEECH IN WHICH BEVIN SAID THE CAUSE OF "THE AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND PARTICULARLY IN NEW YORK, FOR 100,000 JEWS TO BE PUT INTO PALESTINE" WAS THAT "THEY DO NOT WANT TOO MANY OF THEM IN NEW YORK."

"BEVIN IS SHOWING HIS FANGS," CELLER SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT. "THE STATE IS AS CRUEL AS IT IS DISHONORABLE."

"I CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW ANY HUMAN BEING KNOWING THE PLIGHT AND SUFFERINGS OF THE DISPLACED JEWS CAN DESCEND TO SUCH DEPTHS," HE ADDED. "BY HIS STATEMENT HE TRAILS HIS REPUTATION IN THE MUD."

LT922PES

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PROTRACTED DEBATE HAD BEEN OCCASIONED EARLIER BY THE RESOLUTIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY. ONE OF THESE CRITICIZED RECENT BRITISH UTTERANCES INDICATING AGREEMENT WITH AMERICAN POLICY AND DISAGREEMENT WITH RUSSIAN.

IT SAID THAT "IF THE SOVIET UNION DISTRUSTS THE INTEGRITY OF THE WESTERN POWERS, LET US REMEMBER THAT THIS MISTRUST WAS BUILT ON THE UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE ON THE ATOMIC BOMB."

DURING THE DEBATE, MINISTER OF STATE PHILIP NOEL-BAKER TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS DEDICATED TO A WORLD WITHOUT WARS, AND THAT THIS MUST BE ACHIEVED "IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS."

RQ/FH/FW315PED

"I BELIEVE THATIN 10 YEARS FROM NOW," NOEL-BAKER DECLARED, "WE SHALL SEE THAT THE FRONTIERS AND OTHER THINGS WHICH AGITATE US WILL LOOK MUCH SMALLER THAN THEY DO TODAY.

"TO SUGGEST THAT MEN SUCH AS STALIN, BEVIN AND BYRNES, AFTER THE SUFFERING OF THE WAR, WITH THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE POWERS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, NOW THINK THAT ANOTHER WAR IS COMING AND ARE PREPARED TO ABANDON THEIR PLEDGES ON THE UNITED NATIONS--TO THINK THAT--IS TO PUT THEM IN THE HITLR CLASS."

RQ928AED

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED IN LONDON THIS WEEK FOR TALKS ON HOUSING, TRANSPORT, FEEDING AND SIMILAR MATTERS WHICH MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN ANY LARGE-SCALE TRANSFER OF JEWS TO PALESTINE.

THE COMMITTEE AND ITS BRITISH COUNTERPART WILL BE COMPOSED OF EXPERTS AND WOULD NOT BE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE FINAL DECISIONS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

RQ1205PED

JUN 13 1946

London, June 12--(AP)--A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain intended to adhere to a hands-off attitude on Italy's difficulties during the transition from a monarchy to a republic.

While viewing the monarchist demonstrations and disorders in Naples as "regrettable", the spokesman said the Foreign Office continued to regard the situation as unlikely to deteriorate into general civil war.

He added that Britain expected the impasse to be settled affirmatively within 48 hours.

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LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-ADM.LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, WARTIME SUPREME COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND PERSONAL NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE CROWN, WAS ELEVATED TO A VISCOUNTCY TODAY IN KING GEORGE'S BIRTHDAY HONORS, WHICH GRANTED TITLES TO MANY OF THE NATION'S MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERS.

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SEVEN OTHER PEERAGES--ALL BARONIES--WERE CREATED IN THE LIST, THE 20TH OF THE REIGN. THEY WILL RESULT IN A SLIGHT STRENGTHENING OF LABOR'S HAND IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, BUT ENTAIL NO BY-ELECTIONS.

OUTSTANDING AMONG THOSE HONORED FOR PUBLIC SERVICES WAS SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, AUTHOR OF THE FAMED "CRADLE TO THE GRAVE" BASIC PLAN FOR BRITAIN'S SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM AND FATHER OF THE NATION'S RATION CARD SYSTEM.

THE LIST HONORED HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, AS WELL AS WARRIORS. THE ARTS, LABOR LEADERS AND TRADE UNION OFFICIALS ALSO WERE REWARDED.

SIR WALTER CITRINE, RETIRING AFTER 20 YEARS AS GENERAL-SECRETARY OF THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS, WAS AMONG THOSE UPON WHOM PEERAGES WERE CONFERRED.

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MRS.WINSTON CHURCHILL BECAME DAME OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

APPOINTED TO THE ORDER OF MERIT WERE FIELD MARSHAL LORD ALANBROOKE, WHO SERVED AS CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF; ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET VISCOUNT CUNNINGHAM OF HYNDHOPE, HERO OF THE BATTLE OF MATAPAN; AND LORD HALIFAX, FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

(EDS: IN THIRD GRAF READ XXX WAS SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, X X X)

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Lange-U.N.-LANGE

By Francis W. Carpenter

New York, June 12--(ap)--Dr. Oscar Lange, 41, Polish ambassador to the United States and former economics professer, was reported authoritatively today to be Poland's choice as the permanent delegate on the United Nations Security Council.

These reports said that Michal Kaszorowski, Polish Minister of Reconstruction, probably would succeed Lange in the Washington post.

The selection of Dr. Lange to serve as the Polish delegate until Poland's term on the Security Council expires in 1948 would complete the permanent set-up of the Council.

However, the faces will change from time to time as the regularly designated delegates yield their seats to their foreign

30.24-3293

ministers when the cabinet members desire to sit in on the Council.

Such is the case now with Australia. Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian foreign minister, is the regular delegate and is sitting now, but Paul Hasluck will represent Dr. Evatt when the latter is not in New York.

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Another similar instance will come up this week-end when Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican foreign minister, will replace the regularly-designated delegate, Luis Padilla Nervo, during the month that Mexico has the Council presidency. Mexico is a member until 1947.

For the United States, Herschel V. Johnson will serve as acting delegate until U.S. Senator Warren R. Austin, (R-Vt.) takes the delegate's seat in January. 3.

The United States, Great Britain, France, China, and Russia are the five permanent members of the council. The permanent representatives of the other four powers are:

Britain--Sir Alexander Cadogan, 61, a veteran of the United Nations since its formative days at Dumbarton Oaks.

France--Alexandre Parodi, 45, former French labor minister and later French ambassador to Italy.

China--Dr. Quo Tai-Chi, 56, former Chinese representative at the League of Nations.

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Russia--Andrei A. Gromyko, 38, former Soviet ambassador to the United States and a veteran of the Dumbarton Oaks [redacted]

The remaining [redacted] delegates named to serve until the terms of their countries expire are:

The Netherlands (Until 1947)--Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, 51, foreign minister of the Dutch government [redacted] in exile during the German occupation.

[redacted] Egypt (until 1947)--Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha.

Brazil (Until 1948)--Pedro Leao Veloso, 58, foreign minister of Brazil in the Vargas regime.

Dr. Lange plans to go to Warsaw as soon as the Council business permits to consult his government. A Polish spokesman said that the government is well satisfied with the ambassador's work.

Settling in the United States in 1937, Dr. Lange taught economics at the Universities of Chicago and California. He resumed his polish citizenship in 1944 and was made ambassador late last December.

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A leftist, he has said that Poland's hope lies in close friendship with the Soviet Union. Since taking his seat on the council when it convened in the United States in March, he sided with Soviet Russia in the Iranian dispute and has demanded that the United Nations break diplomatic relations with France Spain immediately.

FBS 6/12/46

THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THIS RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE MODIFIED. ADD New York (NL UN) YXY Sept. (Harvelson)

THE BRITISH DELEGATION STILL HAD NOT RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM LONDON AS TO WHAT STAND TO TAKE.

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MEANWHILE, THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC CONTROL COMMISSION WAS SCHEDULED TO HOLD ITS INITIAL MEETING FRIDAY MORNING TO START PLANNING HOW TO OUTLAW THE ATOMIC BOMB AS AN INSTRUMENT OF WAR.

BERNARD M.BARUCH, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMISSION, WAS EXPECTED TO BE NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION AND TO SUBMIT IMMEDIATELY THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, MEANWHILE, HEARD AN OBJECTION BY NIMOLAI J.FEONOV, SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL, TO THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMISSION:

"MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE INVITED TO ESTABLISH INFORMATION GROUPS OF LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES TO COLLABORATE IN THE FURHTERANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

FEONOV SAID RUSSIA MAYT GO ALONG WITH THE PROVISION IF THE WORD "MAY" WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PHRASE "SHOULD BE INVITED TO" LEAVING THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING INFORMATION GROUPS OPTIONAL. DEBATE ON HIS OBJECTIONS WAS POSTPONED TO A LATER SESSION.

MQ1148PED

IT WOULD LIKEWISE BE ILLEGAL FOR AN INDIVIDUAL NATION TO BUILD OR OPERATE AN ATOMIC PLANT. NON-LETHAL DEVELOPMENTS WOULD BE PERMITTED, HOWEVER, UNDER ADA SUPERVISION. ADD New York (DA/-UN) YXY DEFENCE (C

BERNARD M.BARUCH, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ATOMIC COMMISSION, WAS SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON FOR FINAL CONSULTATION WITH THE WHITE HOUSE AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES ON HOW THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS WILL BE PRESENTED.

BARUCH WAS EXPECTED TO BE ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION HERE FRIDAY. LIKE THE OTHER MEMBERS, HE WILL BE BACKED BY FOUR TECHNICAL ADVISERS.

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PARIS,JUNE 12-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WILL REASSEMBLE IN THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE HERE THIS WEEK FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT WRITING A EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT, A GOAL WHICH HAS DEFIED THEIR EFFORTS FOR ALMOST A YEAR.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES, ACCOMPANIED BY SENATORS TOM CONNALLY AND ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FRIDAY IN TIME FOR THE OPENING SESSION SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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THE AMERICAN LEADERS WILL BE PRECEDED THURSDAY BY STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISERS, CHARLES E.BOHLEN, EXPERT ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS, AND MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, THE DEPARTMENT'S CHIEF PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER.

THE RUSSIANS, HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOTOTOV, ARE DUE TO ARRIVE FRIDAY, AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IS EXPECTED SATURDAY MORNING.

ONE ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY HAS BEEN INJECTED INTO THE COUNCIL'S MAKE-UP BY THE CURRENT FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL SHAKE-UP. FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT MAY BE ELEVATED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC AND REPLACED BY ANOTHER POLITICAL FIGURE.

SINCE THE MINISTERS RECESSED LAST MONTH, THEIR DEPUTIES HAVE CARRIED ON THE WORK ON PEACE TREATIES FOR ITALY, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND FINLAND. BUT ASIDE FROM MINOR POINTS, SUCH AS THE SIZE OF ROMANIA'S FUTURE ARMED FORCES, THEY HAVE MADE NO PROGRESS IN SOLVING THE VARIOUS CONFLICTING POSITIONS ON TRIESTE, THE ITALIAN COLONIES AND ITALIAN REPARATIONS.

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AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY COULD NOT CONFIRM REPORTSIFROM AMERICA THAT BYRNES WOULD PROPOSE CREATION OF A FEDERALIZED STATE AS A SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM. AMERICA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE ALL AGREE ON FEDERALIZATION IN PRINCIPLE, BUT THEY HAVE NOT YET DISCUSSED DETAILS ON HOW MUCH AUTHORITY TO GRANT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SUCH A PLAN.

MJ1007AED

Paris, June 12--(ap)--U. S. Army investigators evaluating the aid given by thousands of Europeans to more than 5,000 downed Allied airmen during the war, told the story today of Mrs. Virginia [redacted] D'albert-Lake, an untiring worker in the underground railway which helped Allied fliers reach safety in Britain.

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Mrs. D'Albert-Lake was born in Dayton, Ohio, and was graduated from Rollins College in 1935. She and her husband met in France, were married in St. Petersburg, Fla., in 1937 and then came back to France to live.

During the war she and her husband helped operate the Comet, the speediest of underground lines which hustled Allied fliers from German-occupied Belgium and France into Spain.

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In June, 1944 she was trapped and because she refused to talk the Germans shipped her off to a Nazi disciplinary camp at Koenigsberg-on-Oder. Of the 250 women prisoners in the camp only 25 are alive today.

Her son, John Patrick was born recently, and she plans to take him to Florida toward the end of the year to visit her father, Dr. Franklin Roush of 4689 Lakeview, St. Petersburg.

30: 24-3295

Regarding the latest [redacted] report [redacted] ernest kruttschmitt of san mateo, calif., regional traffic manager for two [redacted] said the company has been the possibility of its having played an unwitting role in carrying the mail out of what had been supposed to [redacted]

kruttschnitt said the company never knowingly would have arranged passage to the mufti, whose appearance in the arab world at this critical time would be electrifying. he acknowledged, however, that passage might have been arranged for him in the name of another person.

priority officials at the united states embassy said "no priority ever was issued to the grand mufti or to any person who might have been the mufti, by the u.s. embassy." priorities are required for travel in american planes.

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however, these officials said, some half dozen agencies besides the embassy can arrange passage priorities

the latest report said the mufti, who was banished from the holy land in 1937 for anti-british activity, left paris in a douglas dc-4 skymaster plane which had left washington may 28, resumed its flight may 29 from orly field here, and reached cairo the same night. the sources for this report said the syrian passport the mufti carried was issued nov. 28, 1945, but the false name which would have been used was not revealed.

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kruttschnitt said a tm investigation had narrowed the field down to four possible names.

the mufti had spread reports he was ill and could see no one just prior to his disappearance, it was learned. it was believed the report was put out to cover his movements.

in biudan, arab leaders vehemently denied that they have any news of the mufti's whereabouts. rumors fly thick and fast and cover practically all possibilities, but british authorities in syria say they are certain he did not arrive in damascus by plane.

jamal husseini, [redacted], said in biudan that the last he heard from his uncle was a letter a week ago in which there was no mention of his intention to leave.

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30.24-3297

nuernberg, june 12---(ap)---justice robert h. jackson, chief u.s. prosecutor in the war crimes trials before the international military tribunal, departed today for a five-day holiday in oslo.

he declined, upon departure, to make any further comment on his row with his colleague, justice hugo black of the u.s. supreme court, saying that he would stand on the written statement made public monday night.

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THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW HAJ AMIN LEFT THE COUNTRY.
(A USUALLY RELIABLE INFORMANT WAS QUOTED IN PALESTINE DISPATCHES LAST NIGHT AS REITERATING PREVIOUS ARAB REPORTS THAT THE MUFTI ARRIVED IN DAMASCUS, SYRIA, SUNDAY. THE INFORMANT LAID THE MUFTI WAS BELIEVED TO BE STAYING AT THE VILLA OF MARDAM BEY, A FORMER PREMIER OF SYRIA. ADD PARIS (MUFTI) XXX DISAPPEARANCE
RQ856AED

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parker read to the court instructions that military guardhouses ADD BAD NAUHEIM (NL LICHFIELD) XXX OHIO (DOANE)
should not be operated "with such laxity as to make them more attractive than regular duty," that prisoners' bedding should "not exceed the minimum for rest;" that military instruction "must be intense and exacting," and the labor of prisoners "more strenuous" than that required of free soldiers.

he said the instructions were issued by a former european

theater provost marshal, maj. gen. milton reckord.

ennis obtained a week-long recess in his trial today to permit his new attorney, capt. guy e. cline of ashville, ohio, time to acquaint himself with the case. the attorney had been redeployed to the united states.

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IT WAS KILIAN'S SECOND REFUSAL TO TALK. BOTH HE AND BLUNK AT FIRST SAID THEY DID NOT FEAR INCRIMINATION, BUT CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO TESTIFY UNDER THE FIFTH AND SIXTH AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.
(DAY/LICHFIELD) XXX PRISONERS (DOANE)

WHEN THE COURT INFORMED THEM THAT AS ARMY OFFICERS THEY COULD NOT CLAIM THAT PRIVILEGE, THEY CITED THE 24TH ARTICLE OF WAR WHICH PERMITS MILITARY WITNESSES TO REMAIN SILENT IF THEIR TESTIMONY MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE OR DEGRADE THEM.

ENNIS HEARD SEVEN SOLDIERS TESTIFY YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD KICKED AND STRUCK PRISONERS DURING THE WAR. BUT HIS DEFENSE COUNSEL FORCED SEVERAL OF THE WITNESSES TO ADMIT CONFLICTS IN THEIR TESTIMONY.
ADD BAD NAUHEIM (DOANE)

one of the witnesses--pvt. joseph j. defelice of (305 van brunt st.) brooklyn, n.y. told the court! admitted twice: "i was lying," when confronted with conflicts in his testimony against ennis and that given at previous trials in the lichfield case.

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another--add baker of harlan, ky.--conceded that a prosecution attorney had given him a record of his previous testimony to study before taking the stand. all of the seven soldier witnesses are serving sentences in army guardhouses on various charges.

baker testified that ennis "kicked me in the seat of my pants" when baker failed to double time fast enough, because of a shrapnel injury. albert beach of fall river, mass., described ennis as a "bull-necked lieutenant" who tried to knee him in the groin for averting his eyes while standing in formations at lichfield.

defelice said that he was forced to eat three meals at one sitting when he complained that he did not have enough time to eat, and then was dosed with castor oil.

six former officers at lichfield testified that they saw no evidence that prisoners in the stockade suffered physical abuse while ennis was there.

AN ACTION OF THE ROME COURT OF APPEALS TODAY MAY HAVE BEEN
SIGNIFICANT. IT HANDED DOWN ONE OF ITS VERDICTS IN THE NAME OF THE
KING, "UNTIL A PROVISION OF THE LAW ESTABLISHES OTHERWISE."
LEADERS OF THE SEVEN PARTIES SUPPORTING THE REPUBLIC, AMONG THEM
THE COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS AND CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, MET AND AFFIRMED
THEIR SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S GUARANTEE, MADE AFTER MONDAY
SNATCHED AWAY. THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY WOULD NOT BE
THE POWERFUL GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, ADHERING TO THIS
DECLARATION, CALLED THE HEADS OF ALL UNIONS IN THE NATION AND ALL
UNION PROVINCIAL CHIEFS INTO AN EMERGENCY SESSION SET FOR SATURDAY.
THE CABINET WAS REPORTED WORKING ON A PROPOSAL TO CONVOKE THE NEWLY
ELECTED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IMMEDIATELY. IT IS NOT SCHEDULED TO
MEET UNTIL 24, BUT THE CABINET WAS BELIEVED CONSIDERING HANDING
OVER THE PROBLEM TO THE LARGER BO

432PED

THE ASSEMBLY--WHICH IS EMPOWERED TO DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR
ITALY--IS NOT SCHEDULED TO MEET UNTIL JUNE 24, BUT THE CABINET,
UNABLE TO AGREE AFTER FIVE MEETINGS IN 30 HOURS, WHETHER THE
COUNTRY IS A REPUBLIC OR A MONARCHY, CONSIDERED CONVENING AT ONCE TO
WORK ON THE PROBLEM.
SEVEN PERSONS WERE SLAIN AND MORE THAN 50 WOUNDED IN YESTERDAY'S
VIOLENT BOMB AND GUN FIGHTING IN NAPLES AND CABINET MEMBERS REGARDED
AS VERY SERIOUS IN THEIR IMPLICATIONS REPORTS THAT POLICE HAD BEGUN
TO TAKE SIDES WITH THE ROYALIST CARABINIERI CLASHING WITH OTHER
POLICE REPUTEDLY FAVORING THE REPUBLIC.
A NEW WORRY ALSO CONFRONTED NAPLES MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS-- A PRO-
REPUBLIC DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED FOR 3 P.M. GMT (10 A.M. EST) TO
DEMAND CABINET ACTION TO FORCE UMBERTO INTO EXILE AS A RESULT OF THE
RECENT PLEBISCITE WHICH FAVORED THE REPUBLIC BY A MARGIN OF NEARLY
2,000,000 VOTES. UMBERTO CLAIMS THE RESULT "INDEFINITE."
A SIMILAR REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN ROME ENDED PEACEFULLY
YESTERDAY AS 100,000 PRO-REPUBLICANS DISPERSED WITHOUT VIOLENCE AFTER
MARCHING ON VIMINALE PALACD TO VOICE THEIR DEMANDS THAT THE CABINET
END UMBERTO'S REIGN AND PROCLAIM THE REPUBLIC.

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30.24-3299

IN NAPLES, HOWEVER, A PITCHED BATTLE RAGED FOR HOURS, WITH A SURGING CROWD OF 10,000 TO 20,000 MONARCHISTS BESIEGING THE SIX-STORY COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AND BOMBARDING IT WITH MOLOTOV COCKTAILS--BOTTLES OF GASOLIINE WITH FLAMING WICKS--IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DESTROY IT.

BOTH POLICE AND MONARCHIST FORCES USED AUTOMATIC WEAPONS IN THE FIGHTING AND COMMUNISTS BARRICADED IN THEIR HEADQUARTERS RETURNED THE FIRE OF THE BESIEGERS. WALTER GREEN, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, SAID HE SAW MANY PERSONS HIT BY GUNFIRE.

POLICE USED FOUR ARMORED CARS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK UP THE CROWD, BUT THE DEMONSTRATORS CAPTURED THE VEHICLES AND THE POLICE GOT THEM BACK ONLY AFTER REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED.

DISPATCHES FROM OTHER LARGE CITIES OF ITALY SAID PRO-REPUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS WENT OFF WITHOUT INCIDENT DURING THE DAY--WHICH HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED A HOLIDAY TO CELEBRATE THE REPUBLIC--INCLUDING ONE IN CATANIA, IN MONARCHIST SICILY.

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IN A RALLY AT MILAN, CABINET MINISTER PIETRO NENNI, A SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER, DECLARED THE KING HAD PROMISED TO LEAVE ITALY WITH THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COURT OF THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE PLEBISCITE BUT THAT HE HAD CHANGED HIS MIND SUDDENLY MONDAY NIGHT, "YIELDING TO HIS STUPID ADVISERS."

THE SUPREME COURT OF CASSATION IS SCHEDULED TO RULE JUNE 18 ON ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS, THE FACTOR WHICH APPARENTLY LED TO UMBERTO'S DECISION TO HOLD ON TO HIS CROWN.

VS&LS354AED

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MIHAILOVIC ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THERE WAS COOPERATION BETWEEN A CHETNIK COMMANDER NAMED LUKACEVIC AND THE GERMANS, BUT SAID "THEY INFORMED ME ONLY OF WHAT THEY WANTED ME TO KNOW. I WAS ONLY BEING INFORMED OF THE LOCATION OF TROOP UNITS." HE SAID LUKACEVIC COOPERATED ON HIS OWN VOLITION.

Q. DID THEY FIGHT TOGETHER WITH THE GERMANS FORCES AGAINST US (THE PARTISANS)? ADD Belgrade (NLD Mihailovic) xxx eClothing (King)

A. YES.

Q. HOW WERE THEY ARMED?

A. AS BEFORE.

Q. WHERE THEY DID GET AMMUNITION?

A. FROM THE ITALIANS.

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MIHAILOVIC SAID HIS OWN PLAN IN THIS OPERATION SIMPLY WAS TO HOLD HIS TERRITORY IN HERCEGOVINA, AND THAT IT WAS NOT CONCERNED WITH FIGHTING BETWEEN THE AXIS TROOPS AND THE PARTISANS.

"THE CHETNIKS WERE BADLY LED BY THEIR UNIT COMMANDER," HE SAID. "THEY WERE NOT LED ACCORDING TO MY DIRECTIVES."

Q. WERE THE TOOPS MISINFORMED ON WHOM THEY WERE FIGHTING?

A. PERHAPS INDIVIDUAL LEADERS DID SUCH THINGS ON THEIR OWN. AS A SOLDIER I WOULD ALWAYS SAY AGAINST WHOM I WENT, BECAUSE THE TROOPS CAN SEE FOR THEMSELVES. IT IS VERY BAD FOR MORALE.

A TELEGRAM OF APRIL 8, 1943 FROM MIHAILOVIC TO HIS OPERAHIONS CHIEF OSTOJIC, INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE AND IDENTIFIED BY THE CHETNIK LEADER AS GEUINE, SAID IN PART:

"LET US UNDERTAKE AT EVERY COST THAT NO. 22 (CODE WORD FOR "ITALIANS") SHOULD SEND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO RIGHT BANK OF DRAGACHEVO RIVER LEAST ONE COMPANY AND THAT THEY SHOULD OCCUPY POSITIONS ABOVE STRUGARA."

ALSO INTRODUCED WAS A TELEGRAM FROM OSTOJIC TO MIHAILOVIC SAYING THAT "NO. 22 INFORMS THAT ONE BATTALION BEEN DISPATCHED TO DRAGACHEVO RIVER." IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING, MIHAILOVIC HAD ADDED A NOTE TO THIS TELEGRAM: "ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT. THANKS. IT MUST BE CHECKED WHETHER BATTALION 22 HAS ACTUALLY GONE TO DRAGACHEVO RIVER."

QUESTIONED BY A DEFENSE ATTORNEY ON HIS LACK OF INFLUENCE OVER UNIT COMMANDERS, MIHAILOVIC SAID:

"WHEN RADIO PROPAGANDA WAS IN MY FAVOR, I COULD HOLD THEM IN MY HANDS. THEN THEY BECAME ALMOST INDEPENDENT DISTRICT LEADERS."

SPEAKING OF THE EVENTUAL DEFEAT, HE SAID THAT "PARTISAN TROOPS TURNED OUT BETTER THAN I EXPECTED."

MIHAILOVIC SAID THAT ONCE WHEN ATTACKING GERMANS AT BISHIGRAD HE WAS HIMSELF ATTACKED FROM THE REAR BY PARTISANS AND HAD TO RETREAT. WHEN ASKED WHY HE ATTACKED THE PARTISANS INSTEAD OF THE OCCUPIERS, HE ANSWERED, "THEY WERE ATTACKING ME."

IT APPEARED THAT FOR SEVERAL MORE DAYS THE COURT AND THE PROSECUTION UNDER YUGOSLAV JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, WOULD CONTINUE TO PRESENT THE CASE AGAINST MIHAILOVIC BEFORE HIS ATTORNEYS ARE PERMITTED TO PRESENT DEFENSE EVIDENCE.

MIHAILOVIC AND HIS 23 CO-DEFENDANTS, 10 OF WHOM ARE BEING TRIED IN ABSENTIA, UNDER YUGOSLAV PROCEDURE ARE CONSIDERED GUILTY UNTIL PROVED INNOCENT. SENTENCES MUST BE PASSED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL, AND THERE ARE NO APPEALS, EXCEPT FOR PARDON OR COMMUTATION, SINCE THE COURT IS THE MILITARY SECTION OF THE SUPREME COURT, THE HIGHEST IN THE LAND.

JJ RQ256)PED

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Q: "YOU SAID THAT IN THE COURSE OF OPERATIONS YOU WERE INFORMED."

A: "YES, BUT THEY INFORMED ME ONLY OF WHAT THEY WANTED ME TO KNOW.

XXX I WAS ONLY BEING INFORMED OF THE LOCATION OF TROOP UNITS."

RQ915AED ADD Belgrade (DAY Mikhailovich) xxx yes

WITH BELGRADE

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, COMMENTING TONIGHT ON GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING BRITISH COL. WILLIAM BAILEY, SAID THAT INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO ALL BRITISH AGENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA DURING THE WAR WERE TO PROSECUTE THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID NO INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN TO OPPOSE MARSHAL TITO OR TO AID MIHAILOVIC. THE INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO AID THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, HE ADDED. THE SPOKESMAN SAID BAILEY WAS NOW IN ANKARA, NOT IN BULGARIA, AS REPORTED FROM BELGRADE.

MJ551PED

JUN 13 1946

WITH BELGRADE

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-CONSTANTIN FOTICH, FORMER YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND ONE OF THE ACCUSED IN THE TRIAL OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, HAS ASKED IN A LETTER TO BE EXAMINED PUBLICLY HERE ON THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM, THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CASE OF DRAJA MIHAILOVIC SAID TODAY.

THE COMMISSION'S COMMITTEE FOR A FAIR TRIAL FOR DRAJA MIHAILOVIC RECENTLY HEARD WITNESSES IN MIHAILOVIC'S BEHALF AND FORWARDED A TRANSCRIPT TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

MQ1109PED

MADRID, JUNE 12-(AP)-SENTENCES RANGING FROM FOUR TO 12 YEARS IN PRISON WERE IMPOSED TODAY BY AN ARMY COURT ON SEVEN DEFENDANTSLCONVICTED OF CONSPIRING AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME. SIX OTHERS WERE ACQUITTED.

AMONG THOSE CONVICTED WERE MAJ. SALVADOR POMATA ORSI AND COL. EDUARDO SAENZ ARANAZ, WHO, THE PROSECUTION CHARGED, WERE RINGLEADERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A "PATRIOTIC MILITARY JUNTA" AIMED AT RE-ESTABLISHING A SPANISH REPUBLIC. THE OFFICERS, SAID TO HAVE ACTED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM HERNANDEZ SARABIA, WAR MINISTER IN THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN REGIME IN EXILE IN PARIS, RECEIVED SENTENCES OF 12 AND EIGHT YEARS RESPECTIVELY.

FOUR OF THEIR CO-DEFENDANTS WERE SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS IN PRISON AND ONE TO FOUR.

AMONG THOSE ACQUITTED WERE JULIA DIAZ, LONE WOMAN DEFENDANT, AND MAJ. JOSE ARCENEGUI, BROTHER OF ISIDRO ARCENEGUI, SUB-SECRETARY OF JUSTICE IN FRANCO'S CABINET.

1S719AED

CONTINUED REPORTS OF VIOLENCE ALLEGEDLY INVOLVING LEFTWING ELEMENTS CONTINUED TO DRIFT IN FROM NORTHERN GREECE. REFERRING OFFICIALLY TO THE SITUATION THERE FOR THE FIRST TIME, MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER SPYROS THEOTIKOS SAID: ADDATHENS (STRIKERS) XXX APPLIES

"THERE IS BEGINNING IN NORTHERN GREECE AN AUTONOMIST MOVEMENT WHICH MAY CREATE IN THE FUTURE DANGERS TO THE SECURITY OF THE STATE."

SW946AED

JUN 13 1946

WARSAW, POLAND, (AP)-Authorized reports on documents had been found showing that Stefan Starzynski, president oft he city of Warsaw in 1939, was forced to dig his own grave and shot by the Germans in October, 1943, near Dachau, Germany. Starzynski frequently had been reported alive and to be somewhere in the British zone of occupation in Germany.

POZNAN, POLAND, (AP)- Bishop Walenty Dymek has been appointed archbishop of Poznan after Augustus Cardinal Hlond, as archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, moved his seat to the Polish capital.

--allens ---

JUN 13 1946

June 4, 1946

MOSCOW, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN IZVESTIA PRINTED TODAY A STATEMENT BY LT.GEN.R.GAMLER, WHOM IT IDENTIFIED AS A FORMER GERMAN GENERAL STAFF OFFICER, DECLARING THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO HAD BEEN "AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE GERMAN ESPIONAGE SYSTEM" DURING THE WAR.

SHT ESTATEMENT, WHICH OCCUPIED HALF A PAGE, DECLARED THAT THROUGH FRANCO'S COOPERATION THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH IMPORTANT IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGAINST FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

(BAMLER PRESUMABLY HAS BEEN A PRISONER IN RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH THE DISPATCH DID NOT SSPECIFICALLY SAY SO. PUBLICATION OF THE STATEMENT CAME ON THE EVE OF A SCHEDULED UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE IN NEW YORK ON FRANCO SPAIN.)

RQ836AED

A110BA

BY PAUL WARD (280)

BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TRIESTE, JUNE 12-AROUND THIS ADRIATIC PORT, WHERE ALONE IN ALL EUROPE AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES ARE STILL DEPLOYED, PREPARATIONS ARE GOING FORWARD FOR SOMETHING VERY LIKE WAR AS THE "BIG FOUR" FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN TO CONVERGE ON PARIS FOR ANOTHER TRY AT PEACE-MAKING.

JUN 13 1946

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE ANTICIPATING A POSSIBLE YUGOSLAV ATTEMPT TO TAKE TRIESTE BY FORCE JUST AS SECRETARY BYRNES IS SITTING DOWN WITH HIS BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN COLLEAGUES TO SETTLE THIS ANCIENT CITY'S FATE BY NEGOTIATION.

THEY CONCEDE THAT CURRENT INDICATIONS THAT A COUP IS IMMINENT MAY PROVE AS FALSE AS THOSE WHICH CAUSED BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS THROUGHOUT VENEZIA GIULIA TO TAKE SIMILAR PRECAUTIONS MAY 1.

THEY ARE, HOWEVER, TAKING NO CHANCES. THE STAKES ARE TOO GREAT, THEY SAY.

WHOEVER HOLDS TRIESTE, THEY SAY, COMMANDS ALL ITALY AND CAN DOMINATE THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IT DOES NOT SEEM EDEN-LIKE HERE AT ALL TO 88TH DIVISION GI'S WHO ARE BEING KEPT IN BATTLE TRIM AND HAVE TO SPEND EIGHT HOURS DAILY IN HARD TRAINING, WHICH INCLUDES SCRAMBLING UP ROCK-STREWN HILLSIDES WHERE THEY SEEM TO THINK ONLY GOATS SHOULD VENTURE.

DAILY IN HARD TRAINING, WHICH INCLUDES SCRAMBLING UP ROCK-STREWN HILLSIDES WHERE THEY SEEM TO THINK ONLY GOATS SHOULD VENTURE.

THE BRITISH INFANTRY DIVISION, PLUS THE ARMORED BRIGADE THAT COMPLETES THE ALLIED GARRISON IN THE 13TH CORPS AREA, IS UNDERGOING SIMILAR TRAINING.

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THE ARMY AIR FORCES IS RUSHING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HUGE PERMANENT BASE AT FOGGIA SOUTH OF ROME, PLUS A COMPANION BASE AT FRANKFURT--MEANWHILE PLANNING TO MAINTAIN A STRIKING FORCE OF 2,700 PLANES BETWEEN THE TWO BASES.

ALLIED TROOPS ALONG THE (MORGAN) LINE POINT OUT THAT THE TERRAIN FAVORS MARSHAL TITO'S FORCES, AND WITH WRY HUMOR ESTIMATE THEIR CHANCES OF SURVIVING YUGOSLAV ATTACK.

JERUSALEM, JUNE 12--(AP)--"ASHNAB," SECRETLY PUBLISHED MAGAZINE OF THE JEWISH ORGANIZATION HAGANAH, SAID TODAY THAT AN UNPRECEDENTED WAVE OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS WOULD POUR INTO PALESTINE IF THERE IS FURTHER DELAY IN GRANTING 100,000 ENTRANCE CERTIFICATES FOR JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS.

MC 733PED JUNE 12 GOTTGETREUS 01817APR

JUN 13 1946

30-24-3301

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE SUDDEN RESURGENCE OF HOSTILITIES IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE HAS COMPLICATED GRIEVOUSLY GENERAL MARSHALL'S TASK OF PROMOTING A SETTLEMENT OF CHINA'S LONG, DRAWN-OUT CIVIL STRIFE.

THE U.S. ENVOY NEVERTHELESS HAS NOT HINTED AT GIVING UP HIS EFFORTS TO FIND A FORMULA FOR LASTING PEACE BETWEEN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

AS MARSHALL PHRASED IT ON HIS SWING THROUGH THE NORTH CHINA TROUBLE ZONE LAST MARCH: "I AM A MAN WHO HATES FAILURE."

SOME PEOPLE WHO KNOW CHINA AND THE CHINESE WELL SAY MARSHALL CANNOT STAND ANOTHER FAILURE -- THEY CLASS AS SUCH THE COLLAPSE OF THE JANUARY AGREEMENTS HE SPONSORED. THEY PREDICT HE WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IF HIS EFFORTS FAIL TO PRODUCE A REASONABLE HOPE OF SOME PERMANENT SETTLEMENT BEFORE JUNE 22, THE DATE THE MANCHURIAN TRUCE EXPIRES.

THERE ARE JUST AS MANY PEOPLE WHO SAY MARSHALL LOST NO FACE WITH CHINESE ON EITHER SIDE, ALTHOUGH HIS PRESTIGE MAY HAVE SUFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES BECAUSE HOPES FOR A QUICK AND LASTING SOLUTION DID NOT MATERIALIZE FROM THE JANUARY AGREEMENTS.

THE COMMON REACTION OF CHINESE -- FROM THE MAN ON THE STREET TO THE HIGHEST OFFICIAL -- IS THAT MARSHALL IS THE BEST POSSIBLE CHOICE FOR MEDIATOR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER BETWEEN THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) AND THE COMMUNISTS.

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IF MARSHALL FAILS, THEY SAY, IT WILL NOT BE BECAUSE OF PERSONAL SHORT-COMINGS OR LACK OF SKILL AND EFFORT. IT WILL BE SIMPLY BECAUSE HE ATTACKED AN UNSOLVABLE PUZZLE.

AT THE MOMENT PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN ONE IN FIVE CHINESE WOULD AGREE THAT PERMANENT PEACE BETWEEN KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNISTS IS POSSIBLE. THE EFFORT MARSHALL IS THROWING INTO HIS NEGOTIATIONS INDICATES HE DOES NOT SHARE THIS PESSIMISM.

THOSE INCLINED TO THE OPTIMISTIC VIEW SEE SOME HOPE FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN TUESDAY'S TALK BETWEEN CHOU EN-LAI, COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR, AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS YUI TA-WEI. THEY VIEWED THE TALK AS A SERIOUS EFFORT TO COLLABORATE ON THE VITAL ISSUE OF RESTORING CHINA'S SHATTERED COMMUNICATIONS. GENERALISSIMO CHIANG'S MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT MILITARY LEADERS WAS REGARDED AS AN INDICATION THAT THE REORGANIZATION OF COMMUNIST AND KUOMINTANG ARMIES INTO A SINGLE CHINESE FORCE WAS RECEIVING FRESH ATTENTION.

THOSE WERE ONLY INDICATIONS, HOWEVER. THERE WAS NOTHING DEFINITE IN NANKING AS TO WHAT PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE TOWARD MEETING CHIANG'S DEMAND FOR DETAILED AGREEMENTS BEFORE JUNE 22.

DS621APS NM

SHANGHAI, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTIFIED THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND THROUGH THE BRITISH EMBASSY TODAY TO TAKE EMERGENCY ACTION TO PROTECT LIVES AND PROPERTY OF CHINESE NATIONALS IN INDONESIA. THE ACTION FOLLOWED PROTESTS TO DUTCH AUTHORITIES OVER THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHINESE AT TANGERANG.

(NEW DELHI, JUNE 12--(AP)--BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFERRED AGAIN WITH HINDU AND MOSLEM LEADERS TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE LONG NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA FROM A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

JUN 13 1946

BY ALEC MACDONALD (160)

BANGKOK, JUNE 12-(AP)-SIAMESE POLICE, TAKING COGNIZANCE OF RUMORS THAT KING ANANDA MAHIDOL HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE OR HAD BEEN MURDERED, HAVE ISSUED A DETAILED REPORT REITERATING THAT THE YOUTHFUL MONARCH'S DEATH LAST SUNDAY WAS ACCIDENTAL.

THE REPORT SAID THAT ALL APPEARANCES, INCLUDIMG THE POSITION OF THE WOUND AND THE WEAPON--A .45 CALIBER AUTOMATIC PISTOL--INDICATED AN ACCIDENT AND THAT THE WRRANGEMENT OF THE GUARDS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY INTRUDER TO ENTER THE KING'S APARTMENL.

LOYALILTS SAID THE 20-YEAR-OLD KING, ANTICIPATING A 12-DAY VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, HAD BEEN IN GOOD SPIRITS THE DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH. OTHER SIAMESE, HOWEVER, RECALLING REPORTS OF THE KING'S ILL HEALTH, HAVE EXPRESSED BELIEF HE TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

A FEW WHISPERED THAT THE KING HAD BEEN MURDERED, VARIOUSLY ACCUSING REVOLUTIONARIES WHO DEPOSED THE LATE KING PRAJADHIPOK AND ROYALISTS WHO FEARED ANANDA'S DEMOCRATUC SYMPATHIES.

LS RQ804AED

JUN 13 1946

DAY WAR TRIALS (200)

BY DUANE KENNESSY

JUN 13 1946

TOKYO, JUNE 12-(AP)-ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIDEKI TOJO IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OPENING TOMORROW WILL NOT BE HEARD UNTIL LATE NEXT MONTH, THE PROSECUTION SAID TODAY. JAPAN'S LUNGES INTO MANCHURIA AND CHINA WILL BE TAKEN UP FIRST.

ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR EUGENE D.WILLIAMS, IN OUTLINING A DEFINITE TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE FIRST MONTH OF THE CASE, SAID THE WAR PREMIER'S NAME WILL COME UP IN THE EARLY DAYS ONLY WHEN PERSONNEL RECORDS OF THE 26 DEFENDANTS ARE READ.

TODAY THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL REFUSED TO ENTERTAIN A DEFENSE MOTION TO DISQUALIFY JUSTICE DELFIN JARANILLA OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE DEFENSE CONTENDED HE WAS PREJUDICED BECAUSE HE WAS IN THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH AS A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE.

WILLIAMS SAID THE CASE WILL OPEN WITH PRESENTATION OF MORE THAN 100 COPIES OF INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND TREATIES TO ESTABLISH JAPAN'S PLEDGES TO THE REST OF THE WORLD. THESE WILL INCLUDE THE KELLOGG-BRIAND, LONDON NAVAL, TRIPARTITE AND NINE-POWER PACTS.

1948

THE PROSECUTION WILL NOT PRESENT ITS CASE AGAINST FIRST ONE DEFENDANT AND THEN ANOTHER BUT RATHER WILL SEEK TO PROVE ONE GIANT CONSPIRACY.

"WE WON'T SINGLE OUT MEN IN TURN," HE EXPLAINED. "ONE MAN MAY BE VERY ACTIVE AT ONE STAGE AS OUR EVIDENCE COVERS A CERTAIN PERIOD. HIS NAME MAY DROP OUT FOR A WHILE, THEN COME UP AGAIN."

FJ615ACS

JUN 13 1946

BY FRANK WHITE

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TOLD THE JAPANESE PRESS TODAY THAT IT MUST NOT PERMIT DICTATION OF EDITORIAL POLICIES BY "PRESSURE GROUPS," AND THAT ALLIED "NURSING OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS IS AT AN END."

MARINE COL. DONALD ROSS NUGENT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CHIEF OF THE ALLIE CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION, GAVE THE WARNING TO A MEETING OF JAPANESE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS AND NOTED THAT HEADQUARTERS "HAS POWER TO TAKE ANY ACTION IT SEES FIT" TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE.

NUGENT DECLINED COMMENT WHEN ASKED WHETHER HIS STATEMENT OF POLICY WAS AIMED SPECIFICALLY AT YOMIURI HOCHI--WHOSE MANAGING EDITOR RESIGNED YESTERDAY AFTER LABOR UNIONS PREVENTED HIS FIRING A COMMUNIST EDITORIAL WRITER.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "WE ARE VERY MUCH CONCERNED WHEN ANY PRESSURE GROUP GOES BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF LABOR RELATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO DICTATE EDITORIAL POLICY."

"OWNERS AND PUBLISHERS MUST HAVE THE COURAGE TO SEEK LEGAL REDRESS," HE DECLARED; "THERE ARE LAWS UNDER WHICH THEY MAY ACT" TO BAR PRESSURE-GROUP DICTATION."

HEADQUARTERS IS NOT DICTATING TO THE PRESS, HE EMPHASIZED, BUT "NEITHER DOES IT LOOK WITH FAVOR UPON ANY GROUP DICTATING."

ASSERTING THAT THE PERIOD OF "NURSING JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS" HAS ENDED, HE WARNED THE PUBLISHERS THAT HEADQUARTERS' FUTURE JUDGMENT WILL BE BASED ON "WHAT ACTUALLY APPEARS IN THE PAPERS," AND NOT ON MANAGEMENT'S "EXPRESSED INTENTIONS OR PIOUS HOPES."

JQ1138PCS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY CLOSED ALL FIRST-CLASS BARS AND RESTAURANTS AND ORDERED FORMATION OF LOCAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FOOD SHORTAGES.

IT ALSO PLEDGED STRONG-ARM ACTION IF NECESSARY TO OVERCOME INDUSTRIAL SHORTAGES.

FJ1139PCS NM

JUN 13 1946

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 12-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE HOPED ARGENTINA SOON WOULD BE ABLE TO SEND MORE WHEAT TO URUGUAY TO PERMIT THE UNITED STATES TO ROUTE TO EUROPE AND ASIA FOOD SHIPS NOW CARRYING WHEAT TO URUGUAY.

RQ836AED

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 12-(AP)-ARGENTINA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IN RESPONSE TO A URUGUAYAN REQUEST ARGENTINA WOULD SEND 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO THAT NEIGHBORING COUNTRY.

MANILA, THURSDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF REAR ADM. GILCHRIST STOCKTON AS U.S. EMBASSY ATTACHE TO THE INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES WAS REGARDED BY VIRTUALLY ALL THE CONSULAR CORPS HERE TODAY AS EVIDENCE THAT HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V. MCNUTT WILL BECOME AMBASSADOR.

STOCKTON PRESENTLY IS A MEMBER OF MCNUTT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY HERE. ALSO CITED BY THE DIPLOMATS WAS MCNUTT'S ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT THE JOAQUIN ELIZALDE HOME HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES AS A RESIDENCE FOR NATHANIEL P. DAVIS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF-TO-BE. DAVIS CURRENTLY IS MCNUTT'S SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

OBSERVERS SAID MCNUTT WOULD BE UNLIKELY TO ANNOUNCE NAMES OF ANY OF THE FUTURE EMBASSY STAFF UNLESS HE ALREADY HAD ACCEPTED APPOINTMENT AS AMBASSADOR.

PY944PPS NMA

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WALLACE SAID TONIGHT "THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE WILL NEVER PREVAIL IN THE WORLD AS A RESULT OF FORCE--IT WILL ONLY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE POWER OF ITS SUPERIOR ATTRACTIVENESS."

THE REMARK WAS MADE IN A SPEECH FOR THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE GOVERNMENT-CREATED INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. IT IS HANDLING A PROGRAM UNDER WHICH 36 COUNTRIES HAVE SENT YOUNG PEOPLE HERE TO STUDY AMERICAN PRODUCTION METHODS.

"THEY WILL CARRY DEMOCRACY TO THE FAR ENDS OF THE EARTH," WALLACE SAID, "NOT MERELY IN TERMS OF IDEOLOGY BUT IN TERMS OF PRODUCTION AND HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING."

LT916PES

JUN 13 1946

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY IN A DIS FROM PARIS THAT ALL NEWS SENT BY WIRELESS FROM THE FRENCH CAPITA AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IS RECORDED BY A FRENCH INTELLIGENCE AGEN AND CIRCULATED IMMEDIATELY--SUPPOSEDLY "AMONG HIGH OFFICIALS ONLY.

ACTUALLY, THE DISPATCH SAID, "IT IS KNOWN THAT ACCESS TO (THE) CONTENTS IS BY NO MEANS CONFINED TO HIGH OFFICIALS OR EVEN TO OFFICIALS. IN AT LEAST ONE CASE AN ARTICLE SENT BY RADIO TO AN AMERICAN PUBLICATION APPEARED IN A FRENCH NEWSPAPER. IN OTHER CASES, TOO, THESE AMERICAN-OWNED DISPATCHES GET INTO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS' HANDS HERE AS A RESULT OF THEIR RECORDING BY THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY."

THE WRITER OF THE DISPATCH, HAROLD CALLENDER, SAID [illegible] HAD COMPLAINED AGAINST THE PRACTICE TO PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN, THE MINISTER OF WAR AND THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, CALLING ATTENTION "TO THIS INFRINGEMENT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS" AND EMPHASIZING THE "QUESTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS." HE SAID HE HAD ASKED THAT THE PRACTICE BE STOPPED.

HE SAID LOREN CARROLL, CHIEF OF THE PARIS BUREAU OF NEWSWEEK, HAD MADE A SIMILAR COMPLAINT AND REQUEST BUT THAT NOTHING HAD BEEN DONE THUS FAR TO TERMINATE THE PRACTICE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE AMERICAN NEWS DISPATCHES WERE RECORDED, TRANSLATED, MIMEOGRAPHED AND CIRCULATED WITHIN A FEW HOURS--SOMETIMES BEFORE BEING PUBLISHED "BY THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WHOSE PROPERTY THEY ARE."

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1946

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SPANISH CASE PUT OFF AGAIN

JUN 14 1946

Gromyko Says He Would Back New Australian Plan

M. HATTERSON

New York, June 13 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council postponed action on the controversial Spanish case again today after Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, declared Russia would not support a new proposal to refer the case to the 51-nation General Assembly.

NIGHT

The plan proposed by the Australian delegate, Herbert V. Evatt, had the support of a majority of the delegates, but Gromyko's vigorous attack raised the possibility that he might invoke the veto when debate is resumed next Monday afternoon.

The Soviet delegate, however, carefully avoided any mention of the veto. It was pointed out that in an earlier instance he had been content to express his opposition to a measure by abstaining from voting.

Action Not Challenged

At that time the other delegates let his action pass without a challenge, although there was some sentiment that under the definition of the Charter an abstention was the same in effect as a negative vote.

Some delegates expressed the belief that Gromyko was awaiting further instructions from Moscow and that he had favored a postponement because he was not yet certain what action he would take.

Gromyko objected to a number of points in the report of the Council's subcommittee on Spain, but his chief opposition was directed at the proposed action recommended by Evatt in a formal resolution.

Evatt, who had served as chairman of the subcommittee, proposed that the Council refer to the General Assembly Poland's charges that Franco Spain threatens world peace and that the Assembly be asked to call for a world-wide diplomatic break with Spain or take whatever alternative action it believed to be appropriate when it meets in September.

Flexibility Wanted

Evatt explained that he had added the latter part of his proposal at the request of Herschel V. Johnson, United States delegate, to make it "more flexible."

Johnson said the United States objected to the proposal in its original form because it would have bound the Assembly to a specific course of action without giving it any alternatives except to approve or reject the recommendations.

Evatt said the amended recommendations had been approved by the five members of the subcommittee—France, China, Brazil, Poland and Australia. During the debate it also was approved by the United States, Egypt and the Netherlands, with reservations.

Called An Evasion

Gromyko, however, called the proposal an "evasion" of responsibilities by the Council and declared that it would set a dangerous precedent which might "undermine" the entire United Nations organization.

He disagreed with the subcommittee's findings that the Franco regime was not an immediate threat to peace and that, as a result, the Council did not have jurisdiction to direct a world-wide break of relations with Spain, as Poland had demanded.

Gromyko said there was "no justification" for the Security Council to decline to take action itself on Poland's proposal and that he considered it "absolutely proper and correct" for the Council to direct a break with Franco.

Seen As Council's Responsibility

"It is the responsibility of the Security Council to see that peace is maintained," he declared. "For this reason it is the Security Council that should take action to solve the Spanish case."

He said the conclusions of the subcommittee "unfortunately cannot constitute a basis for unanimous decision" on the Spanish question.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, took no part in the discussions until near the end, when he suggested that the next meeting be held Monday instead of tomorrow. A British spokesman said later Sir Alexander still had received no instructions from his Government as to what position he should take.

Gromyko Hits Compromise On Spain

JUN 14 1946

F. CARPENTER

New York, June 13 (AP)—Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko today expressed complete disagreement with a compromise plan for the United Nations Security Council to refer the Spanish question to the General Assembly, but he did not at this point invoke his power of veto.

The Council adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2.30 P.M. (E.D.T.) with the Spanish question still undecided.

Gromyko's stand against the compromise plan as well as a bitter attack on the conclusions of the subcommittee which investigated Spain made it certain that the delegates would have to arrive at another solution if the Spanish question is to be acted on in the Council or sent forward to the Assembly.

"Dangerous Precedent"

DAY

Gromyko, who held the floor through most of today's session, condemned the compromise plan as a "dangerous" precedent which would mean that the Council has "evaded its duties."

The United States, Australia, France, Poland, China, Brazil and Egypt—a majority of the Council—backed the plan, which represented a modification of the subcommittee's report.

The Netherlands delegate, Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, sided with Gromyko in calling for action by the Security Council instead of referring the case to the General Assembly.

Reserved Position

However, van Kleffens said that in the "interests of unanimity" he would not oppose the compromise plan. He reserved his position for future discussions.

The next meeting was put over until Monday at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, who has yet to tip his hand on the modified proposal brought up by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia.

A hint as to Britain's course was seen, however, when the Labor party meeting at Bournemouth, England, yesterday refused to approve resolutions calling for a break with Franco Spain.

Second Error

The Russian delegate launched into a long review of the Spanish case. He charged that the subcommittee had arrived at an "erroneous" conclusion when it found that Franco did not at present offer a threat to world peace.

He said the subcommittee had made a second wrong conclusion when it found that the Council had no jurisdiction to direct a break with Franco.

Gromyko said the conclusions of the Council's subcommittee "unfortunately cannot constitute a basis for unanimous decision" on the Spanish question.

The subcommittee had recommended that the General Assembly call upon the United Nations to break relations with Spain if Franco is still in power in September. Under the compromise plan favored by the majority, the General Assembly would be authorized to decide when and if to call for a break in relations or take whatever action it deems appropriate.

"No Justification"

Gromyko said there "is no justification" for the Council declining to take action on Poland's original proposal to break with Franco Spain immediately.

Dr Evatt opened the Security Council session with an announcement that the subcommittee had approved modifications of its recommendations as suggested by Herschel V. Johnson, acting United States delegate. (ADD)

LaGuardia Asks Social Council To Act Quickly

L. HAUCK

New York, June 13 (AP)—F. H. LaGuardia, director general of the UNRRA, appealed today to the United Nations Economic and Social Council to act speedily to handle the world's "stock pile of human misery."

Stepping into the discussion of a report on a special committee on refugees and displaced persons, LaGuardia said:

"The future, the existence, the very lives of 837,000 persons are at stake."

The UNRRA director reiterated that his organization would cease to function December 31 and that it was up to the United Nations to come forth with some plan or organization to handle the problem.

LaGuardia's figure of 837,000 was an estimate of the number of displaced persons receiving UNRRA assistance in Europe and the Middle East.

The report of the committee, which is under study by the Council, sets 1,675,000 as the figure for the number of refugees and displaced persons in Europe, Africa and the Middle East receiving assistance from, or being the concern of the UNRRA, the League of Nations high commissioner for refugees, the intergovernmental committee on refugees and United States Government.

FREEDOM OF PRESS PLAN IS APPROVED

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NEW YORK, June 13 — (AP)

A drafting committee consisting of 12 of the 18 members of the United Nations Economic and Social council today approved a proposal for the creation of a subcommission on freedom of information.

The committee left undecided, however, whether the sub-commission should be composed of government representatives or non-governmental experts, pending a general study of personnel in all groups.

Today's action virtually assured approval of the proposal when it goes before the Economic and Social council next week.

SOVIET SIGNS TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, June 13 — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that Russia and Afghanistan have signed an agreement fixing a boundary between the two countries.

"The agreement provides for a demarcation frontier x x x along the middle of the rivers Amu-Darya and Panja, redemarcation of land sectors on the Soviet-Afghan frontier as well as the regulation of certain other questions," the radio said.

BRITAIN TO REFORM SCHOOL SYSTEM ON DEMOCRATIC LINES

JUN 14 1946

G. Williams

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 13.—(AP) Minister of Education Ellen Wilkinson proclaimed tonight the government's intention to reform Britain's educational system and "remove those class distinctions which are a handicap to democracy."

NIGHT

"My colleagues and I," Britain's only woman minister told the Labor party's annual conference, "are to see that no boy or girl is debarred by lack of means from taking a course of education for which he or she is qualified.

"My aim is to make the schools provided by the state so good and so varied that it will just seem quite absurd not to send the children to them."

Earlier the conference defeated by substantial majorities two resolutions on conscription, one urging its discontinuance and the other recommending that youths of less than 21 be exempted from the draft. The conference approved a resolution criticizing government agricultural policies and demanding improved working conditions for farmers.

Herbert Morrison, lord president of the council, gave a preview of what Britons may expect this year and next and of his plans for full employment.

He said that next year "will still be pretty rough and there will be grim aspects. The famine threat may well dominate."

"If, unhappily, a depression were to take place in the United States—which heaven forbid—or if a world depression were to occur, we are preparing to do what is possible to avoid repercussions on the economic life of our own country," he said.

WARNS LABORITES OF A 'TOUGH' 1947

G. Williams

Bournemouth, England, June 13 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, told the Labor party's conference today that British reconversion would be completed this year, "but 1947 will still be pretty tough."

DAY

"The famine threat may well dominate" next year, Morrison said. He opened a debate on the Labor Government's handling of man power and economics. Morrison said 1947 "will be a year of tight supplies and lack of elbow room, but we can reasonably look forward to an increase of imports."

Morrison said industrial reconversion was progressing smoothly under the Labor Government's planning. He contrasted the change-over to "the muddle, the inflation and then the smash which was characteristic of industrial conversion under Tory and capitalistic handling at the end of the previous war."

"If unhappily a depression were to occur in the United States—which heaven forbid—or if a world depression were to occur, we are preparing to avoid repercussions on the economic life of our own country," he said.

SEES NEED FOR FUSION

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 13—(AP) Leon Blum told the British Labor party conference today that a Socialist-Communist fusion was the only kind of government that could win popular support in continental Europe. France's one-time Socialist premier spoke as a fraternal delegate.

M. P. IS REWARDED

Southampton, June 13 (A. P.).—The official gold chain of the Mayor of Lymington, stolen yesterday from the Town Hall, was returned today by an American Military Policeman, Sgt. Robert R. Eisenberger of Lancaster, Pa.

DAY

Eisenberger bought the chain for $6 yesterday from a shabbily dressed man—"partly to get rid of him and also as a souvenir. I had no idea it was stolen until I read about it in the papers."

The sergeant said the Mayor "received me in his parlor and thanked me heartily. Then we had a drink and he gave me £2 to replace what I paid for the chain." Presented to the seaside village in 1877, the chain is valued at $800.

No Change Expected In U.S. Big 4 Policy

L. HAUCK

Paris, June 13 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, will stand pat on American policy on disputed points of Europe's peace treaties during the Foreign Ministers session, scheduled to resume Saturday, a member of the American delegation said today on arrival from Washington.

This source said Byrnes had the backing of Republican and Democratic party leaders to maintain the American position in the face of Soviet opposition and predicted a short and fruitless session unless Russia yielded.

The vanguard of the American delegation arrived by plane today for the session, expected to decide whether Europe is to be united or divided into eastern and western spheres. Thirty-six members of the Soviet delegation arrived by plane from Moscow via Berlin this afternoon.

Byrnes and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, are expected about noon tomorrow, and the British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, about 4.30 P.M. Byrnes and Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.) left Washington by plane shortly after noon today. (ADD)

LOOKS AT INFLATION

Paris, June 13 (A. P.).—The Monetary Relations Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce declared yesterday that "severe danger of a repetition" of the inflationary disasters that followed the first world war existed in most nations.

Committee Chairman W. Randolph Burgess, vice-chairman of the National City Bank of New York, commenting on a report unanimously approved by the committee, said the present state of world instability might last for some years.

The report, which is to be submitted to the sixty-fourth I. C. C. council session on June 20, said the world's inflationary tendency was due to large accumulations of purchasing power, deficits, cheap money policies, shortage of goods, deficient pro-

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duction, "and rising costs are largely to higher wages."

The report continued that "with the world in its present disordered state," any immediate improvement is not possible and "palliative measures and relief are essential in the interim period."

French-Yugoslav Trade Accord

PARIS, June 13 (AP) — A six-month commercial treaty between France and Yugoslavia was signed here today. Wood and minerals will be delivered by the Yugoslavs to France, which will export optical instruments, machine material, chemical products, textiles and spices.

ANSCHLUSS STORY RELATED IN COURT BY AUSTRIAN AIDE

JUN 14 1946

T. REEDY

NUERNBERG, Germany, June 13.—(AP) The International Military Tribunal heard today that Adolf Hitler intimidated Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg into surrendering Austria during an all day session at Berchtesgaden while glaring German generals were used as stage props.

NIGHT

Dr. Guido Schmidt, who resigned as Schuschnigg's foreign minister when Hitler forced the Anschluss in 1938, told the story during the cross examination of Arthur Seyss-Inquart, on trial with 21 other high German figures as war criminals. He said the crisis was planned carefully.

Schmidt said Franz von Papen, also a defendant but then ambassador to Austria, planned the "conference." He met the Austrians at the border and took them to Hitler's mountain roost. There Schuschnigg was taken to a private conference. Although he normally smoked 70 cigarets a day, he was forbidden any because Hitler didn't like smoke.

Schmidt said Hitler railed "violently" at Schuschnigg. Every once in a while Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel or Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau would stroll in and out of the conference in full regalia.

Once, he said, when Keitel, another defendant, was called in, Schuschnigg said he was afraid "this is the end." He said both he and Schuschnigg feared they never would be allowed to leave unless they agreed to Hitler's demands and yielded their country.

When the day ended, Schmidt said Schuschnigg finally capitulated and consented to appoint Seyss-Inquart chief of security and restore the Nazis to legal status and grant economic concessions.

The presiding judge, Lord Justice Goeffrey Lawrence, proposed earlier today that final speeches for the defendants should be limited to a total of 14 days. The defense protested and argued against "infringment" of their rights most of the morning. The court said the prosecution had agreed to limit its summation to three days. The trial started Nov. 20. Five more defense cases remain to be heard.

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Defense Limitation At Nuernberg Hit

Nuernberg, June 13 (AP)—The international military tribunal proposed today that final speeches on behalf of twenty Nazi leaders on trial on war-crime charges be limited to a total of fourteen days and defense attorneys immediately protested that their rights were being infringed.

DAY

Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, president of the tribunal, said the prosecution had voluntarily offered to restrict its final summation to three days. He declared a limitation should be placed "on this already long trial," which started last November 20.

"Almost Impossible"

Dr. Otto Nelte, counsel for Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, objected that this was a "regrettable decision against the elementary right of defense" and it would be almost impossible for defense attorneys to apportion the two weeks equitably.

Assistant American Prosecutor Thomas Dodd and Soviet Prosecutor Gen. R. A. Rudenko upheld the court's view, contending the defense is having adequate time to submit its case during individual presentations for each defendant.

Told To Apportion Time

Justice Lawrence pointed out to the German attorneys that their summaries should only cover the "main points" in argument.

Indicating that the decision would stand, Lawrence told the lawyers to get together and try to figure out an apportionment before they said it was impossible.

The court took up most of the morning session discussing the problem, then turned to continued examination of witnesses for Arthur Seyss-Inquart, whose defense is being concluded.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF U. S. SOLDIERS

DENIED BY OFFICER

D. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 13—(AP) Lt. Granville Cubage today denied personal guilt for brutalities to American soldiers in the Lichfield, England, guardhouse and checked to his superior officers all responsibility for disciplinary policies th

NIGHT

The 27-year-old Oklahoma City officer testified that instructions given Lichfield prison guards came from Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the 10th reinforcement depot at Lichfield. Kilian will go on trial next Monday.

Cubage said Kilian—"pounding his desk vigorously"— once ordered him to have a soldier prisoner taken "out to the rifle range" for a "working over" and cautioned only "don't break too many bones."

"Everyone knows that on occasions someone's going to get a bump on the head," Cubage quoted Kilian. "There are a lot of things you can get away with. When you take a man out of sight and work him over no one will know it except the man."

Then when the trials of guards accused of cruelty began last December in London, Cubage related, Kilian "had me up to his room and told me what I should and shouldn't say 'for the good of everyone.'"

"His theory was to deny everything," the lieutenant testified. "He said we had to stick together and tell the same story."

Lawyers indicated his case will be concluded tomorrow. He is one of six officers accused in the Lichfield cases. Three enlisted men have been convicted, with seven enlisted men yet to be tried.

Cubage is accused specifically of authorizing, aiding and abetting the imposition of cruel and unusual punishment on guardhouse prisoners.

He admitted instructing guards that they "could use their clubs on prisoners in case of mutiny or disorder" but denied he ever said they could "beat men to the floor" as several witnesses testified.

'Prison Officer' Title Denied By Cubage

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Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 13 (AP)—Lieut. Granville Cubage, taking the witness stand in his own defense, denied to a military court today that he was "prison officer" of the United States Army's Lichfield (England) guardhouse during the time he is accused of authorizing cruel treatment against imprisoned soldiers.

DAY

The Oklahoma City officer said his duties were those of "supply and shipment officer."

He named Lieut. Col. Norton, whom he did not further identify, as the official prison officer, although he said Norton did not actually perform such duties. They were performed, he said, by Major Richard E. Lobuono, of East Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Akron, Ohio, a "Captain Allen" and a "Captain Sullivan."

Request For Recess Denied

Cubage began testifying after the court denied his request for an indefinite recess until he could obtain the testimony of five officers who refused to answer the questions of his attorney. Among the five were Lobuono and Robertson.

Cubage's attorney, Lieut. Col. William E. Parker, of East Hampton, Mass., who said he was attempting to establish through the officer witnesses that Cubage was not officially responsible for mistreatment in the guardhouse, declared their refusal to answer questions "has placed an unreasonable burden on the accused."

Prerogative Involved

The officers, who all face similar charges, invoked an army prerogative which permits witnesses to remain silent if their testimony might incriminate them.

Those refusing are Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the 10th Reinforcement Depot at Lichfield; Lobuono, former Lichfield provost marshal; Major Herbert H. Blum, of Chicago, former depot inspector; Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., a former Lichfield executive officer, and Robertson.

MORE GEMS FOUND IN GERMAN CACHE BY ARMY PROBERS

R. O'REAGAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 13—(AP) Army authorities today announced the finding in a German hideaway of a portion of the Hesse crown jewels valued at $40,000 to $50,000, and said they believed the entire haul of $1,500,000 now had been recovered.

Three officers arrested in connection with the theft of the jewels from Kronberg castle will be tried in Frankfurt.

NIGHT

The last cache of more than 100 pieces of jewelry including bracelets and necklaces, was found where Maj. David F. Watson—arrested here—"had said they would be."

Watson "told us where they would be found. It wasn't a very romantic place," said Col. James F. Shea, executive officer of the European theater provost marshal.

Shea indicated that some innocent person, possibly a German, had been holding the jewels and said "no further arrests are expected here."

"Col. J. W. Durant and his wife, Capt. Kathleen D. Nash, will be brought to Germany from the United States and we expect them to be tried with Watson," he said.

Headquarters command officers said the charges against the trio had not yet been settled.

Shea said details of the finding of the portion of jewels in Germany could not be given out because that "would interfere with the prosecution of the case."

ADD

EX-SOLDIER CLEARED IN HESSE GEM THEFT

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Roy C. Carlton, former soldier said by authorities to have participated in the finding of the $1,500,000 Hesse crown jewels in Kronberg Castle, was cleared today of any complicity in their removal to this country.

"Carlton voluntarily submitted to questioning and it has been decided that he should not be further detained," a War Department statement said. At the same time the Customs Bureau announced that he "is not being detained." The statements thus corrected a War Department spokesman who had told reporters yesterday that Mr. Carlton had been arrested.

Today's development left Wac Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant, Col. Jack Wyant Durant, her bridegroom, and Maj. David F. Watson, all now in custody, as the only persons accused.

More Gems Found, Trial In Reich

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R. O'REAGAN

Frankfurt, Germany, June 13 (AP). The Army said today that $40,000 to $50,000 worth of the Hesse family jewels had been recovered in Germany and that three officers arrested in the case would be tried in Frankfurt.

"Col. J. W. Durant and his wife, Capt. Kathleen D. Nash, will be brought to Germany from the United States and we expect them to be tried with Major David F. Watson," said Col. James J. Shea, executive officer of the European theater provost marshal's office.

Charges Already Decided

DAY

Headquarters command officers said the charges against the three officers and a former army corporal had not yet been settled.

The missing portion of the $1,500,000 jewel haul was recovered by the Army's criminal investigation agents after a four-day search.

The investigation agents were led by Lieut. Col. Eugene Smith, of Wilmington, Del.

"We believe the Army now has the entire lopt back," Colonel Shea said.

Sees No More Arrests

He said the jewels were found where Major Watson "said they would be—it wasn't in a very romantic place."

He indicated the missing gems had been held by some innocent person—possibly a German—and said "no further arrests are expected here."

The official statement said the jewels would be displayed in the I. G. Farben Building, headquarters of American forces in Europe, and more details of the recovery might be released then.

Trial In Germany Expected

Major Watson was arrested here last Sunday in connection with the theft after his former superior officer, Col. J. W. Durant, had been taken into custody in Chicago by officers investigating the theft of treasure from Kronberg Castle.

Army officials in the United States have indicated that the jewels will be returned to the House of Hesse.

Watson's interrogation, according to the announcement today, produced the clues which led criminal-investigation agents to that part of the treasure still left in Germany. Many other jewels have been found in the United States.

the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said Military Government officers were perplexed as to whether nudism was contrary to the moral aims of the occupation.

A blonde university student told an investigator that her Munich group of thirteen women and seven male nudists was typical.

"With the present low food ration, the greatest amount of sun rays we absorb all over is very healthful for us," she said, "sex is far removed from our thoughts."

A military government official said he was sure nudist clubs were contrary to the Bavarian and American moral codes, but he wasn't sure whether it was a problem for the education and religious officer, the public safety officer, or the civil administration.

"But if the Germans applied for permission to organize as hiking clubs, a recreation which we encourage, there is no way we could check to see if they are hiking or taking off clothes," he admitted.

ITALIAN KING GOES TO EXILE IN PORTUGAL

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Umberto Quits Country After Protest Against Cabinet Action

J. M. HAIGHT

Rome, *Friday*, June 14 (AP)—King Umberto II, dressed like a business man rather than a monarch, waved a farewell to a group of weeping friends yesterday and flew into exile after charging that the Italian Cabinet had usurped his powers in

AMG Looks In on Nudism in Reich

Club Member Says It Is Matter of Vitamins, Not Sex —Yanks Admit Difficult Problem.

Frankfurt, June 13 (A. P.).—German nudism caught the eye of the American Military Government today. One nudist explained that it was a matter of food deficiency, not sex. Nudist clubs were reported found flourishing on a large scale in Bavaria and

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a revolutionary gesture.

In a proclamation to the 41-year-old Umberto, who was King for little more than a month, declared he was abandoning Italian soil only to avert civil war.

Answering him, the Cabinet issued a statement which described Umberto's proclamation as a "painful document based on falsehoods." The statement added that the King's sudden departure from Italy "had been carefully kept concealed from the Government."

Lands In Barcelona

The four-engined plane carrying Umberto and his party landed in Barcelona at 8.50 P.M., a dispatch from the Spanish city said. This account said Umberto was expected to spend the night in Barcelona and continue on today to Lisbon, where the Queen and four royal children arrived last week, possibly without additional halts.

Rome and the nation reacted calmly. A small group gathered in the square before the royal palace here, but there were no reports of either monarchist or republican demonstrations in the capital or elsewhere. His departure had been preceded by three days of violent clashes between the rival groups in Rome, Naples and other Italian cities.

In his bitterly phrased proclamation, made public five hours after his departure, Umberto charged that the Cabinet had acted illegally in naming Premier Alcide de Gasperi provisional chief of state while he still was on the throne. This action of the Cabinet early yesterday provoked the showdown.

Court Affirmation Expected

With the Supreme Court generally expected to reaffirm definitely the republican victory in the June 2 plebiscite, Umberto's proclamation was interpreted as a last move by monarchists to lay the groundwork for the eventual return of the crown by charging that the republic was installed by a *coup d'état*.

Gen. Adolfo Infante, the King's aide-de-camp, said that Umberto would in any event consider himself still the legal chief of state until the court gives a ruling on monarchist charges that the plebiscite which ousted the House of Savoy was tainted with fraud. The court is expected to hand down its decision June 18.

Implementing his statement that he was leaving Italy to avoid civil war, Umberto declared he was releasing [illegible] their oath of loyalty to the [illegible]—"but not to the nation"—[illegible]se who had sworn it. These are, [illegible]stly members of the armed for[illegible]

Shakes Hands With Friends

Umberto was dressed in a gray business suit and wore a gray hat as he arrived at Ciampino airfield for his departure. Moving among the small groups of people surrounding the plane, the King shook hands with his friends or kissed individuals on the cheek.

As the King's plane passed over Rome the royal flag which had flown from the topmost turret of the Royal Palace since 1870 was slowly lowered. A witness at the brief ceremony said a functionary kissed the flag as it dropped into his arms and sadly carried it away.

In its statement the Cabinet hinted that the proclamation may not have been written by the King at all. The statement declared that the King personally had recognized "more than once the correct attitude" of the Cabinet during the negotiations, "which is something the writer of the proclamation seems to ignore."

Later Completion Rumored

There are rumors, the statement added, that the proclamation, issued by the Royal House five hours after the King's departure, had been left by Umberto in outline form to be completed in Rome.

Denying Umberto's accusation of a "revolutionary gesture," the Cabinet said its order of the day investing de Gasperi with the powers of the chief of state "did not in any way indicate an actual assumption of the powers" by the Premier "but merely raised the question of principle."

The statement reaffirmed the Cabinet's contention that the Italian republic automatically came into being on June 10 when the Supreme Court proclaimed that backers of a republic had won the plebiscite by a margin of 2,000,000 votes.

Continued To Negotiate

Nevertheless, the statement said, the Cabinet had continued to deal with Umberto in an attempt to find an amicable solution to the King's objections.

Umberto's proclamation said:

"I raise my protest against the violence which has been committed—a protest made in the name of the crown of all the people, both home and abroad, who have the right to see their destiny determined with respect for law and in a way which should dispel every doubt and every suspicion."

Called Arbitrary Act

He described the Cabinet's action as "revlutionary," and accused the Government of "assuming by a unilateral and arbitrary act powers which do not belong to it."

De Gasperi's elevation, he added, confronted him with the alternative "of provoking bloodshed or of yielding to violence."

In this dilemma, the King said, he felt it was his duty to act in such a way that "other sorrows and further tears should be spared the people which already has suffered so much.

"I have confidence that the magistracy, whose tradition of independence and liberty are one of the glories of Italy, will be able to speak freely, but not wishing to meet abuse of authority with force, I leave the soil of my country in the hope of saving Italians from new griefs and new pains."

Warns Against Discord

In the interest of the country's unity Umberto urged his supporters and those "whose souls rebel against injustice" to follow his own example in seeking to avoid dissension. Discord, he warned, not only would jeopardize unity of the country but "might render more onerous the conditions of peace."

General Infante said it was untrue that the monarch had decided to withdraw at the request of Allied authorities, as reported by the monarchist newspaper *Giornale della Ser*. United States Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, chief Allied commissioner for Italy, also said this was "completely false."

Earlier it had been reported that the King would leave for the San Rossoro estate in northern Italy, to await the decision of the court on the electoral frauds. It was understood that the King had given tacit approval to the Cabinet action appointing de Gasperi chief of state.

Socialist Vice Premier Pietro Nenni said that the returns showed 24,877,300 Italians had voted, 1,525,628 of whom cast blank or invalid ballots. The Republicans won by nearly 2,000,000 votes, not counting those invalid or blank.

King Quits Italy, Flies To Exile In Portugal

GB JUN 14 1946

Rome, June [illegible]—The royal palace announced today that King Umberto had left Italy for exile in Portugal.

A spokesman at the Quirinale Palace press office said the King's four-engined Savoia-Marchetti plane, which took off from the Campino Airport [illegible] go "direct to Lisbon."

DAY

Thus the King ended his three-day struggle with the Cabinet over whether a republic triumphed in a plebiscite ten days ago.

Farewell Hints Finality

Earlier in the day, it had been reported that the King would go to his estate near Pisa to await the Supreme Court's ruling on plebiscite irregularities which he contended, made the court's announcement of a Republican victory "indefinite." But the finality of the tearful farewells at the airport indicated even before the official announcement that he was leaving Italian soil.

Gasperi Acting Ruler

The rejected monarch's moves came as Premier Alcide de Gasperi was granted new powers as acting chief of state in a temporary compromise solution of Italy's political crisis.

Military personnel at the airport refused to discuss the King's destination but farewells, marked by cheek-kissing and in several cases tears, looked final.

Queen Maria Jose and her two children went to Portugal aboard an Italian cruiser last week, soon after it became apparent that Italy had voted to overturn the Royal House of Savoy in favor of a republic. Umberto's father, tired old King Vittorio Emanuele III, went into exile in Egypt on May 9, clearing the throne for his son for a month.

Small Crowd Sees Him Off

The King and his party left the palace in five automobiles. A small crowd of about 50 Italians was at the airport. Many were soldiers and some shouted "Long live the King" as the party drove onto the field.

Earlier in the week, bloody riots had erupted in Naples, Taranto and Rome, provoked by Umberto's reluctance to quit the throne until the Supreme Court ruled on petitions charging fraud in the election that deposed him.

The King wore a gray business suit and flannel hat and carried no topcoat. Not all the King's party boarded the plane. Some bade him farewell at the shipside.

Flies In Direction Of Pisa

The plane headed northwest in the direction of Pisa, where the King's San Rossore estate is located. It had been reported last night that he planned to go to Pisa to await developments. No clearance papers, generally required for trips to foreign soil, were filed for the plane at the airport.

Umberto wore a gray business suit and a gray hat. Several small groups gathered about his plane. The King visited them all, shaking hands or kissing individuals on the cheek. AP Photographer Walter Green was the last to shake the retiring King's hand as he entered the plane.

"As the King neared each group of Italian military personnel, they came to a smart salute and the King shook hands," Green said.

King Last To Board Plane

"There was a crowd of people in the background cheering the King, and it kept increasing until it numbered 300 or 400. When it got pretty big, American military policemen came along and dispersed it. There was no disorder.

"Several in the crowd saying good-by—men and women alike—had tears in their eyes. But the King was smiling most of the time. He was the last person aboard the plane."

"He stopped in the doorway and said several words to the little group waiting below.

"Then I went up to him and said, 'Sir, I'm from the Associated Press, and I'd like to get a picture of you waving good-by to the crowd.' I had already made several other pictures.

Waves Hat For Picture

"The King shook hands with me, took off his hat, waved it and smiled broadly. I made the picture. The door closed and the plane wheeled out onto the runway and five minutes later took off."

Members of the Cabinet had no comment at once. Several of them, Minister of the Interior Giuseppe Romita included, denied knowing that the King had gone.

YANK QUOTED BY MIHAILOVIC

JUN 14 1946

Defense May Try To Call U.S. Colonel As Witness

W. King 9

Belgrade, June 13 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic said today that the chief of the United States mission to his Chetnik headquarters had advised a Nazi major at a conference in September, 1944, that Germany was vanquished and the Nazis in Yugoslavia should turn their arms over to Mihailovic.

Mihailovic testified that he and the American, Col. Robert H. McDowell, had met the Germans twice because it was arranged wrong the first time." He said that the Nazi major had tried to raise the question of "the danger of communism in Europe," but McDowell [illegible]. You need not worry.

NIGHT

A reliable source said that defense attorneys were planning to ask the Yugoslav military court trying Mihailovic on charges of treason for permission to call McDowell as a defense witness.

Americans May Testify

American airmen rescued by Mihailovic's forces may be sought as defense witnesses, but this is not in defense plans for the present.

This informant said that the testimony of British Colonels William Bailey and Hudson, liaison officers at Mihailovic's headquarters, also would be requested. Mihailovic has testified that Bailey advised him to destroy Marshal Tito's Partisan forces so that the way would be cleared for an Allied invasion of the Dalmatian coast, and that Hudson brought with him instructions from British Middle East headquarters in Cairo saying the command there believed Mihailovic's men should "fight for Yugoslavia and not for the Communist cause or Soviet Russia."

In London the British Foreign Office announced that a note had been delivered to the Yugoslav Government challenging it to prove allegations made against Bailey, Hudson and a Colonel Masterson at the opening of the trial.

Testifies With Reluctance

[The Foreign Office also released statements by Bailey denying that he had made any declaration to Mihailovic regarding the necessity of liquidating Communists, and from Hudson asserting that notes were delivered both to the Chetniks and Partisans urging them to fight for Yugoslavia and not for any other power, "either Russia or Great Britain."]

Mihailovic testified that in September, 1944, he and McDowell met Major Hans Sterker, an envoy from Dr. Herman Neubacher, reichsminister of foreign policy for southeast Europe.

Testifying with obvious reluctance, the bearded Chetnik leader said the meeting at Prajani was arranged by Milan Acimovic, a representative of the commissioner's government—the group which acted under the German occupation prior to formation of the quisling government of Premier Milan Nedic.

Tries To Pin Down Mihailovic

Mihailovic said that "Colonel McDowell told Sterker Germany was defeated and would capitulate and told him 'the arms you have must be turned over to General Mihailovic.'"

"Those were the main points of the meeting," said Mihailovic. "It might have lasted three quarters of an hour. . . . I would not have received him (Sterker) unless Colonel McDowell was with me."

A document read by the court said McDowell was accompanied by an American named Lalic, whose first name was not available.

The court president tried to pin down Mihailovic on the definition of the crime committed by his commanders, whom Mihailovic admitted had collaborated with the Germans.

"My Greatest Enemy"

"Is it treason?" the court asked.

"It is bad work," Mihailovic replied.

"Is it treason?" the court pressed.

"It is difficult for me to say that," Mihailovic answered.

Mihailovic described the late wartime puppet Premier Nedic as "a man completely washed out mentally," and said that he was "my greatest enemy."

Mihailovic admitted having a conference with Nedic in August, 1944, but denied that the meeting resulted in a promise of arms for his troops in exchange for an agreement not to use arms against the Germans.

Tells Of Weariness

Mihailovic was asked if he issued an order in January, 1944, for his units to join with Germans and Lejeticites (quisling militia) in an attack upon a proletarian division, one of Marshal Tito's specially honored units.

He said he did not recall issuing the order but admitted his units did take part in the fight because "it was something I was forced to do. In this case I was attacked by the Partisans in an area that belonged to me and I had to defend myself."

When faced with a contradiction between the record of his prison interrogation and his testimony, Mihailovic said:

"There are moments with me when I am so tired I say yes when I mean no . . . even now I can say yes."

Asked if he was tired, Mihailovic replied, "I'd rather finish with this," but the court decreed a recess.

X

Asked Nazi Surrender, Gen. Mihailovic Says

JUN 14 1946

Belgrade, June 13 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic told the Yugoslav military court today that he and Col. Robert H. McDowell, chief of a United States mission to Chet-

nik headquarters in 1944, in a conference with Germans that year proposed that they turn over their arms to the fleeing chieftain "in view of their coming defeat."

Marshal Tito's Government in its indictment of Mihailovic charged that he and McDowell held parleys with the Germans in 1944.

Quotes The U.S. Man

Mihailovic, testifying with apparent reluctance today, said he and McDowell refused to discuss the "danger of Communism" with a German officer named Sterker, a deputy of the chief of the administrative staff of the German command in Yugoslavia, in September, 1944.

"You need not worry about it," Mihailovic quoted McDowell as saying when Sterker attempted to bring up the question of the "danger of Communism in Europe."

"Colonel McDowell told him Germany was defeated and would capitulate and told him, 'The arms you have must be turned over to General Mihailovic,'" the defendant testified.

Criticizes Indictment

"Those were the main points of the meeting," Mihailovic went on. "It might have lasted three quarters of an hour. . . I would not have received him [Sterker] unless Colonel McDowell had been with me."

Then, pointing to the indictment, he added, "This is not correct in the charge, or somebody is trying to give the wrong impression."

He said he and McDowell met the Germans twice, because "it was arranged wrongly the first time."

Defense Would Call Allies

A document read by the court said McDowell was accompanied by an American captain named Lalic.

A reliable source said defense attorneys were planning to ask court permission to call McDowell, and also Col. William Bailey and a Colonel Hudson, British liaison officers at Mihailovic's headquarters, as witnesses for the defendant.

May Try To Call Flyers

Milhailovic testified yesterday that Bailey advised him to destroy Tito's Partisan forces so that the way would be clear for an Allied landing in Dalmatia. He has also testified that Hudson brought instructions from British Middle East headquarters at Cairo.

American airmen rescued by Mihailovic's forces may also be requested as defense witnesses, but at present this is not part of the defense plans. The Government has already rejected a request of the American Government that some American soldiers be allowed to testify.

[Colonel McDowell, in a statement issued Tuesday in New York through the Committee for a Fair Trial for Draja Mihailovic, said the Germans got in touch with him in 1944 "for the purpose of discussing the surrender of German forces." He said Mihailovic was a "bitter anti-Nazi."]

Admits Seeing Nedic

Mihailovic declared that the late Milan Nedic, wartime puppet premier of German-occupied Yugoslavia, was "a man completely washed out mentally," but conceded that he held a conference with him in August, 1944.

Mihailovic denied the prosecution's contention that the meeting resulted in a promise of arms for his troops in exchange for an agreement not to use the arms against the Germans.

"It [the meeting] was without any results," he said. "It was an absolutely unnecessary meeting."

Nedic Reports "Imagination"

The court read the record of Nedic's interrogation, before his prison suicide last February 4, in which he gave details of the alleged agreement.

"I think all this which he says is only his imagination," Mihailovic commented.

He said he sometimes got material from Nedic when he sent men into Nedic units for short periods. "And then the men came back and we got material that way," he explained.

Mihailovic Given Rest

When the day's session was less than two hours old it recessed to give Mihailovic a rest.

When faced with a contradiction between the record of his prison interrogation and his present testimony, Mihailovic said, "There are moments with me when I am so tired I say yes when I mean no. Even now I can say yes."

Question: Are you tired now?

Answer: No . . . I don't want to impede the trial.

Nevertheless the president called a recess.

Nedic "Greatest Enemy"

But before the court recess Mihailovic insisted on the comment that Nedic was his "greatest enemy."

"Once as a colonel he sentenced me to 30 days in jail," he said.

Nedic was a general and Mihailovic a career officer in the Royal Yugoslav Army before the war.

When court was resumed he was asked if he issued an order in January, 1944, for his units in the Visegrad-Priboj sector of Bosnia and Croatia to join with Germans and Lejeticites (quisling militia) in an atack on the "2d Proletarian Division." Proletarian divisions were specially honored units of Marshal Tito's Partisans.

"Attacked By Partisans"

Mihailovic said he did not remember issuing such an order but admitted that his units did take part in the fight because "it was something I was forced to do. In this case I was attacked by the Partisans in an area that belonged to me and I had to defend myself."

Later he said that "when the Partisans did not attack me I fought against the occupier."

Why Germans Ignored Him

There was laughter in the hall when Mihailovic said the Germans did not attack him in 1944 because "it would not have paid them."

"Why would they not benefit by it?" the prosecutor asked.

"Because I was engaged in a struggle against Partisans," Mihailovic said.

Britain Denies Asking War On Tito

London, June 13 (AP)—The British Foreign Office said today a note had been delivered to the Yugoslav Government challenging it to prove the allegations at Gen. Draja Mihailovic's trial that a British liaison officer had advised him to fight against Marshall Tito's Partisans and the Communists.

The Foreign Office released statements by [illegible] named at the trial.

The Foreign Office, recalling that the trial opened with the Government indictment making allegations against Col. William Bailey, a Colonel Hudson and a Colonel Masterson, said the charge "implicates his Majesty's Government" and asked that "documentary evidence might at once be provided."

"Seems No Foundation"

The note suggested that Yugoslavia should have invited British comment before presenting the charges in court, and said "on the information at present available these allegations seem to have no foundation whatever."

Colonel Bailey was a liaison officer at Mihailovic's headquarters. Mihailovic testified yesterday that Bailey advised him to wipe out the Partisans to clear the way for a proposed Allied landing from the Adriatic. At present Bailey is assistant commercial attaché in Turkey.

Colonel Hudson, also a liaison officer, has not yet been identified by a first name. Neither has Colonel Masterson, but the Yugoslav indictment said he was in British Middle East headquarters at Cairo.

The Foreign Office said it had received the following message from Bailey:

"The possibility of Allied landings in the Adriatic and consequent necessity of liquidating the Communists was not mentioned by me to Mihailovic or to any member of his staff privately or officially at any time during my period of attachment to his headquarters, nor was the matter ever suggested to him indirectly. My instructions in this regard were unequivocal."

Bailey continued that far from encouraging Mihailovic in any anti-partisan activities, "my efforts and those of my staff were at all times directed in the contrary sense."

Denial By Hudson, Too

The Foreign Office also said that Hudson in an interview "categorically denies the statements attributed to him."

It added that the message he was stated to have given Mihailovic, namely, that the Chetniks should not fight for Russia, "was in fact delivered both to the Chetniks and to the Partisans, and was to the effect that the fight in Yugoslavia was one for Yugoslavia and should not be carried on on behalf of any other power, either Russia or Great Britain."

A Foreign Office spokesman added that "the words 'or Great Britain,' which are the important words, were omitted in the statement at the trial."

Greek Leftists Plan General Strike

Athens, June 13 (A. P.).—The leftist-dominated General Confederation of Labor called on workers today to stand by for a twenty-four-hour strike all over Greece in protest against the "dictatorial and fascist" regime which the Federation said the Government was trying to impose.

Albanians Fire at Turkish Ship

ATHENS, June 13 (AP).—It was officially announced here tonight that Albanian coastal batteries had fired unsuccessfully on the Turkish vessel Indie while the ship was passing through Corfu Channel.

Rom[illegible] Cuts Officer Staff

BUCH[illegible]ST, Romania, June 13 (AP).—[illegible] Ministry of War announced [illegible]ay a reduction of 40 per cent [illegible] the number of active officers [illegible]he Romanian Army. The red[illegible]n, made under terms of a special law, affects 5,000 officers, the ministry's communique said. A reliable private source said 8,000 officers were affected. The communique said the reduction was made because Romania was "going over to a state of peace."

Jackson Is Haakon's Guest

OSLO, Norway, June 13 (AP).—Justice Jackson had lunch with King Haakon at the royal palace today and then went pleasure driving in the late Vidkun Quisling's automobile. Justice Jackson is here on vacation.

Pravda Hits British Ambassador To Iran

Moscow, June 13 (AP)—The official Communist party newspaper *Pravda* asserted today that British Ambassador J. H. Le Rougetel recently exerted heavy pressure accompanied by threats on Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam over politics in that recently occupied nation.

[In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman described the *Pravda* story "as a typical piece of U.S.S.R. propaganda."]

The article was dated from the Russian oil center of Tiflis and quoted an unidentified "informant passing through Tiflis."

TWO JEWS ARE DOOMED FOR PALESTINE INCIDENT

JERUSALEM, June 13—(AP) The Jerusalem military court today sentenced to death two alleged members of the illegal Jewish extremist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, who were found guilty of discharging firearms at British troops and depositing bombs in a raid on the Sarafand camp March 6.

These were the first death sentences passed under the new Palestine emergency defense regulations.

After the verdict was pronounced the two accused, Yousef Simkhon, 19, and Isha Michael, 24, joined with members of their families and numerous friends in singing the Hatikvah (the Jewish national hymn).

Kurdish Chief Sticks By Iran

Tehran, June 13 (AP)—Ghazi Mohammed, leader of the so-called Kurdish independent republic, and his followers have "pledged renewed allegiance to the Iranian Central Government," the Iranian Foreign Office announced today.

On Tuesday, the Foreign Office announced a settlement of the dispute with the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan province, in which the provincial regime [illegible] authority of the Tehran Government.

Agreement Details Undisclosed

The Tabriz radio said that agreements returning Azerbaijan to the Central Iranian Government at 8 P.M. tonight had been "officially signed." Details of the agreement were not disclosed.

Today's announcement said Ghazi Mohammed had "agreed to cast the lot of his followers with their Iranian brothers to create a unified nation." The Kurdish leader met with a Central Government commission at Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital.

Meanwhile, the Tubeh (Leftist) party newspaper *Rahbar* reported new details on the settlement of the Azerbaijan problem in Tabriz negotiations between Azerbaijan Premier Pishevari and Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Propaganda Minister. The Foreign Office had said agreement had been reached on the basis of Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam's seven-point program announced some weeks ago.

Four Supplementary Decisions

Rahbar said there also were four supplementary decisions:

That the Azerbaijan governor general to be named by the Central Government would be chosen from a list of nominees submitted from Tabriz; the Azerbaijan "national parliament" would become a provisional council; owners of lands confiscated by Pishevari's government for division among peasants would be reimbursed from the provincial treasury, and that Azerbaijan irregular troops would be taken into the national gendarmerie for service within Azerbaijan.

[In Moscow the newspaper *Pravda* in a dispatch from Tiflis charged that the British Ambassador in Tehran had brought heavy pressure, accompanied by threats, on Premier Qavam, and that he had expressed particular dissatisfaction over the rapproachement between Qavam and the Iranian People's party. A British Foreign Office spokesman in London said the *Pravda* article was "a typical piece of U.S.S.R. propaganda."]

ARABS PLAN FOR PALESTINE

League Sending Protest Notes To Britain And U.S.

Bludan, Syria, June 13 (AP)—The Arab League passed secret resolutions threatening to arm Arabs in Palestine unless Britain disarms the Jews and providing means of halting illegal Jewish immigration "by force if necessary," an authoritative informant said today.

The secret resolutions were adopted along with a ten-point program on Palestine which was announced formally after a five-day meeting. These points included establishing [illegible] committees both in this country and within the Arab League, creation of a special fund for Palestine and measures to halt land sales to Jews.

Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, league secretary general, said notes also were being sent to the United States and Britain rejecting all ten recommendations by the British-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

Declines Further Details

He declined to give further details, but it was reported one note asked the United States to withdraw from the Palestine case. The notes to Britain, it was said, declared the league would bring the Palestine case before the United Nations if new talks with Britain, before September, did not result in a satisfactory solution.

Azzam Pasha said, "We do not question America's right to seek peace and stability in the world, but when that effort for peace results in unrest and oppression for another people, we oppose it. There has never been a clash of viewpoints with America, and now we clash only with the Zionist voice in America."

He said the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al Husseini, had had nothing to do with the matters the league discussed. The league last night had urged Arab factions in Palestine to unite under an executive committee headed by the Mufti.

The Ten-Point Program

The ten-point program of the league.

1. Constitution of a special committee called the Palestine Committee in which all Arab states represented would supervise all matters relating to Palestine.

2. Constitution of a supreme Arab body in Palestine composed of Jamal Husseini, Dr. Husseini Khalidi, Emile Ghouri and Ahmad Helmi Pasha.

3. Ask discharge of Zionist forces and their disarmament in Palestine.

4. Recommend that Arab states place criminal penalties upon persons selling land to Jews.

5. Act by all means to recover Palestine lands.

6. Recommend that Arab states issue special fiscal postal stamps to help Palestine Arabs.

7. Create a special fund for Palestine to which all Arab states will contribute.

8. Reorganize and strengthen propaganda.

9. Strengthen and enlarge the boycott against Jewish goods from Palestine.

10. Appeal to all Arab peoples to support Palestine Arabs and urge all Palestine Arabs to stand united in face of "Zionist invasion."

Mufti Not In Arabia

Cairo, June 13 (AP)—King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia telegraphed the Associated Press today in response to an inquiry that the Grand Mufti of Palestine was not in his land and that he knew nothing of his movements. The Mufti left France mysteriously on May 29.

ARAB FACTIONS TOLD TO UNITE BEHIND MUFTI

League Orders Dissolution of Higher Committee and Higher Front.

SETS UP 10-POINT PROGRAM

Threat to Arm Reported Ready Unless Great Britain Takes Guns Away From Jews.

Bludan, Syria, June 13 (A. P.).—Rival Arab factions in Palestine were directed by the Arab League today to reconcile their differences and unite under an executive committee headed by the Grand Mufti or Jerusalem, implacable foe of Jewish immigration into the Holy Land.

Closing an extraordinary five-day session here, representatives of the Arab League last night ordered dissolution of both the Palestine Higher Committee and the Higher Front, which was formed ten days ago as a dissident Arab faction.

New Group Created.

In place of these two bodies the league created an executive committee under the spiritual leadership of the Mufti, Haj Amin Effendi al Husseini, and composed of the following:

Jamal Husseini, nephew of the Grand Mufti; Dr. Husseini Khalidi, who formed the Higher Front; Emile Ghouri, and Ahmad Helmi Pasha, Jerusalem financier and a political independent. All four formerly were members of the Higher Committee.

The Higher Front was formed by a faction which contended that it was the job of Palestine Arabs alone, and not the Arab League, to take the Jewish immigration question before the United Nation.

Today the Arab League formally announced a 10-point program on Palestine and said some secret resolutions had been adopted. One of the secret provisions was reported reliably to be a threat to arm Palestine's Arabs unless Great Britain disarms the Jews. Another secret agreement reportedly provides means of halting illegal Jewish immigation by force if necessary.

Some points on the announced program included measures to enlarge funds to prevent sale of Palestine to Jews.

Other Action Reported.

The Arab group, in closing its session here, also was reported to have approved the texts of letters to be sent to the United States and Great Britain rejecting the recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine, which advised immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews.

In addition the letters were expected to urge American withdrawal from the case, request further British-Arab talks and disclose plans for taking the matter to the United Nations.

Whereabouts a Mystery.

The whereabouts of the Grand Mufti remained a mystery today. In Paris an informant close to the Foreign Office said last night that it had been determined officially that the Mufti left there for Cairo May 29 by plane using a false passport. A Reuter's dispatch from Jerusalem quoted Dr. Izat Tannous, secretary of the Higher Committee, as saying the Mufti "is safe" and "probably is in Syria." British officials in Damascus, however, denied reports the Mufti had arrived there by plane.

FIGHTING SPREADS DESPITE TRUCE OF CHINESE FACTIONS

NANKING, June 13.—(AP) The battle-packed 15-day "truce" between China's warring Nationalist and Communist factions went into its seventh day today with both sides claiming new military successes.

The Government's Central News agency said Nationalist troops were driving ahead in Manchuria and had frustrated attempted Communist landings near Tsingtao, where U. S. Marines have one of their strongest North China garrisons.

The Communist New China News agency reported the recapture by Red forces of 10 villages northwest of Nanking from Government troops, who it said launched an offensive in that area.

A bright spot in the otherwise discouraging picture was a Communist announcement that Red Forces in Shantung province had been ordered to halt their attack on Tsingtao, where the presence of a large U. S. Marine garrison evoked fears of international complications.

Communist spokesman Wang Ping-Nan characterized Communist operations in Shantung as "self-defense" against aggressive moves by the Nationalists who, he said, were thrusting toward northern Kiangsu cities in six columns. Northern Kiangsu province is adjacent to the Shantung area.

While these and other reports of expanding hostilities seemed to reduce the 15-day truce agreement to a scrap of paper, General Marshall's headquarters said negotiations for a permanent peace settlement had not been halted.

An authoritative Government source, however, was frankly pessimistic in his estimate of the situation. He declared the Government was tired of continual delays and frustrations, and would rather "fight it out" with the Communists than extend the truce to prolong seemingly fruitless negotiations.

This source, who would not permit use of his name, said the economic drain of month after month of delay in reaching a settlement was "too great a price to pay for avoiding open conflict."

Reporting the Government's new drive in Manchuria, the Central News Agency said Nationalist forces had cleared the area between Changchun and the Sungari river of Communists troops and had captured three more towns identified as Nungan, Swatien and Swaiteh.

The Communist spokesman described Communist activities in Shantung as "self-defense," after denouncing Nationalists said to be advancing against Communist-held Kiangsu cities in six columns. Attacks by Nationalists on the Communist new 4th Army were declared to be under way around Hsiaohsien and Tungshanhsien, south of Hsuchow.

In Manchuria, the Central News Agency asserted Nationalist troops have cleared Communists north of Changchun and south of the Sungari River and have captured three more towns identified as Nungan, Swatien and Swaiteh. Some Communist troops were said to have surrendered to Gen. Tu Li-ming's new 1st Army, which has now crossed the Sungari in a push toward Harbin.

Situation In Tsingtao

Although the official Chinese Army spokesman General Kuo, declared the situation in Tsingtao was "critical," with its fate dependent upon the United States 3d Marine Brigade garrisoned there, competent foreign quarters tended to minimize the danger, saying clashes in the vicinity did not necessarily portend a Communist attack on the city itself.

American communications with Tsingtao, where about 8,000 Marines and sailors are based, were functioning smoothly. Admiral Charles Cooke, 7th United States Fleet commander, who paused at Nanking for a meeting with Marshall, was due to fly to Tsingtao.

Reports said the Communists had not yet attempted to crack the Nationalists' 5-mile "final defense" line guarding the seaport itself nor did danger of such an assault appear immediate.

Back in Nanking, Communist negotiator Gen. Chou En-lai said he had not asked extension of the truce as the price for continuing negotiations with the Government and Marshall. At the same time an authoritative Government source said the Nationalists "naturally want peace" but would prefer war to extending the truce.

China Truce 'A Scrap Of Paper'

China May Shift Koo To U.S.

Nanking, June 13 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today he was "practically certain" that Wellington Koo, Ambassador to London, would be appointed Ambassador to Washington in the near future. Koo is returning to London within the next few days to wind up his affairs there, the spokesman related.

NATS Makes 'Diaper Flight' From Guam

Honolulu, June 13 (AP)—Navy Air Transport Service scheduled a "diaper flight" today from Guam to Oakland, carrying two Missouri children to their mother who is critically ill.

Mrs. Newton S. Grindstaff, of Trenton, Mo., was flown to the United States five days ago aboard a navy hospital transport in critical condition.

Today Patricia, aged 2, and Arthur, aged 5 months, were on their way to her, accompanied by their father, an aviation torpedoman second class, of Trenton.

Fortunetellers Mad At Hoopiopio in Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H.—(UP) When police court officials looked through the statutes to get the proper definition of the charges against three gypsy fortunetellers arrested for plying their trade on Honolulu streets, they had to look under "H."

There they discovered that "hoopiopio, hoounauna, hoomanamana or fortunetelling" is against the law and punishable by fines of $10 to $500 and a year imprisonment. The Hawaiian names were retained in the law when it was utilized extensively to check practitioners of kahuna-ism, ancient Polynesian witchcraft.

Blame Allies in Indonesian Riot

BATAVIA, Java, June 13 (AP).—Information Minister Mohammed Natsir, of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, said today that recent anti-Chinese outbursts at Tangerang occurred because the Allies forced the Indonesian Army to leave a four-mile-deep No-Man's-Land west of the Tjisadana River. Natsir, just returned from a tour of the area, said it was impossible to maintain order there without troops. A partial casualty list on the disorders showed that 140 Chinese were killed, he said, forty others reported missing, and 2,000 "under protective custody of the Indonesian Republican Army."

Empire's Rise And Fall Traced At Trial Of Tojo

Tokyo, June 13 (AP)—The men whom the Allies charge with having flung the Pacific nations into war saw their ambitious bid for an empire paraded before them on huge fifteen-foot-square red-lined maps today as the prosecution opened its case before the International War Crimes Tribunal.

Wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 others associated with him in the great Asian gamble watched intently as the maps charting Nippon's expansion and collapse in Manchuria, China, Southeast Asia and the South Pacific were unrolled.

Tojo studied each map with deep concentration. Each—on its great frame above and behind the rows of defendants—told a chapter of Japan's aggression and decline over a decade and a half.

Tojo Stares At Lap

At the start, Japan alone was lined in the red paint. Then with the succeeding years the red stretched out to the mandated islands, Manchuria, China, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, New Guinea and the Malay Straits.

Then came the turn, the red lines shrinking as Japan lost the game for empire.

Tojo, without expression, turned from the final map and silently stared into his lap.

Of all the defendants, only Kenji Doihara, who was Japan's "Lawrence of Manchuria," and Mamoru Shigemitsu, who signed the surrender document for Japan aboard the U.S.S. Missouri, paid scant attention. Doihara shot a couple of quick glances at the Manchurian maps and Shigemitsu looked not at all.

Even Chief Judge Dozes

The big courtroom in the War Ministry Building was stifling hot throughout the day and after the unrolling of the maps the defendants and spectators alike dozed fitfully while Brigadier Henry G. Nolan, assistant prosecutor for Canada, droned for four an' a half hours through the prosecution's history of the Japanese Government.

Even Sir William Webb, tribunal president, dozed momentarily and snapped back to attention with an embarrassed look. Shortly afterward he halted Nolan and suggested he shorten the remainder of the report and present it Friday at the opening of the court.

It was announced that no sessions would be held on Saturdays.

Defense attorneys objected to introduction of the maps, but Webb replied they would be received "for whatever value they might have."

Broken Treaties Introduced

The first evidence introduced to the eleven-justice court was almost 100 historic documents—treaties and agreements which the prosecution charged Tojo and his fellow defendants violated.

Alan Mansfield, assistant prosecutor for Australia, opened the trial with presentation of the treaties.

Japan had formally approved many of the pacts, he noted, citing as one example The Hague Convention of 1907 requiring a declaration before beginning a war. There was no declaration or other warning before Japan's carrier force struck Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

The chief Allied prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan, is in the United States seeking additional evidence

and witnesses and is expected to return within four weeks.

The trial probably will require at least two months, headquarters officers here indicated.

Geisha-Girl 'Liberation' Drawback

Tokyo, June 13 (AP)—The geisha girls of Atami, a city southwest of here, were officially liberated yesterday, but today they found life much the same as usual.

The Government notified the geisha house owners that the girls' debts to the houses—totaling 660,000 yen ($44,000)—were canceled.

The girls had run up the bills for various reasons and otherwise they would have to keep on working until they were paid.

As the newspaper *Yomiuri* put it: "The bonds which had enchained those girls were immediately burned and reduced to ashes."

Then the girls realized that with this democratic boon from a government abolishing all manner of bondage they owed no further allegiance to the houses. But that meant they had no jobs.

They held a quick consultation, and voted to return to the same houses—as their own bosses.

From Seoul, Korea, it was reported barely sufficient food would be available for the summer and that imports would be necessary, but that use of some grain for alcoholic drinks was planned.

JUN 14 1946

JAP PRESS WARNED TO FIGHT DICTATION

Tokyo, June 13 (A. P.).—Supreme headquarters told the Japanese press today that it must not permit dictation of editorial policies by "pressure groups," and that Allied "nursing of Japanese newspapers is at an end."

Marine Col. Donald Ross Nugent of San Francisco, chief of the Allied Civil Information Section, gave the warning to a meeting of Japanese editors and publishers and noted that headquarters "has power to take any action it sees fit" to enforce compliance.

Nugent declined comment when asked whether his statement of policy was aimed specifically at Yomiuri Hochi—whose managing editor resigned yesterday after labor unions prevented his firing a Communist editorial writer.

He added, however, that "we are very much concerned when any pressure group goes beyond the bounds of labor relations in an attempt to dictate editorial policy."

"Owners and publishers must have the courage to seek legal redress," he declared; "there are laws under which they may act" to bar pressure-group dictation."

Navy Kin Due In Japan June 22

Tokyo, June 13 (A. P.).—The first contingent of dependents of Navy and Marine Corps personnel stationed in Japan is due to arrive in Japan on June 22 aboard the U. S. S. Carroll, which sailed on June 8 from San Pedro, Cal. The contingent of twenty-two families is part of some sixty families for which application had been made.

Rule On Jap Aviation Work

Tokyo, June 13 (AP)—Australian Brigadier John W. O'Brien, chief of the Allied headquarters scientific and technical division, said today that under the directive banning Japanese activity in aviation, work with fuels, tires and similar allied products might be carried on, but no direct application could be made.

Eighth Army Hears War Crime Affidavits

Yokohama, June 13 (A. P.).—Introduction of affidavits in the war crimes trial of Lieut. Takeharu Hirata, commander of Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp 23, started today before an Eighth Army commission. Hirata is charged with permitting subordinates to commit atrocities.

Pvt. Erwin J. Kilburn, Lake Placid, N. Y., testified he was refused medical aid and was frequently beaten after standing at attention for six hours because he had failed to report for sick call on the previous day.

Jap Food Supply One-Third Short

Tokyo, June 13 (AP)—Japan may be forced to live for the next three months on a two-month supply of food, Premier Shigeru Yoshida's new cabinet announced today as it took strong measures to ease the crisis.

Ordering creation of people's local committees to assure deliveries from farmers to consumers, the Cabinet also closed all first-class bars and restaurants to conserve scanty food stocks.

A cabinet announcement said schools might adopt longer vacations and cities might be evacuated to aid the "rice to Save the Nation" campaign.

The cabinet also promised a greater production of farm tools and said special awards of clothing would be given to farming communities producing the most food.

MacArthur Advises On Dealing With Japs

Tokyo, June 13 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today advised representatives of foreign government missions in Japan to clear all official dealings with the Japanese Government through his diplomatic section or foreign liaison subsection.

The Supreme Allied commander also notified his staff sections not to employ any member of a group operating in Japan from a government other than the United States without approval of his chief of staff.

BY VOTE OF 53-11

JUN 14 1946

Ceilings on Eggs, Milk, Butter Also Would Be Lifted.

TRUMAN VETO IS HINTED

Dislikes Measure Already Passed by House, Barkley Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) A rampant Senate tonight passed a bill slashing OPA down to a shadow of its wartime power and taking price ceilings off such market-basket items as meat, eggs, milk, butter and chickens.

The vote was 53 to 11.

The bill, which extends the life of the diminished price control agency for one year beyond June 30, amounts to a major defeat for the Administration.

Returns to House

It goes now to the House which has passed its own price control bill different in form but just as unacceptable to stabilization officials. A conference committee probably will get the job of reconciling the differences in the two measures.

OPA backers, fighting back angrily as new curbs were voted into the measure one after another, asserted that the legislation would "massacre and crucify" price control, and that the coalition which put it over would be sorry in six months.

Opponents of the agency's power that they were taking necessary steps to free business for production and full-scale reconversion.

Veto Is Hinted

Just before the final vote, Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) told the Senate that President Truman had advised he would be compelled to veto the legislation if it came to him in the form passed by the House.

"As to whether the Senate bill is better or worse than the House I pass no judgment at this time," Barkley added.

He expressed the hope that a Senate-House committee, working on the two bills, may draw up a measure "more satisfactory" than either.

Not to pass the bill, Barkley declared, would mean the end of all price control at the end of this month.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), who as a ranking Republican member of the Banking committee played a major part in framing the Senate bill, expressed conviction that it "preserves effective control of many prices" and an effective safeguard against the inflation he said might threaten if all controls were removed.

Tobacco, Oil Added to List

The measure as rewritten on the Senate floor adds tobacco and petroleum, and their products, to a list of major food items from which price controls would be lifted June 30.

It also forbids OPA to apply any ceiling price to any class of businessman — from manufacturer through retailer — which does not reflect pre-war profit margins.

The profit policy was extended to apply to all dealers and all items of merchandise, and the oil and tobacco ceiling provisions were inserted, shortly before the final vote.

Even before that was done stabilization officials had asserted that previously adopted provisions would make it impossible to hold the line against inflation.

Substitute Bill Rejected

Final passage was recorded only after the Senate rejected, 52 to 17, a complete substitute bill which would give OPA a simple seven months' extension without modification of its powers.

Also rejected, 50 to 15, was a proposal by Senators Cordon and Morse (R-Ore) to set up county boards to review OPA violation charges against retailers.

Senator Shipstead (R-Minn) offered a late amendment to remove the ceiling price on rye, but it was shouted down on a voice vote.

One of the last changes made was an amendment by Senator Wherry (R-Neb), approved 43 to 15, to alter an order of the Agriculture department which requires a farmer to sell half of any wheat he takes to an elevator for storage. Under the Wherry proposal, farmers could pick the future date of sale instead of receiving the price current on the day of delivery to the elevator. He would have to pick his date in advance.

Sees Climb in Prices

Senator Downey (D-Calif) predicted an end to meat ceilings will mean an immediate price rise of 20 to 30 cents a pound and an increase of 40 cents within 30 days later. Backers of the move contend it will take meat out of black markets and put it back in usual distribution channels. They argue that competition will soon take care of prices.

After adopting the new provision on dealers' profits, the Senate then turned down, 52 to 17, a complete substitute for the pending bill, by Senator Pepper (D-Fla). Pepper proposed to extend OPA for seven months, until Feb. 1, 1947, and give the President authority to lift controls from any article, at his discretion.

The profit amendment, by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) was voted 42 to 23. It prohibits imposition of any ceiling price which does not allow retailers and other distributors their costs plus "pre-war markup."

Similar provision for dealers in such "conversion" items as automobiles, refrigerators, and radios, which were in short civilian supply during the war, had been written into the bill earlier. On some of those items—notably automobiles—OPA had required dealers to absorb part of the price increases granted manufacturers to compensate for higher costs.

Yesterday the Senate had adopted an amendment by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) requiring that manufacturers' price ceilings reflect 1941 prices plus the industry's average cost increase since that time.

Republicans Almost Unanimous

With the exception of Senator Morse, Republicans voted solidly against the Pepper substitute.

At one point, Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) who voted with Pepper, pounded his desk and shouted that a majority of the Senate had decided to "massacre and crucify" price control. "Six months from now they'll be sorry," he asserted.

By voice vote, the Senate accepted an amendment by Lucas requiring the price administrator to obtain approval from the U. S. district attorney before instituting proceedings in any district for OPA violations.

The Illinois senator said the fault of OPA lay with the administration, not with the law.

He asserted that the Senate bill guaranteed "inflation in the very near future," and he told his colleagues that there was "going to be chaos and disorder in this country" which would make what we were "going through now seem infinitisimal."

Ball Opposes OPA

Senator Ball (R-Minn.) told the Senate he had voted for every amendment offered in hopes of "crippling OPA" and that he would vote against the resulting bill because he believed the "best thing that could happen" would be to let OPA die at the end of this month.

He said that recovery could not begin until controls were lifted.

Nearly two hours of debate, some of it angry, were required before approval by voice vote of a compromise amendment that would allow the Secretary of Agriculture to divert grain intended for foreign relief for use in areas in this country short of dairy and poultry feed.

New England and Pacific northwest senators had urged that the secretary be directed to purchase and distribute grains for feed.

Without even a roll call, the Senate voted in an amendment by Senator Moore (R-Okla.) to lift controls on petroleum and its products at the end of this month. Moore and other oil state senators argued that supplies were bigger than demand, leaving "no reason" for ceilings.

The Administration won one victory as the Senate tied restriction after restriction on the price agency. It beat back a sweeping amendment to take controls off virtually everything but rents and minerals.

Thirty Democrats, 20 Republicans and one Progressive joined to send down to defeat 51 to 21, this move by Senator Thomas (D-Okla.). Backing the Oklahoman's amendment were 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

Senate Votes OPA Ending All Ceilings On Meat by June 30

JUN 14 1946

NEW CURBS PLACED ON PRICE CONTROL

JUN 14 1946

30.24-3309

Provisions Of OPA Measure

JUN 14 1946

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Here are the major provisions of the OPA extension measure as passed by the Senate. It would:

1. Extend the price agency one year, until June 30, 1947.

2. Wipe out ceiliongs on all meat, poultry and dairy products by June 30 of this year.

3. Direct the OPA administrator to remove controls on all non-agricultural products not important in relation to business or living costs by the end of the year. This, presumably, would include luxury items and non-essential goods.

Nonagricultural Commodities

4. Order removal of controls over nonagricultural commodities of which the supply exceeds the demand.

5. Establish a three-member price-decontrol board with power to order removal of specific price ceilings if it finds appeals justified.

6. Give the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibility for designating agricultural products in short supply which should be kept under price control, and the authority to issue orders to OPA for lifting ceilings to stimulate production.

On Nonessentials

7. Instruct OPA, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to remove ceilings on nonessential agricultural products by the end of the year.

8. Cut Government subsidies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, from approximately $2,000,000,000 to $1,100,000,000, with the stipulation that prices must be allowed to increase on commodities from which subsidy support is withdrawn or reduced. Food subsidies would be forbidden after May 1, 1947.

9 Abolish MAP—OPA's maximum average price order—which was designed to keep the production of low-priced clothing going at prewar rates.

Increases For Textiles

10. Grant a five per cent increase in maximum prices for cotton textiles to manufacturers who have met specified production goals.

11. Prevent OPA from ordering reduction of normal peacetime trade discounts and markups of wholesalers and retailers of "reconversion items" such as automobiles, radios and refrigerators which were in short supply on the civilian market during the war.

12. Froce OPA to add increased costs to prewar prices in fixing manufacturers' price ceilings.

Cigarettes And Gasoline

13. Remove controls June 30 on leaf tobacco and petroleum and their products, including cigarettes and gasoline.

14. Require the OPA to obtain consent of the United States District Attorney before instituting prosecution against price-control violators.

15 Force OPA to allow prewar profit margins above costs in fixing ceiling at wholesale and retail. This is similar to a provision voted earlier for manufacturers.

BOWLES SEES RISE IN COST OF LIVING

Stabilization Chief Says End of Price Control Would Bring Disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 13—(AP) Chester Bowles said tonight that living cost increases thus far are a "drop in the bucket compared to the deluge which will strike the American consumer" if price control changes proposed by Congress become law.

At the same time the stabilization director declared that price increases which have been granted have been "dangerously distorted and exaggerated."

Restaurant Rules Revised

Bowles made his comments in a statement a few hours after the OPA revised its restaurant controls to permit higher prices for meals when costs rise as the result of removal of ceilings on food items. OPA officials said the change means that prices for menu items probably will climb substantially if ceilings are removed on meat, poultry and dairy products.

Bowles said a "group of responsible statisticians" has estimated the effect of the bill already passed by the House would be to increase the cost of living 20 to 25 percent by next March. He added that this does not take into account "wage increases which would be forced by higher living costs and which in turn would be reflected in still higher prices."

Fears Senate Bill

Bowles said there is "general agreement" that the bill being considered by the Senate "would be perhaps more disastrous" than the House legislation. (He made this comment before the Senate had adopted its OPA bill in a night session.)

Bowles acknowledged that many recent price increases have "stemmed directly from the change in the wage-price policy" last February.

He said other increases were necessary to stimulate production on low profit items, and that some of those for food "were due to the need for increasing grain supplies available for shipment to starving people overseas and because of the clear intention of congress" to reduce food subsidies.

"Many of the reasons for the increases in the past few months are now behind us," Bowles declared. "With the re-enactment of the present price control act and with an adequate budget for its administration, I believe the cost of living for the next six to 10 months could be kept reasonably stable."

Senate Votes on OPA Bill

JUN 14 1946

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 13—The roll-call votes by which the Senate passed its much-amended price-control extension bill and adopted the Thomas amendment to it follow:

FOR THE BILL—53

Democrats—29

Barkley	Huffman	Murdock
Bilbo	Johnson (Col.)	O'Mahoney
Bureh	Johnston (S.C.)	Overton
Byrd	Lucas	Radcliffe
Carville	Magnuson	Stewart
Eastland	Maybank	Taylor
George	McCarran	Tydings
Gerry	McClellan	Walsh
Hayden	McFarland	Wheeler
Hoey	McMahon	

Republicans—24

Brewster	Hawkes	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Shipstead
Brooks	Knowland	Smith
Buck	Millikin	Stanfill
Capper	Morse	Taft
Cordon	Reed	Tobey
Gurney	Revercomb	White
Hart	Robertson	Wilson

AGAINST THE BILL—11

Democrats—7

Downey	Myers	Wagner
Kilgore	O'Daniel	
Mead	Thomas (Okla.)	

Republicans—4

Ball	Moore	Wherry
Bushfield		

FOR THE AMENDMENT—31

Democrats—11

Andrews	Johnston (S.C.)	O'Daniel
Bilbo	Maybank	Stewart
Eastland	McClellan	Thomas (Okla.)
Hoey	McKellar	

Republicans—19

Ball	Hickenlooper	Wherry
Bridges	Moore	Wilson
Brooks	Reed	
Bushfield	Robertson	

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—31

Democrats—30

Barkley	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Carville	Lucas	Pepper
Downey	Magnuson	Radcliffe
Eliender	McCarran	Taylor
Gerry	McFarland	Thomas (Utah)
Hatch	McMahon	Tunnell
Hayden	Mead	Tydings
Hill	Murdock	Wagner
Huffman	Murray	Walsh
Johnson (Col.)	Myers	Wheeler

Republicans—30

Aiken	Hart	Shipstead
Austin	Hawkes	Smith
Brewster	Knowland	Stanfill
Buck	Millikin	Taft
Cordon	Morse	Tobey
Donnell	Revercomb	White
Gurney	Saltonstall	

Progressive—1

La Follette

Pairs

Connally, Democrat, for, and Mitchell, Democrat, against; Capper, Republican, for, and Guffey, Democrat, against.

Not present but recorded as opposing the amendment: Briggs and Green, Democrats.

Excused from voting: Byrd, Democrat.

BARUCH MAY URGE U. S. RETENTION OF A-BOMB SECRET

Will Explain Stand to United Nations Commission

JUN 1 1946

DIFFERS WITH REPORT

Acheson - Lilienthal Study Proposed Release of All Data.

WASHINGTON, June 13—(AP) Senators said today Bernard M. Baruch has taken the stand that an international atomic energy control system can be set up with no necessity for the United States ever to reveal the final secret know-how of the bomb.

This position, they said, appeared at variance with the Acheson-Lilienthal report. That study proposed that all knowledge bearing on atomic energy be vested ultimately in an international atomic development authority. It said that "when the plan is in full operation there will no longer be secrets about atomic energy."

Backed by Austin

Baruch's decision, which may be inherent in a report he lays before a United Nations Atomic commission tomorrow, was understood to have the backing, in principle, of Senator Warren R. Austin (R-Vt).

Austin is delegate-designate to the World Security council, to which the commission of which Baruch is a member eventually will report.

Baruch sketched the broad outlines of his proposed recommendations at a closed meeting of the Senate's Special Atomic committee yesterday. Senators who cannot be named said today they expect the American representative to suggest a drastic system of controls for peaceful use of atomic energy under which any nation's refusal to permit inspection of its plants would be regarded as an act of war.

Controls Would Be Rigid

As Baruch outlined his ideas to them, these senators said, his plan called for the gradual disclosure to other nations under rigid control rules of the formula for creating constructive atomic energy.

But Baruch was represented as believing that an agreement to outlaw the use of the atomic bomb as a weapon must be reached by the participating nations. It was the supposition that under this agreement, the United States would destroy the bombs which it has manufactured.

The argument of those who support the reported Baruch theory is that if the bombs are outlawed and the United States destroys its atomic weapons, there would be no logical reason for giving the know-how to other countries.

As against this, the recommendations made in report by Undersecretary of State Acheson envisioned a gradual disclosure of the information until ultimately the full details of the bomb would be supplied—after absolute safeguards had been effected.

The Acheson report, prepared by a scientific group headed by David E. Lilienthal, argued that this country's "monopoly" on atomic information will vanish in time. It followed the view of most scientists that it would be better to give to all nations the full information—under iron-clad safeguards—than attempt to retain the bomb secrets and thus make the United States an object of suspicion and precipitate an atomic armament race.

McMahon Committee Split

These views reportedly have split the Senate's Special Atomic committee, with a majority reportedly on the side of keeping the bomb a secret and a minority favoring the international plan. Chairman McMahon (D-Conn) has indicated in his public utterances that he favors the latter.

As a temporary adviser who will become the new American delegate on the Security council after January 1, Austin may have a great deal of influence in determining this country's course in any international agreement.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, a member of the McMahon atomic committee, said this agreement must be wrapped up in a treaty from which no signatory nation could depart by the use of a veto.

"Any nation which doesn't want to be bound to comply fully with the control requirement need not sign the treaty if it doesn't want to participate in atomic energy developments, but once it signs it must be bound by that treaty," he told a reporter before his departure for Paris.

While a treaty of this nature probably would be made by the individual nations with the United Nations organization, rather than among themselves, it was Connally's view that the existing veto on the Security council would not interfere in any way with enforcement of atomic energy controls.

Baruch's reported suggestion that the refusal of any country to permit inspection of its energy-producing plants be regarded on its face as an act of war apparently split the special Senate committee.

Some senators said they regarded such drastic measures as necessary while others doubted that this country would be willing to join in an attack on a nation that refused an inspection but had made no other aggressive move.

Connally Insists Atom Accord Be In Treaty Form

JUN 14 1946

Proposal Would Take Rule on Control From U. N., Put It in Separate Pact

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, said today that any agreement for international control of atomic energy must be bound up in a treaty from which no signatory country could deviate.

Senator Connally, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a member of the Senate's special atomic committee, told a reporter there must be no means by which United Nations inspection and other control measures could be halted once they are agreed upon.

"Any agreement that is made must be put in treaty form," he said. "Any nation which doesn't want to be bound to comply fully with control requirements need not sign the treaty if it doesn't want to participate in atomic energy benefits. But once it signs it must be bound by that treaty."

Senator Connally's views were expressed after Bernard M. Baruch, American representative on the United Nations Atomic Commission, reportedly told the Senate committee yesterday that this country is taking the position there can be no veto of enforcement controls similar to the veto authority which lies with the Big Five members of the U. N. Security Council.

The connally proposal for a separate treaty apparently would take away from the Security Council any authority to void or halt inspection or other control measures.

A majority of the members of the Senate's special atomic committee long have insisted no veto be allowed to operate against controls when this country yields up its atomic secrets.

Members of the special committee said Mr. Baruch's outline of policies followed in major respects the proposal submitted by Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson for world controls, based on recommendations made by a scientific group headed by David E. Lilienthal.

Atom Energy Diverted To Mankind's Benefit

JUN 1946

Government To Distribute Radioactive Substances To Schools, Hospitals, Science And Industry

Oak Ridge, Tenn., June 13 (AP)—The Government swung open the

gate tonight to the use of atomic energy for benefiting man instead of killing him.

Radioactive substances produced in the uranium ovens where the atomic bomb was born will be distributed for the first time to schools, hospitals and laboratories of science and industry, the Army's Manhattan Project announced.

Possibilities Outlined

The new program opens the way for the widespread use of substances which can be detected even though invisible and which therefore may:

Shed new light on the processes of human life, both normal and diseased.

Provide new information on animal and plant growth, and on the way the body uses food and medicine.

Help mankind further in making certain products and in tapping the resources of nature.

It also is possible, scientists said, that the substances may be used directly to treat disease.

Production To Be Increased

The announcement said that while present production would be increased as rapidly as possible, "it probably will be impossible to meet all the demands of the country until additional facilities are built specifically for (radioactive substance) production. This is not contemplated in the immediate future."

Declaring that approximately 100 different radioactive substances—materials that give off invisible rays—would be obtainable "in varying quantities," from the atom project, the War Department's statement asserted:

"They will be used in two important ways:

"First, as tracer atoms or 'tracers' for following the course of atoms in chemical, biological and technical processes.

"And possibly second, after considerable research, as therapeutic agents for treatment of certain special diseases."

Called Radioisotopes

The radioactive materials being produced by the bomb-makers are known as "radioisotopes"—that is, they are radioactive forms of common and rare elements produced in the atom pile by the action of atomic particles.

The reason they can be used as "tracers" in various scientific processes is that they can be mixed with the stable form of their own element and employed to trace the whereabouts of that element. The rays given off by the radioactive isotopes can be detected by sensitive instruments, even when the material is coursing through the human body.

Their role as possible thereapeutic agents in the treatment of certain diseases stems from the fact that they emit powerful rays which may prove to have a beneficial effect on diseased tissue.

Radium Not In Atomic Piles

Radium is an example of a radioactive substance that occurs in nature. Radium is not produced in the atomic piles.

Even before the war, various common elements, such as phosphorus and iodine, were made radioactive by being bombarded with high-speed atomic particles in an instrument called the "cyclotron"—or atom-smasher—but the quantities produced are extremely small.

Radioactive phosphorus already has been used in the treatment of leukemia, and radioactive iodine has been employed against disease of the thyroid gland.

But the Manhattan scientists declare the small quantities of isotopes produced by cyclotrons before the war limited the scope of research done and the number of persons using radioisotopes.

The A-bomb uranium ovens, they says, "far outdistance" the cyclotron in the production of certain elements; and, in the case of radioactive carbon, an important research weapon, they said the chain-reacting uranium atom pile can be made "equivalent in production to hundreds of cyclotrons."

Used To Trace Oil Pools

The Army's announcement only hinted at the possibilities of employing radioactive substances as aids to industry, but it's well known that such substances have been used to trace new oil pools, to study the "cracking" of petroleum, and to follow the course of gases through intricate systems.

Radioactive sulphur, another of the pile's products, conceivably may be used to trace the course of "sulfonamide" drugs through the human body, the army scientists declared.

And they said radioactive carbon "is expected to give great impetus to the study of all ogranc processes, including the mechanism and growth of normal and abnormal tissues and all plant and animal functions."

Carbon Principal Element

Carbon is one of the principal elements taking part in the working of the human body.

Through the magic of atomic alchemy, the products not in the making represent a radioactive version of virtually the entire table of elements.

Some of the products—such as the rare earths—were produced as actual byproducts of the splitting of uranium 235 in the atom pile. That is, uranium atoms, in splitting, formed entirely different elements. But these elements were not produced in the stable form in which they are found in nature; they were radioactive.

To Be Produced At Oak Ridge

Most of the substances to be available for national distribution will be produced at the Clinton laboratories at Oak Ridge, operated for the Army by the Monsanto Chemical Company.

The distribution of the supplies will be co-ordinated and supervised by an advisory committee on isotope distribution, members of which were appointed by Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, the atom project chief, on the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences.

This advisory committee will have subcommittees on allocation and, on "human applications" to judge the merits of radioisotope requests and to recommend distribution.

JUN 1 41946

Science to Get By-Products of Atomic Output

Radio-Active Substances to Go to Hospitals and Schools, but Only in U.S.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., June 13 (AP).—Radio-active substances produced in the uranium ovens where the atomic bomb was made will be distributed for the first time to schools, hospitals, and laboratories of science and industry, the Army's Manhattan project, which made the bomb, announced today.

The new program opens the way for widespread beneficial uses of substances which can be detected even though invisible and which therefore may:

1. Shed new light on the processes of human life, both normal and diseased;

2. Provide new information on animal and plant growth, and on the way the body uses food and medicine;

3. Help mankind further in making certain products and in tapping the resources of nature.

It also is possible, scientists said, that the substances may be used directly to treat disease.

Will Be Limited to U. S.

The announcement indicated that only institutions in this country will receive them. It said that it probably will be impossible to meet even all of these demands until additional production facilities are built, and "this is not contemplated in the immediate future."

A radio-active substance is one that emits atomic particles, or rays. Radium is an example of one that occurs in nature. Substances are made radio-active in the uranium ovens by being bombarded with atomic projectiles.

Although it said present production of the substances is limited, the War Department declared there is a prospect of "large scale" availability and that application for small amounts could be made immediately by hospitals, universities, industrial and non-industrial research laboratories and by clinical investigating groups.

The announcement gave details on the production of approximately 100 different 'radioisotopes" and said that among other products which will now be available in greater quantities than ever before are radio-active forms of phosphorous, sulphur and iodine.

Radio-active phosphorous, hitherto produced only in limited quantities by the cyclotron, has been used for leukemia— a disease affecting the blood cells—because phosporous has a tendency to concentrate in the blood-forming organs. Radio-active iodine is used to treat thyroid disease, because iodine concentrates in the thyroid gland. It can also be used as a "tracer" to determine whether iodine is actually getting to the thyroid gland. Radio-active sulphur—used with the sulfonamide drugs—is expected to play an important role in tracing the reactions of those drugs in the body and throwing new light on their action against germs.

Work Done at Oak Ridge

The radioisotopes will be prepared largely in the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge—operated for the Army for the Monsanto Chemical Company.

"The (nuclear) bombardment facilities of the Hanford Engineer Works at Pasco, Wash., now operated by the du Pont Company and soon to be operated by the General Electric Company, will also be used in so far as the flexibility of that operation allows," the War Department said.

All groups using the isotopes for fundamental research or for applied science will be required to publish or otherwise make available their findings, to promote further applications and scientific advancces. A "reasonable charge" will be made to "cover the out-of-pocket" costs to the government.

Distribution will be co-ordinated and supervised by an advisory committee on isotope distribution, members of which were appointed by Major General Leslie Groves, the atom project chief, on the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences.

All requests must be addressed to the Isotope Branch, Research Division, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

G. E. TO AID ARMY ON ATOMIC WORK

JUN 1 41946

San Francisco, June 13 (A. P.). —The General Electric Corporation will begin nuclear research at the Hanford, Wash., Atomic Laboratories on September 1, designed to "keep the War Department far out ahead" of the world, Ralph J. Cordiner, company vice-president, said here yesterday.

"Our No. 1 job is for the War Department," Cordiner said when asked by newsmen about the possibility of harnessing atomic energy for civilian needs. Harry A. Winne, G. E. vice-president in charge of engineering, will head the Hanford plant.

Cordiner expressed the hope that the atomic power question does not become a "political football," adding that "it is too vital to the world to have people taking pot shots at it."

General Electric will operate the Hanford plant for the War Department for $1 a year. It also will synchronize its research there with its operation at Schenectady, N. Y., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., Cordiner said.

The G. E. official is on a Pacific Coast business trip.

JUN 1 41946

Byrnes Leaves D.C. For Russ Showdown

Washington, June 13 (AP)—President Truman sent the United States delegation off to the Paris peace-making today with a fervent wish for their "good luck" and a joking remark that he might be over later.

The last good-byes were spoken solemnly at the Washington airport. Secretary of State Byrnes and Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.) boarded the President's own plane for the journey to Paris and a showdown with Russia on European peace settlements.

Earlier, they had joked a bit as old friends will—all having served together in the Senate.

Jests: "I Might Do That"

"Get a special plane and come over and see us," Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, invited the President.

"I might do that," the President responded, smiling.

Then, serious again, the President took Byrnes by the hand.

"Good-by, Jim," he said. "Good luck to you."

The President repeatedly has told newsmen he has no thought of leaving the United States again for postwar conference. He has taken the stand that the best interest for future peace lies in the solution of international problems through the United Nations and meetings of foreign ministers.

Only Joking, Ross Emphasizes

Back at the White House, Press Secretary Charles G. Ross emphasized that the President was joking when he made the remark about going overseas. Ross said there is not the slightest possibility of the President making a trip to Paris.

Senator Connally left behind him a statement saying it is unsound for the Big Four Foreign Ministers (Britain, France, Russia, the United States) to attempt to write the peace of the world.

Asserting that no veto by one Foreign Minister must be allowed to "upset the whole peace program," Connally said that unless the Paris conference brings about "a quick and definite agreement" it should "adjourn and call a peace conference of the 21 nations interested in these treaties."

Byrnes himself said earlier that the Paris session is a crtical one in which failure would be a disaster for mankind. He had asked for prayers for his peace efforts.

Draft Needed, Says Connally

Connally, who, along with Vandenberg, is an adviser to Byrnes, issued an appeal for passage of the draft extension act as he stepped aboard the plane.

It is needed, he said, "in view of our foreign commitments and our far-flung possessions."

"Good-by, Jim, good luck," the President called to his departing Secretary of State. "Good-by, Tom, good luck to all of you."

Flying by way of Stephenville, Newfoundland, the party is due to arrive in Paris about noon tomorrow. The new sessions of the Big Four Foreign Ministers are scheduled to open Saturday.

Departure Dramatized

This was the first time that President Truman has come to the airport to see Byrnes off on one of his foreign missions.

Some interpreted the President's action as dramatizing the importance of the task ahead of Byrnes and also emphasizing the friendship which exists between the two men.

Byrnes, Connally and Vandenberg talked with Mr. Truman at the White House before the drive to the airport.

Earlier Press Secretary Ross, denied a report, published in England, that Mr. Truman is considering a visit to Moscow for a heart-to-heart talk with Premier Stalin in the event of failure of the Paris meeting.

Such a report, Ross told his news conference, "is news to me; it is news to the President, and I haven't heard it discussed."

Mum On Bevin's Speech

Ross said Mr. Truman had no comment on the speech yesterday by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin which strongly indicated British rejection of a recommendation by the Anglo-American commission for immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Diplomatic authorities said there appears to be no doubt that the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting, opening Saturday, will prove finally whether the great powers are capable of settling the European peace in unity.

Wields U.N. Alternative

Byrnes's ace in the hole in trying to persuade Molotov to come to agreement on such critical issues as the disposition of Trieste and settlement of Italian reparations is an announced determination to carry the whole controversy to the United Nations in September if it is not settled at Paris.

American officials frankly regard this as a desperate move, justified only by the conviction here that conditions of peace must be at least partly restored in Europe by the end of this year.

BYRNES PROPOSES ARMY AID TO CHINA

JUN 14 1946

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes asked Congress today to provide a new program of military assistance for China.

Byrnes, who left today for the foreign ministers' conference in Paris, said in a letter to acting Senate President McKellar (D-Tenn) that it was "extremely important" that military assistance to the still embattled republic be continued without interruption.

He submitted a bill to authorize the President to provide training and instruction for military and naval personnel, plans and techni-

cal advice and information. China also could be furnished with arms, ammunition and other material.

The bill, which Byrnes said was prepared in collaboration with the War and Navy departments and had the endorsement of General C. Marshall, ambassador to China, was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

"I firmly believe," Byrnes letter said, "that the national interest, including this country's interest in the re-establishment and preservation of peace and security in Asia, requires that the United States give aid to the Republic of China by assisting that country to organize and maintain modern military forces of moderate size which will permit China to make a substantial contribution to peace in that part of the world."

He said that China had requested a military mission such as had previously been provided for Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and other nations.

BRITISH LOAN WINS BACKING IN HOUSE

JUN 1 41946

Committee Approves Credit, 20 to 5—Early Ratification Seen.

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) Prompt House ratification of the $3,750,000,000 British loan was predicted by both Democrats and Republicans tonight, after the House Banking committee approved it by a thumping 20 to 5 vote.

Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.) told newsmen the loan legislation, already sanctioned by the Senate, 46 to 34, "will pass the House by a comfortable margin."

Predicts Approval

Rep. Wolcott of Michigan, senior Banking committee Republican, voted for the loan and predicted the House would approve it.

But the opposition led by three mid-west Republicans—Rep. Buffett of Nebraska, Miss Jessie Sumner of Illinois and Smith of Ohio—prepared to carry a slam-bang battle to the House floor. Rayburn said the debate would begin a week from Monday.

The committee vote came after month-long hearings, during which proponents contended the loan is essential to "unshackle" world trade. They said that without this help Britain cannot participate in the Bretton Woods world bank and fund, and such efforts at international economic cooperation would fail.

Would Balk Reds

The United States Chamber of Commerce said the loan would make Britain the bulwark against the spread of Communism.

Jesse Jones, Houston, Tex., publisher and former Secretary of Commerce sent the committee a new message insisting that the United States should require substantial collateral. The British, he said, should pledge "some of their profitable investments in this country."

His telegram arrived, however, five minutes after the committee approved the financial agreement. Announcing the vote, Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) told newsmen:

"The financial agreement is not a loan to Britain alone, but it is intended to do away with restrictive controls on foreign exports which have been so disastrous to our foreign commerce; to eliminate empire preferences; to prevent bilateral agreements; to eliminate the dollar pool in the sterling area and thus allow American producers to send their goods where they desire throughout the world."

JUN 1 41946

House Banking Unit Approves British Loan

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The House Banking Committee today approved legislation ratifying the $3,750,000,000 British loan. The vote was 20 to 5.

The legislation, already approved by the Senate, 46 to 34, now goes to the House floor, where opponents promised a stiff battle.

Committee members said the bill would probably reach the floor a week from Monday.

The vote came after long hearings, during which the Administration told Congress that the loan is essential to take the shackles off world trade, to encourage international economic co-operation and to aid world peace.

Proponents' Arguments

Without the loan, the proponents argued, Britain would be unable to participate in the Bretton Woods World Bank and Currency Stabilization Fund, and that this ambitious attempt at international economic co-operation would fail.

This view was supported by the American Bankers Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce and a number of other organizations and individuals.

The opposition was spearheaded by Jesse Jones, Houston (Tex.) publisher and former Secretary of Commerce. Jones wrote Banking Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) that the loan is "unbusinesslike," starts the United States on a road toward financial ruin, and would put this country in an exclusive alliance with Great Britain.

Wolcott Votes For Loan

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, senior Banking Committee Republican, said he voted for the financial agreement and would support it on the floor. His position is expected to influence other Republican House votes.

Administration leaders freely predicted a House victory, on the basis of the 4-to-1 committee vote.

Wolcott later said, "I expect the bill to pass, but the vote will probably be close."

In a second communication to the committee, which arrived just after the vote was taken, Jones again insisted that America should get real collateral for the loan.

Wants Surplus Provision

Asserting that "they are in a position to secure a very substantial part of the loan by pledging some of their profitable investments in this country," Jones said:

"For that part of the loan which is not so secured, I think the money should be spent in this country, principally for our surplus farm products, so that at least our farmers and workers will benefit by the loss our Government is certain to sustain.

"Otherwise, the money will be used against us in trading with other countries."

Provisions Outlined

The 50-year financial transaction provides:

1. Authorization for the Treasury to advance Britain up to the $3,750,000,000 during the next five years, with no interest during that time. Interest at two per cent would begin in 1951.

2. The British could obtain waiver of interest payments whenever their exports failed to exceed by 60 per cent those of the period immediatly preceding the war.

3. Britain, in return, proposes to attempt within a year to begin dissolving the wartime currency restrictions under which countries in the so-called "sterling bloc" sold goods to England and received credit which they could spend only for British goods and services.

Export-Import Loan Setup Assailed

JUN 1 41946

Washington, June 13 (AP)—A rare minority report of the House Appropriations Committee said today the Export-Import Bank has "become a means of avoiding" specific congressional approval for foreign loans.

Republican Representatives Jensen, of Iowa, and Ploeser, of Missouri, did not amplify their criticism of the $3,500,000,000 Government institution, one of several Federal corporations they censured in their dissenting report.

The bank has made multimillion-dollar loans in recent months to France, Poland, Holland and Norway and would provide the funds for any credit arrangement which might be worked out with Russia. But actual negotiations for a loan to the Soviet Union have not begun.

First Split Report In Years

The views of Jensen and Ploeser were attached to the full committee's report sending to the House floor of Government corporations appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947.

It was the first time the operations of the 33 corporations were reviewed in a body by the committee—result of a 1945 law requiring them to submit their budgets annually to Congress for study.

It was the first time in years, too, that the committee sent a split report to the House floor. This presages a lively fight when the bill is debated tomorrow.

Liquidations Directed

While comparatively little cash is involved in the legislation, the agencies involved deal in billions of dollars a year, largely through loans and operating revenues. The committee estimated their cost to the Treasury during the next fiscal year at $4,020,135,206.

The committee directed the Tennessee Valley Authority, one of the corporations affected by the legislation, to amortize within the next 40 years its investments representing the cost of power-producing plants and facilities.

It called for early liquidation, without specifying any date, of various war programs financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Tighter Controls Urged

The minority report, in addition to criticizing the Export-Import Bank called for tighter restrictions on the far-flung financial operations of the corporations.

It also was critical of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for making public-works loans for programs not specifically authorized by Congress, asserted there was "confusion" in the veterans' housing program, and urged liquidation of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

The committee majority ruled against disposal of the waterways corporation, which operates barge lines in midwestern waters.

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, under whom the corporation operates, told the committee that sale of the corporation to private interests would be appropriate at this time. Wallace said he did not believe the Government "should compete with private business in any field unless there are conditions that justify such continuation."

House Group Finds No Need For Supreme Court Probe

WASHINGTON, June 13.—(AP) The House Judiciary committee held today it lacked jurisdiction now to investigate the Supreme court feud between Justices Jackson and Black but left the door open for action later if circumstances warrant.

Chairman Summers (D-Tex.) presented to the committee Jackson's statement critizing Black for sitting in a case in which Black's former law partner was involved. This was the first time the feud had come up for official congressional action.

Powers Limited

Sumners told reporters later that the committee's powers are limited to matters of legislation and impeachment. Therefore, he said, there is "no jurisdiction, so far as this committee is concerned, arising out of the letter (cablegram)." He added that there is "no determination at the moment to conduct an investigation."

One influential member of the committee told a reporter later that he believes Congress will do nothing about the case, unless there are new developments, giving the new chief justice an opportunity to reconcile his squabbling associates' differences before the court resumes its sessions in the fall. Fred M. Vinson has been nominated to head the court.

Another committeeman, who also asked anonymity, said he is hopeful the court will adjust the matter itself "for its own good." He said the court's reputation will be damaged further if an adjustment has to be forced by congressional action.

Receive Many Complaints

Rep. Walter (D-Pa.), a veteran member of the committee, said in an interview that "what the public may not realize is that almost every day members of the committee receive complaints from defeated litigants against judicial decisions in some court and ask for an investigation."

Walter said he feels however, that an investigation of the Jackson-Black feud might lead to constructive legislation on court procedure, but he added that after a study of the cablegram he agrees that the committee does not have enough to go on to assume jurisdiction.

Some committee members previously had said they thought an investigation might be justified on the ground that it might lead to corrective legislation on court procedure but they did not make any such motion in today's meeting.

Sumners said he had heard of no member of the House who planned to initiate impeachment proceedings, as any member is empowered to do. If an impeachment recommendation were made it would be referred to the Judiciary committee. By its decision today, however, the committee held there are no grounds for impeachment on the basis of evidence thus far received.

U.S. Gives Finland Additional Credit

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The United States today granted Finland an additional $5,000;000 credit to buy American surplus property in Europe for relief and rehabilitation purposes.

Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, announced the agreement which raises to $15,000,000 the total American credit to Finland for surplus property purchases. The first $10,000,000 credit was granted early this year.

No terms were disclosed. McCabe said in a statement that the credit was negotiated by John C. Virden, central field commissioner for the Office of Foreign Liquidation with headquarters at Paris.

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NAVY'S PROPOSAL FOR G. I. TRAINING MEETS OPPOSITION

JUN 1 41946

WASHINGTON, June 13— (AP) Senator Saltonstall (R.-Mass.) told Navy officers today they were offering high school graduates "too much and asking too little" under a proposal to train future Navy officers in 52 civilian colleges and universities.

"This is too good a deal in my opinion," Saltonstall told Rear Admiral Felix Johnson, assistant chief of Navy personnel. The admiral had outlined for the Senate Naval Affairs committee a plan under which the Navy would pay: (1) four years tuition, (2) cost of books, (3) other education fees and (4) $50 a month to 4,150 high school graduates who agree each year to take the naval officer training course.

Johnson explained that after completion of this training course the junior officers would be required to serve at least 15 months.

If they quit after 15 months they would get a $500 bonus. This bonus would amount to $1,000 if they served three years. Those quitting or dropped by the Navy then must serve in the naval reserve until all service totals ten years from time of entry into the Navy.

Admiral Johnson pointed out that the proposed Navy offer was less attractive than schooling under the "GI bill of rights" by which former servicemen attending college get $65 monthly, with no obligation for active or reserve duty upon graduation.

Saltonstall suggested that the number of applicants and total students at government expense might be reduced if the Navy required a minimum of three years service upon graduation.

The committee is considering the Navy department request for a broad educational program, including expansion of the present naval academy at Annapolis, Md., and establishment of a $28,700,000 post graduate naval center at Monterery, Calif.

Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) said the Navy probably would have difficulty obtaining the 4,150 high school graduates annual even with the free college training offer. He said it would not attract youths who want to be doctors, lawyers, or scientists and that many young men would hesitate on any offer that would require up to three years service after graduation.

Finland To Pay Debt Installment As Usual

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Finland, the only country not in default on its World War I debt to the United States, will uphold its record by paying $166,479.74 in principal and semi-annual interest due June 15.

In response to a query, an official of the Finnish Legation said today the amount would be paid through the National City Bank of New York to the Federal Reserve Bank there one day in advance, since the fifteenth falls on a Saturday.

MACARTHUR ASSIGNMENT TO GERMANY SUGGESTED

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) Rep. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) suggested today that General MacArthur be sent to Germany "to address his special talents to the restoration of stability" there.

Dirksen made his proposal in a House speech in which he also criticized Russia's actions in international affairs.

He declared that acts of the Soviet delegates at recent United Nations conferences had been characterized by "arrogance, sniping, lack of cooperation and exhorbitant demands."

Dirksen said the American people expect our delegates to future meetings to "face up" to the Russians "with firmness."

U. S. Frees Danish Assets

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Danish-owned assets in the United States were unfrozen by the Treasury today under an agreement with officials of Denmark. The assets were valued at $48,100,000 when the freeze was ordered by the United States on June 14, 1941, as France fell before the German armies.

Plans Kept Flexible

Devers said that the Army Ground Forces, which he commands, would figure as importantly as the Air Forces and the Navy in any future conflict and that commanders are keeping their planning flexible to make full use of scientific advances.

"We believe we might have to send in an airborne force to destroy an enemy's atomic plant, possibly sacrificing the whole expedition, Devers said. "Then the doughboys would have to go in and fight on the ground with modern weapons first, as they did in World War II.

"Artillery, as we know it, very probably will be replaced by some kind of a rocket. However, long-range guided missiles are not just outside the door. We think they are at least five years away, unless their development is hastened by emergency."

General Aurand Appointed

The War Department announced at the same time that Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, former commander of the 6th Service Command at Chicago, has been named director of the general staff's new research and development division. He will read up all army research and will keep informed of atomic development without any specific directions of the Manhattan District, the atomic-bomb development agency.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves will continue as head of the Manhattan District, said Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks, chief of the Bureau of Public Relations.

Staying At Blair House

The Hungarians are staying at Blair House, just a hop, skip and jump from the State Department, and quarters for the most official of all official guests. They moved in as the President-elect of Colombia and Señora Ospina Perez packed their bags to go home.

At Blair-Lee House next door, home for not-quite-so-important visitors, is this miscellaneous gathering: A Guatemalan educator, a public health official from Iran, a woman university president from Mexico and the director of the National Library of Uruguay.

An Egyptian professor and four Belgian rectors moved out to make room for them.

A Polish Visitor

Tadeusz Komorowski is in town, too. He's easier to pronounce as General Bor, head of the 1944 Warsaw uprising against Germans in Poland. The General is making a series of speeches and has paid a call on General Eisenhower.

Before the Colombia President-elect, Blair House sheltered the Brazilian Minister of Marine, the President of the Philippines, the Prime Minister of Australia, and the executive secretary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Next?

Released On Bail

The new indictment covers and corrects the fourth count of the original indictment, dismissed last month by District Judge Lloyd L. Black, because it failed to name any person, and failed to state the name of the person whom Redin was alleged to have "induced."

Redin was originally arrested at Portland, Ore., last March and later charged in a five-count indictment. He posted $10,000 bail then, and was released on an additional $5,000 personal recognizance bond following today's new action.

Has Four Children

The Federal Bureau of Investigation office here and Pomeroy declined to comment on the part Kennedy played in the case against Redin.

Friends described Kennedy as a resident of the University district here, about 53 years old, with a wife and four young children. They said he was Scottish-born, but had spent most of his adult life in America and came here about four years ago.

He was described as a chief engineer or ships evacuating British and American civilians from France when the Germans overran that country and to have gone to work in a Bath (Maine) shipyard afterward.

Redin entered a new plea of innocence today.

The World And His Brother

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Well, look who's here. Everybody from the Prime Minister of Hungary to a librarian from Uruguay.

It's open season again for missions to Washington, in every language, size and nationality.

Leaf through the Government guest book. Those swirls and flourishes stand for recent visitors and their resounding titles from Brazil, the Philippines, Australia, Guatemala, England, Hungary, Colombia, Iran, Mexico, Uruguay, Belgium and Egypt.

Who were they? Well, for instance, there's the Hungarian Prime Minister, Ferenc Nagy. He and three aids are here to discuss postwar problems of Hungary and some more UNRRA aid for their country.

Cloth That 'Will Stop A Bullet' Announced By General Devers

JUN 1 4 1946

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The Army has developed a protective cloth for soldiers that "will stop a bullet," Gen. Jacob L. Devers said today.

He predicted the cloth would "save a lot of casualties," especially those caused by glancing shell fragments. Other army officials said it is a step beyond the metallic body armor used by airmen and that the details might be disclosed later.

U.S. ARRESTS REDIN AGAIN

JUN 1 4 1946

Russian Naval Lieutenant Named In Secret Indictment

Seattle, June 13 (AP) — Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin, of the Russian Navy, was rearrested today on a new secret indictment charging espionage against the United States. The true bill named Herbert Kennedy, a Todd Pacific shipyard engineer, as having been induced by Redin to obtain information about the destroyer tender Yellowstone built here.

Allan Pomeroy, Assistant District Attorney, said Kennedy, on vacation in Canada, would be produced in court June 25, as a Government witness against Redin.

COMBINES BEGIN ROLLING ACROSS U.S. WHEATLAND

JUN 1 4 1946

Bumper Harvest Under Way

Jets Swing Around U. S. in 11 Hours

But Army Flyers Get Real Thrill Riding Behind Motorcycle Escort After 478 M.P.H. Plane Trip.

March Field, Cal., June 13 (A. P.).—Pilots of three Army jet-propelled planes today held an unofficial record of eleven hours, nine minutes flying time for a round trip from March Field to Andrews Field, Md., a distance of approximately 4,550 miles.

Three of the four P-80 Shooting Stars that left here at 4:37 A. M. (Pacific standard time) yesterday were back at 7:21 P. M. One had to give up at Tinker Field, Okla., on the way east after accidentally dropping his wing tanks. Average speed west to east was 478 miles an hour, the average east to west 414 miles per hour, and the total average was 446 miles per hour.

One of the chief purposes of the round trip flight was to test pilot fatigue. The three who completed the trip, flight leader Col. Leon Gray of Casa Grande, Ariz., Major Robin Olds of Beverly Hills, and Lieut. Jack Richardson of Oklahoma City, showed little effects of the test. They had a 55-M. P. H. tailwind going east and a headwind of the same force coming back.

"The sun bothered us some coming back," said Gray, "but 10 minutes after we had landed we were O. K. We flew at 37,000 feet and it was very cold some of the way, but the most exciting thing was the motorcycle escort we had from Andrews Field to the Touchdown Club in Washington, a distance of about nine miles, and back to the field. Boy, that was some fast ride, and I've wanted for years to be behind those screaming sirens."

in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 13 (A. P.).—Combines (great harvesting machines) rolled across the plains country today as farmers rushed a better-than-average wheat crop amid growing resentment over the governmental price policy. As the harvest fanned out over Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, stories from the wheatland became more optimistic, with better yields than had been expected a few weeks ago.

Recent rains had helped, then a hot sun had spurred on the harvest a week or two ahead of schedule. Along the Kansas-Oklahoma border combining is in full swing.

The big question was how much wheat would be stored on the farms. At Garden City, Kan., Walt Mercer, a farmer, gave one indication.

Withholding of Wheat.

He delivered one bucket of grain to an elevator. The rest of his wheat, making twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, he is storing in bins on his farm to avoid, as he says, the necessity of selling 50 per cent to the Commodity Credit Corporation without the benefit of possible future price rises.

In Oklahoma, country elevator operators reported that farmers definitely are withholding wheat. After a check, they guessed that 45 to 55 per cent of the crop might be stored on farms.

At other points, there were indications that wheat was arriving at elevators. Farmers around Sherman, Tex., were reported to be planning to sell and at Wichita, Kan., Fred Burns, a milling company head, said: "We're getting more wheat than we had expected."

Equipment Is Big Problem.

Farmers are finding their equipment—it's a year older and there has been little or no new machinery for replacements—their biggest problem. There appeared to be plenty of labor and sufficient boxcars along the sidings, at the moment, at least. The Santa Fe Railway reported that it was bringing 300 cars daily from Chicago to handle the Kansas crop.

Yields of five to fifty bushels to the acre have been reported in Kansas, where the crop has been estimated officially at 186,720,000 bushels, 41,672,000 above the ten-year average, but well below last year's production of 207,917,000 bushels. Around Waco, Tex., farmers are predicting twenty bushels to the acre.

They say that spring rains and the lack of green bug infestations have boosted prospects. The official governmental estimate for Texas is 41,960,000 bushels, compared with 35,000,000 bushels on May 1.

Harvesting is under way on the rolling plains of Texas, and is moving north as the crop matures. Most Texas farmers report sufficient labor and at Plainview, Tex., the farm employment service office has warned against too many combine operators moving in there.

GANNETT OUTLINES 2 HOPES ON RUSSIA

JUN 1 4 1946

Burlington, Vt., June 13 (A. P.).—Frank E. Gannett, newspaper chain owner, believes that "what happens in Europe in the next one, two or three years may determine whether we shall have another war." He told the annual meeting of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce last night that "the American people have no desire to fight the Russians, but if Communism does sweep across Europe, we in America will surely be in danger."

Gannett, one of a group of newspaper men who recently toured United States military zones in Europe under sponsorship of the War Department, said, "There are just two hopes for us."

"One is that Russia may change its present policies, abandon its idea that worldwide Communism is the only road to peace and decide to co-operate.

"The other hope is that within Russia the people may become dissatisfied with Communism, the low standard of living that now prevails there, the preparation for further war that now is going on, and revolt."

Gannett said that "until totalitarian government is ended, we shall not be safe." He advocated occupation of Germany for fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years.

Norwegian Lutherans Urge Taylor's Recall

JUN 1 4 1946

Minneapolis, June 13 (AP)—The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America at its biennial convention today approved a resolution demanding recall of Myron T. Taylor as President Truman's representative at the Vatican.

The convention, which opened Tuesday and closes June 18, has 2,000 delegates from the United States and Canada.

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The resolution declared that the church considered the Taylor arrangement "un-American, contrary to the principle of separation of church and state and a violation of the practice of recognition of all religious faiths without preferential treatment."

they voiced hope that the A. V. C. could "supply a much-needed leadership to second world war veterans, not only on veterans' affairs but on national and international affairs."

2 Lieutenants Killed in Crash

TAMPA, Fla., June 13 (AP)—Among the Army fliers killed yesterday in the crash of a B-29 Superfortress, which crashed into a mountain peak in Tennessee were Second Lieut. John R. McElwee, 21 years old, whose mother, Mrs. Emily McElwee, resides at 167 Williams Street, East Orange, N. J., and First Lieut. Frederick Lee, 26, whose wife, Mrs. Addie Joe Lee, lives in Lockport, N. Y.

To Decommission 7 Cruisers

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 (AP)—The light cruisers Phoenix, Boise, Honolulu and St. Louis and the heavy cruisers Louisville, Augusta and Portland will be decommissioned at the Philadelphia Naval Base during the next two months. The new light cruiser Galveston, built here by Cramp's Shipyard, will also be assigned to the inactive Sixteenth Fleet.

JUN 1 4 1946

Million Veterans Is Goal of A. V. C.

National Convention Is Opened in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 13 (AP). — The American Veterans' Committee tonight opened a national convention designed to furnish the keystone on which its sponsors could build a million-member organization of World War II veterans.

As delegates from forty-six states and overseas continued to arrive by plane and train, a preliminary session got under way to discuss procedure by which the group will adopt a constitution, a platform and a permanent name and insignia.

Charles G. Bolte, of Greenwich, Conn., chairman, said in an interview that more than 1,000 of the A. V. C.'s 60,000 members would be delegates to the session, which ends Sunday.

A proposed constitution, drawn by Judge Arthur P. McNulty, of New York City, at the direction of the A. V. C.'s national planning committee, and a proposed platform drafted by the Washington, D. C. chapter, have already been submitted.

Meantime, two A. V. C. sponsors, Franklin D. Roosevelt jr., and Oren Root jr., of New York City, joined in an interview at which

U. N. Group in Favor Of 'Small' Home Site

JUN 14 1946

World Capital in County May Cover Only Four Miles, Parley Told.

NEW HAVEN, June 13 — Members of the United Nations Headquarters commission, meeting here with Governor Baldwin and his state committee to cooperate with the U. N. in establishing the world headquarters in the Fairfield-Westchester county, area of Connecticut and New York, indicated they expect to select a much smaller site than the 42-square mile tract proposed by the original site commission.

During the meeting, which lasted slightly more than four hours, Charles Corbusier, French member of the U.N. commission, and considered Europe's foremost architect, discussing the proposed size of the headquarters site, said it would not be a 50 or a 40 square-mile project. He said it might be as little as four square miles, "the smaller the better" because the committee desired an area as "small as they could do with."

It was decided that Governor Baldwin would name two sub-committees to work with two sub-committees from the U.N., one to consider legal problems, the other to consider the actual site selection. This sub-committee will escort the U.N. Headquarters commission on a series of inspection tours of Fairfield county, it was decided, and give whatever aid is needed in helping the commission make its final selection.

During the meeting several possible sites were discussed but no actual agreement was reached or even mentioned, it was announced.

Representatives on the Governor's committee from Stamford and Greenwich, where much opposition to the location of the world capital in that area has developed, attended the closed meeting, as did representatives of the dissenting groups. An observer said, however, that no opposition was expressed during the discussions.

All members of the U.N. commission, headed by Sir Angus Fletcher of South Africa and the British Empire, attended the conference. They included Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic of Yugoslavia, chairman of the former site committee, le Corbusier, representing France; Dr. K. W. Yu, China; Awnie Khalidy, Iraq; Jonkheer Jan De Ranitz, Netherlands; Juan F. Yriart, Uruguay; N. D. Bassov, Russia; and J. T. Lange, Australia.

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EXHIBITS USE OF MADE FUEL

Navy Gives Demonstration Of Synthetic Oils Also

Annapolis, June 13 (AP)—The first practical demonstration of naval equipment using synthetic fuels and lubricants in United States history was held today at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station.

Executives of oil and engine firms and Government agencies watched jeeps, boats, bulldozers and amphibious craft operating with fuels and lubricants made from natural gas, shales and coal.

The exhibition, under the auspices of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board, demonstrated the practicability of developing synthetic fuels to make greater use of available sources in the nation.

Jets And Turbines Also

The synthetics also were shown powering turbo-jets, such as used in rockets and the experiment station's model gas turbine which is designed as a new source of marine propulsion.

Amphibious craft, for the first time in American naval history, were propelled through the water by synthetic fuels, unloaded jeeps powered by similar man contrived products, without any structural changes in the engines.

Besides the demonstration, the Army Headquarters Corps showed the visiting executives and military men an invasion type pipeline, a 3,000 gallon unit tank farm, a petroleum testing laboratory—all portable—and other equipment.

Other Features Included

The Navy exhibit included the German Jentzsch shipboard petroleum tester in operation, comparative low-temperature performance of synthetic greases, and crude products taken from various kinds of shales, and othe synthetic fuels and greases.

The Army-Navy show was a part of a two-day conference, the second of which is to be held in Washington tomorrow.

W. F. Joachim, superintendent of the internal combustion engine laboratory at the experiment station, said greater interest in these synthetics would "deevlop new industries and uses of natural and petroleum gases that are now wasted, as well as add greatly to our petroleum resources and supplies.

About 65 executives of petroleum companies and engine manufacturing firms saw the morning demonstration with Government agency representatives, and 250 other technical engineers and executives saw a repeat performance in the afternoon.

JUN 1 4 1946

DOUGLAS CALLS U.N. WORLD PEACE HOPE

Albany, June 13 (A. P.).—Praising the United Nations as "the greatest step yet taken toward world peace," Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court, declared today, "Absolute sovereignty on the part of any nation bent on world domination might now be the doom of civilization itself.

"Absolute sovereignty, complete self-determination are outmoded in this atomic age," the jurist said in a commencement address at Siena College. "No nation-state can today be strong enough to protect its people against war."

He declared that the United Nations organization was "but the first step toward creating a system of law at the world level adequate to handle grievances and disputes between peoples."

"We must stand by the United Nations and seek to evolve through it the institutions of law adequate to control these new instruments of mass destruction," he continued. "World law is essential for world peace. The risks are far too great for us to intrust the cherished ideals of this great civilization to jungle technics."

British Loan, Palestine Pact Hit At Zionist Rally

New York, June 13 (AP)—Demands that the entire question of the British loan be re-examined and that Britain be asked to give up its mandate in Palestine were expressed last night by speakers at a Madison Square Garden rally of the American Zionist Emergency Committee.

The rally, which was called a week ago to protest the "stalling" tactics of the British Government in admitting 100,000 Jews into Palestine, turned into a denunciation of British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin who earlier in the day rejected the mass migration plan in a speech before a Labor party conference.

Assailed By Senator Johnson

"Britain has proved she is unwilling and unable to carry out her responsibility with respect to the Palestine mandate," declared Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.). "She is pressing us to assume all of the responsibilities. We should assume also the decisions."

He said Bevin's speech was a "gratuitous insult to the President and the people of the United States. I don't think the President will take it lying down."

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, asserted that Bevin had given his word to the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the Palestinian situation that its recommendations, if unanimous, would be carried out. The committee recommended the migration of 100,000 Jews.

"Broken Pledges" Cited

"In view of this shocking record of broken pledges and repeated violation of solemn obligations, American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in the Congress of the United States, who are discussing the granting of a loan to Great Britain, and inquire whether the Government of the United States can afford to make a loan to a government whose pledged word seems to be worthless."

Bartley Crum, a member of the Anglo-American commission, asked that the British turn over the Palestine mandate to the United Nations, and called upon the United States Senate to examine the feasibility of having America assume the mandate.

Redeployment Schedule

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three U. S. ports today await docking of six vessels bringing home 6,170 veterans.

Two west coast points are due to dock three ships with 3,085 men while the same number of men aboard an equal number of vessels, is due at New York.

West coast arrivals: San Diego, 1,621 personnel, one ship; San Francisco, two vessels, 1,464 returnees.

Ships Arriving Today

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Waterbury Victory from Bremen, 712; Westerly Victory from Le Havre, 929; Sea Devil from Le Havre, 1,444.

At San Diego

Communication ship Mt. Olympus from Shanghai, 621 Navy.

At San Francisco

Golden Gate, 1,340 Navy, 29 Marines; Andromeda, 94 Navy, one Marine.

Arrivals Yesterday

Miscellaneous on following: Tufts Victory from Le Havre, 977; Norway Victory from Bremen, 767.

Brazil from Le Havre, 408 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Arthur Middletown, 975 Navy, 162 Army, 41 civilians; Gordonia, 33 Navy; Mariposa from Australia, 852 war brides and children; Acadia from Pearl Harbor, 80 Army, 256 civilians.

At Seattle

Goucher Victory from Yokohama, 821 Army, 22 Navy, eight civilians.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAD RECOMMENDED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CALL UPON THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A COMPLETE BREAK WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO IF HE STILL IS IN POWER IN SEPTEMBER. THE UNITED STATES MODIFICATION WOULD ALLOW THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO TAKE "SUCH ACTION" AS IT "DEEMS APPROPRIATE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE TIME." ~~THIS WOULD LEAVE THE WAY OPEN FOR ACTION LESS DRASTIC THAN A DIPLOMATIC BREAK IF THE ASSEMBLY DECIDED UPON A MORE MODERATE~~

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JOHNSON HAS BEEN WORKING DAY AND NIGHT AMONG THE DELEGATES TO OBTAIN A BASIS FOR ACTION UPON WHICH AGREEMENT MIGHT BE REACHED.

DR. EVATT STRESSED THAT "POSITIVE ACTION" WOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY THE COUNCIL AND DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTION WOULD MAKE THE SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS MORE FLEXIBLE.

"IN THE OPINION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE IT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FINDINGS IN THE CASE AND IT WILL MEAN NO DIMINUTION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE COUNCIL," HE SAID.

BEFORE THE COUNCIL MET AT 10:40 A.M. E.D.T., CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY AMONG COUNCIL MEMBERS ON THE COMPROMISE PLAN.

DEBATE ON THE ISSUE HAD BEEN POSTPONED TWICE.

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JOHNSON FOLLOWED EVATT WITH A STATEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD DISAGREED WITH THE ORIGINAL WORDING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT SINCE IT MADE THE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TOO SPECIFIC.

"MY GOVERNMENT IS NOT COMMITTED ON ANY POSITION IT WILL TAKE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY," JOHNSON SAID.

DR. HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA, OF EGYPT, ANNOUNCED HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE MODIFIED RESOLUTION AND RESERVE HIS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, SPEAKING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SUB-COMMITTEE MADE ITS REPORT, DECLARED THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAD CONFIRMED THE EXISTENCE OF THE FASCIST REGIME IN SPAIN AND HAD FOUND THAT THE FRANCO REGIME CONSTITUTED A THREAT TO PEACE.

FOR THIS REASON, HE SAID, THE SITUATION IN SPAIN "CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS A PURELY SPANISH PROBLEM."

THE PLAN, WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FAIRLY WELL ADVANCED IN THE INTENSE JOCKEYING AMONG THE DELEGATES, HAS TWO MAIN POINTS:

1. IT WOULD LEAVE TO THE DISCRETION OF THE ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER WHEN AND IF TO CALL UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO.

2. FAILING A BREAK IN RELATIONS, IT WOULD LEAVE TO THE ASSEMBLY TO DECIDE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST FRANCO.

THE REPORTED COMPROMISE DIFFERS FROM THE RECOMMENDATION MADE BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH INVESTIGATED SPAIN IN THAT IT WOULD NOT BIND THE ASSEMBLY TO A RECOMMENDED DATE FOR BREAKING OFF RELATIONS.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE PROPOSED THAT THE ASSEMBLY CALL FOR A U.N. RUPTURE WITH FRANCO IF HE STILL IS IN POWER IN SEPTEMBER.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS MEETING IN LONDON LAST WINTER CONDEMNED FRANCO BUT TOOK NO FURTHER STEPS AGAINST HIM.

NUMEROUS CONFERENCES HAVE TAKEN PLACE AMONG THE DELEGATES IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIND A WAY BY WHICH THE COUNCIL MIGHT DISPOSE OF THE SPANISH QUESTION TO THE SATISFACTION OF ALL CONCERNED.

IT WAS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT A RUSSIAN SPOKESMAN INDICATED ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, HAD NOT CHANGED HIS POSITION IN THE MATTER.

GROMYKO HAS BEEN REPRESENTED AS FEELING THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS DID NOT GO FAR ENOUGH. HE HAS CALLED IN COUNCIL DEBATE FOR A COMPLETE AND IMMEDIATE BREAK WITH FRANCO SPAIN, CONTENDING THAT THE EVIDENCE ALREADY PUT BEFORE THE COUNCIL SINCE THE QUESTION WAS BROUGHT UP IN APRIL HAS SHOWN CLEARLY THAT FRANCO IS A PRESENT MENACE TO WORLD PEACE.

THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS HAVE INDICATED THEY BELIEVED THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WENT TOO FAR.

A15

THE BRITISH DELEGATE, SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, HAD NOT RECEIVED HIS INSTRUCTIONS LATE LAST NIGHT. HOWEVER, HIS GOVERNMENT'S STAND WAS INDICATED WHEN THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY CONVENTION AT BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, YESTERDAY REJECTED SANCTIONS AGAINST FRANCO AND TURNED DOWN A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH FRANCO.

SIR ALEXANDER ON MONDAY OBTAINED POSTPONEMENT OF THE COUNCIL DEBATE BECAUSE HE HAD NOT RECEIVED HIS INSTRUCTIONS, EXPECTED TO BE FORMULATED AFTER THE LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.

THE SPANISH CASE IN THE COUNCIL GOES BACK TO APRIL WHEN DR. OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE, FORMALLY CHARGED SPAIN WITH BEING A MENACE TO WORLD PEACE AND ASKED AN IMMEDIATE U.N. BREAK WITH MADRID.

THE QUESTION WAS TURNED OVER TO A FIVE-MAN SUB-COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION AND THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTED MAY 31 AFTER MORE THAN A MONTH OF HARD WORK ON A MOUNTAIN OF TESTIMONY.

THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO MEET IN THE HUNTER OLLEGE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT 2:30 P.M.E.D.T. THIS AFTERNOON TO TAKE UP THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

THIS COMMITTEE, WHICH DISCUSSED THE PROBLEM OF MORE THAN 3,000,000 REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FROM APRIL 8 TO JUNE 1, WAS UNABLE TO AGREE ON SEVERAL POINTS. THESE INCLUDED WHETHER ALL REFUGEES SHOULD BE FORCED TO GO BACK TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN WHETHER OR NOT THEY DIFFERED WITH THE PRESENT REGIME, AND WHO SHOULD BE CONSIDERED REFUGEES.

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY WILL MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME TOMORROW AT 11 A.M. E.D.T. THE NATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, PLUS CANADA, MAKE UP THE ATOMIC COMMISSION. CANADA IS INCLUDED BECAUSE OF HER PART IN DEVELOPING THE ATOMIC BOMB.

JR325AED

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-A FIVE-POINT, FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM WAS OFFERED AS A "POSITIVE ALTERNATIVE TO NATIONALIZATION" TODAY IN A JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY BRITAIN'S ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANIES.

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THE COMPANIES SAID THEY WOULD MAKE THE FOLLOWING FIVE "PLEDGES" TO CONSUMERS:

(1) ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO 95 PERCENT OF THE PREMISES IN THE COMPANIES' AREAY.

(2) PRICES WOULD BE THE LOWEST POSSIBLE CONSISTENT WITH THE COST OF COAL, WAGES AND MATERIALS.

(3) FORMS OF TARIFF WOULD BE STANDARDIZED.

(4) STANDARDIZATION OF VOLTAGES WOULD BE COMPLETED.

(5) DIRECT CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC SUPPLIES WOULD BE ABOLISHED.

NATIONALIZATION BILLS FOR BOTH THE GAS AND ELECTRICITY INDUSTRIES STILL ARE IN THE TENTATIVE STAGE.

30.24-3315

Ipswich, Eng., June 13-(AP)-A memorial to the dead of the 356th fighter group of the U.S. army air forces was unveiled today on Martlesham Heath. Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissal, representing the U.S. embassy, and Maj. Gen. I. C. Edwards, commander of the U.S. army air forces in Europe, accepted the memorial.

apr 01555 rm 1309 JUN 14 1946

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES C.DUNN, WHO HAS BEEN REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES AT THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGS HERE SINCE THE MINISTERS ADJOURNED MAY 16, CONFERRED WITH BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN COLLEAGUES THIS AFTERNOON TO PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THEIR REPORT OF DISAGREEMENT FOR SUBMISSION TO THEIR CHIEFS SATURDAY.

ADD DAVIS (BYRNES) XXX TODAY (MERIN)

CONFERENCE CIRCLES SAID SATURDAY AFTERNOON'S FIRST SESSION WOULD BE DEVOTED TO DRAWING UP AN AGENDA.

THE FUTURE OF TRIESTE REMAINS THE KEY DISPUTE OF THE ITALIAN TREATIES, THE CONTINUANCE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN BULGARIA FOR THE BALKANS THE FUTURE OF GERMANY, HOWEVER, WAS THE BASIC ISSUE AT STAKE IN EUROPE.

WW632PED

Dachau, June 13--(AP)---A former German Boy Scout leader, Kurt Goltz, told American military judges today of his last grim Christmas in Flossenberg concentration camp when he said "six men were hanged in front of the Christmas tree in the SS section."

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Many of the 52 German defendants in the war crimes trial muttered curses against Goltz as he testified.

Describing himself as a "citizen of no nation", Goltz said 14,000 victims of Gestapo persecution were cremated at the camp during the 25 months he was an inmate, and that toward the end of the war "the crematory could not handle the bodies any longer and they were burned in an open fire place."

apr deluces 01805 ccc 220p JUN 14 1946

"WE BELIEVE THAT THE ARMY NOW HAS THE ENTIRE LOOT BACK," HE ADDED.

THE JEWELS FOUND IN GERMANY AFTER A FOUR-DAY INVESTIGATION WERE DISPLAYED THIS AFTERNOON IN A SMALL CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE I.G.FARBEN BUILDING. GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN EUROPE, AND HIS WIFE WERE THE FIRST TO WALK BY THE GUARD OF FOUR MILITARY POLICE.

"THE REST OF THE JEWELS--THOSE IN THE UNITED STATES--WILL COME HERE BY WATER. WHEN, WE DON'T KNOW," SHEA SAID.

HE SAID THE COUNTESS OF HESSE, 74-YEAR-OLD GRANDDAUGHTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA, WOULD NOT BE ASKED TO IDENTIFY THE RECOVERED GEMS "UNTIL THEY ARE ALL HERE."

ADD FRANKFURT (NL JEWELS) XXX CASE (O'Reagan)

HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS SAID THE THREE ARRESTED OFFICERS WOULD FACE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, BUT THAT "WE HAVEN'T ANY DEFINITE PLANS YET FOR THE DATE OF THE TRIAL."

(EDS: 5TH GRAF READ X X X HOLDING THE GEMS, AND SAID "NO X X X (ETC)

PS400PED

THE REJECTED MONARCH'S MOVES CAME AS PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI WAS GRANTED NEW POWERS AS ACTING CHIEF OF STATE IN A TEMPORARY COMPROMISE SOLUTION OF ITALY'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

ADD ROME (UMBERTO) XXX PONE (BRIA)

JUN 14 1946

MILITARY PERSONNEL AT THE AIRPORT REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE KING'S DESTINATION BUT FAREWELLS, MARKED BY CHEEK-KISSING AND IN SEVERAL CASES TEARS, LOOKED FINAL.

QUEEN MARIA JOSE AND HER TWO CHILDREN WENT TO PORTUGAL ABOARD AN ITALIAN CRUISER LAST WEEK, SOON AFTER IT BECAME APPARENT THAT ITALY HAD VOTED TO OVERTURN THE ROYAL HOUSE OF SAVOY IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC. UMBERTO'S FATHER, TIRED OLD KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III, WENT INTO EXILE IN EGYPT ON MAY 9, CLEARING THE THRONE FOR HIS SON FOR A MONTH.

THE KING AND HIS PARTY LEFT THE PALACE IN FIVE AUTOMOBILES. A SMALL CROWD OF ABOUT 50 ITALIANS WAS AT THE AIRPORT. MANY WERE SOLDIERS AND SOME SHOUTED "LONG LIVE THE KING" AS THE PARTY DROVE ONTO THE FIELD.

EARLIER IN THE WEEK, BLOODY RIOTS HAD ERUPTED IN NAPLES, TARANTO AND ROME, PROVOKED BY UMBERTO'S RELUCTANCE TO QUIT THE THRONE UNTIL THE SUPREME COURT RULED ON PETITIONS CHARGING FRAUD IN THE ELCTION THAT DEPOSTED HIM.

JUN 1 41946

THE KING WORE A GRAY BUSINESS SUIT AND FLANNEL HAT AND CARRIED NO TOPCOAT. NOT ALL THE KING'S PARTY BOARDED THE PLANE. SOME BADE HIM FAREWELL AT THE SHIPSIDE.

DE GASPERI WAS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE OVER AS PROVISIONAL CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN STATE EARLY TODAY BY A CABINET ORDER WHICH AVOIDED ANY MENTION OF THE MONARCH'S POSITION. UMBERTO THUS FAR HAS DECLINED TO ACCEPT THE RESULT OF THE RECENT PLEBISCITE FAVORING ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPUBLIC.

TRANSPORT MINISTER RICARDO LOMBARDI SUGGESTED THAT THE CABINET -- HARRASSED BY BLOODY MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN ROME, NAPLES AND TARANTO -- HAD ACTED WITH THE CONSENT OF UMBERTO, WHO, HE SAID, WOULD REMAIN AS NOMINAL HEAD OF THE STATE UNTIL THE SUPREME COURT OF CASSATION RULES ON MONARCHIST CHARGES OF IRREGULARITIES IN THE JUNE 2 BALLOTING WHICH OUSTED THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

THE CABINET, MEETING FOR THE SIXTH TIME IN TWO DAYS, ADOPTED THE ORDER OF THE DAY GRANTING NEW POWERS TO DE GASPERI IN RESPONSE TO A LETTER FROM UMBERTO IN WHICH THE MONARCH REAFFIRMED HIS INTENTION TO STAND PAT UNTIL THE COURT'S FINAL DECISION.

NEITHER THE ORDER NOR THE LETTER HINTED THAT THE SOLUTION WAS A COMPROMISE, INTENDED TO END VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED, BUT OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT BOTH SIDES INTENTIONALLY OMITTED ANY MENTION OF SUCH A COMPROMISE AS A FACE-SAVING MEASURE. THERE WAS NO INDICATION AS TO WHETHER UMBERTO ACTUALLY DELEGATED ANY OF HIS AUTHORITY TO DE GASPERI.

THE CONCILIATORY TONE OF UMBERTO'S LETTER TO DE GASPERI LED SOME TO BELIEVE THAT THE KING WAS PREPARED TO RELINQUISH THE THRONE WITHOUT FURTHER OBJECTION IN EVENT THE COURT FINDS THAT THE RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITE -- WHICH GAVE THE REPUBLIC A WINNING MARGIN OF NEARLY 2,000,000 VOTES -- HAD NOT BEEN VITIATED BY MONARCHIST CHARGES OF VOTING IRREGULARITIES.

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THE LETTER EXPRESSED THE KING'S INTENTION OF ABIDING BY "THE WILL OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE EXPRESSED BY THE VOTING ELECTORS AND CONFIRMED BY THE DEFINITE JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT."

DE GASPERI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE INFORMED THE CABINET PRIOR TO ITS ACTION THAT HE HAD RECEIVED VERBAL ASSURANCE FROM UMBERTO THAT HE WOULD LEAVE ROME UNTIL THE FINAL RULING BY THE COURT.

THE POSSIGILITY DEVELOPED, MEANWHILE, THAT THE COURT'S FINAL VERDICT, SCHEDULED TO BE HANDED DOWN NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY, MIGHT BE DELAYED BECAUSE MANY CLAIMS OF FRAUD REMAIN TO BE INVESTIGATED.

IN ANY EVENT, UMBERTO'S DEPARTURE FROM THE CAPITAL WOULD LEAVE DE GASPERI, FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, AS RULER OF ITALY, EVEN THOUGH UMBERTO RETAINED HIS TITLE AS KING. PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER, INDICATED HE WOULD INSTRUCT THE COURTS TO ISSUE THEIR VERDICTS IN "THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE" INSTEAD OF THE KING'S NAME.

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BEFORE THE CABINET ISSUED ITS ORDER POLICE, BACKED BY CAVALRY AND TANKS, BROKE UP A MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION IN ROME AND MANY WERE INJURED IN MONARCHIST-REPUBLICAN CLASHES. ONE OF THOSE HURT WAS C[illegible]

1946

30.24-3317

VERDIANI, ROME'S POLICE CHIEF, WHO WAS CLUBBED ON THE HEAD.

IN NAPLES, THE NUMBER OF DEAD FROM TUESDAY'S FIERCE RIOTING MOUNTED TO 11 AS FOUR OF MORE THAN 50 INJURED SUCCUMBED TO WOUNDS.

JR312AED

JUN 1 1948

UMBERTO

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JUNE 13-(AP)-KING UMBERTO 11, GOING INTO EXILE, ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM ITALY AT 8:50 P.M. (3:50 P.M. EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME) TONIGHT.

UMBERTO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A SUITE OF 10 TO 15 PERSONS. THE OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS AGENCY, CIFRA, SAID IT BELIEVED HE WOULD SPEND THE NIGHT IN BARCELONA AND CONTINUE ON TO LISBON FRIDAY, POSSIBLY WITHOUT ADDITIONAL HALTS.

TRAVELLING IN A FOUR-ENGINE PLANE WITH A SUITE OF 13, UMBERTO ARRIVED AT BARCELONA AIRPORT FROM ITALY AT 8:50 P.M. AND STAYED OVERNIGHT AT THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE PALACE. HE APPEARED TO BE IN GOOD SPIRITS. HE WAS SCHEDULED TO RESUME HIS FLIGHT TO LISBON EARLY TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS AGENCY CIFRA SAID THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF BARCELONA AND OTHER OFFICIALS WENT TO THE AIRPORT TO GREET THE DEPOSED KING.

THE NEWSAGENCY AEPT ITS

THE NEWS AGENCY KEPT ITS SUBSCRIBERS--INCLUDING ALL SPANISH NEWSPAPERS--ADVISED OF UMBERTO'S ARRIVAL BUT SAID THAT ALL REFERENCES HIS VISIT WERE PROHIBITED UNTIL AFTER HE LEFT SPANISH SOIL.

THE FORMER MONARCH'S PLANE WAS GUARDED BY FORCES OF THE SPANISH AIR ARMY AND ALL VISITORS WERE KEPT AT A DISTANCE. HIS DRIVE THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF BARCELONA TO THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE PALACE AROUSED BUT LITTLE CURIOSITY, SINCE MOST PERSONS WERE UNAWARE OF HIS PRESENCE IN THE COUNTRY.

(NO PICKUP)

PS1009PED

MADRID, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER MADRID ASSERTED TODAY THAT A DECISION AGAINST FRANCO BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE "SUITABLE TO EXCITE CIVIL WAR."

"WE WANT TO SAY WE ARE MOST FIRMLY DECIDED TO DEFEND OUR INTERNAL PEACE TO THE LAST EXTREME," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "BUT CONSCIENTIOUS M WHO REMAIN IN THE WORLD WOULD HAVE IN ANY CASE THE PAINFUL IMPRESSIO THAT THE FIRST TIME THIS COMMITTEE, CREATED TO SAFEGUARD PEACE, HAD DECIDED ON ANYTHING, IT GAVE A DECISION SUITABLE TO EXCITE CIVIL WAR

RQ1123AED

HE EXPLAINED THAT "THEY COULD WIPE ME OUT WHENEVER THEY WANTED."

ASKED ABOUT JOINT ACTION OF HIS CHETNIKS AND THE BULGARIANS, MIHAILOVIC REPLIED: "I DO NOT DENY IT. IT HAPPENED BY CHANCE. IN 1943 I CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK AGAINST THEBULGAR

ADD BELGRADE (DAY MIHAILOVIC) ANS IN POZEGA AND AGAINST LJ

YXX SAID (KING)

IN 1943 I CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK AGAINST THE BULGARIANS IN POZEGA AND AGAINST LJETICITES AT ARILJE. I WAS PURSUED BY 20,000 GERMANS, AND WERE THE PARTISANS ATTACKED FROM THE FLANK AGAINST ONE OF THE TERRITORIES I WELD AND I HAD TO FIGHT."

THE COURT ASKED THE DEFENDANT IF ONE OF HIS COMMANDERS, PAVLE DJURISIC, COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS IN FEBRUARY, 1944, AGAINST TITO'S PARTISANS.

"I SEE IT FROM THE INDICTMENT AND I BELIEVE IT WAS SO," HE REPLIED.

MIHAILOVIC SAID HE ISSUED AN ORDER FOR THE EXECUTION OF CHETNIKS WHO WENT INTO OCCUPIED TOWNS BECAUSE HE FEARED THE INFLUENCE THE GERMANS WOULD HAVE ON THEM.

RQ1002AED

ATHENS, JUNE 13-(AP)-PREMIER CONSTANTINE TSALDARIS SAID TODAY THE "DIPLOMATIC CONTACT" SOON WOULD BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY BY THE NOMINATION OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AND THAT THIS WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE NEGOTIATION FOR RESUMPTION OF TRADE RELATIONS.

REGULAR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WOULD BE RESTORED AFTER A PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED, THE PREMIER SAID.

RQ321AED

MOSCOW, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THAT CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS WERE BECOMING HYSTERICAL OVER THE RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ARGENTINA AND THE SOVIET UNION HAD AGREED TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

ALTHOUGH THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS WELCOMED BY MOST OF THE WORLD'S DEMOCRATIC PRESS, SAID IZVESTIA, "THIS STEP WAS MET OTHERWISE BY THAT PART OF THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH RECENTLY, IN DISCUSSING RESULTS OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE, HAS INCREASED ITS FICTIONS ABOUT THE 'IRON CURTAIN' SEEMINGLY HIDING FROM THE GAZE OF THE WEST ALL THAT'S OCCURRING IN EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE."

THIS PORTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESS, IZVESTIA SAID, IS ONLY "YELLING ABOUT THE 'IRON CURTAIN' TO HIDE ITS REAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INDEPENDENT SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS."

JUN 1 1948 RQ818AED

ASSERTED: HE ACCOUNT

LE ROUGETEL EXPRESSED PARTICULAR DISSATISFACTION OVER THE RAPPROCHEMENT OF QAVAM AND THE IRANIAN PEOPLES PARTY. HE TOLD QAVAM THAT LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN KHUZISTAN WERE UNABLE TO COPE WITH A STRIKE MOVEMENT AT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY AND IF THE IRAN GOVERNMEO

ADD MOSCOW (PRAVDA) YXY TIFLIS

MOVEMENT AT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY AND IF THE IRAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES, A SITUATION WOULD ARISE WHICH THE IRAN GOVERNMENT WOULD REGRET.

THE ITEM CONTINUED THAT THE AMBASSADOR INSISTED THAT QAVAM APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH COULD THEN SEND A DELEGATION INTO IRAN TO OBSERVE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND "GIVE HELP IN CARRYING OUT REFORMS."

QAVAM WAS SAID TO HAVE REJECTED CATEGORICALLY THE PROPOSALS, ASSERTING THAT ALTHOUGH IRAN WANTED ENGLISH FRIENDSHIP, IT WOULD NOT PERMIT ENGLISH INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

RQ917AED

JUN 1 1948

1946

Jerusalem, June 13--(ap)--While the Jewish press assailed British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's stand on Palestine today, Jews joined Arabs in a colorful celebration of the birthday of the King of England.

Referring to Bevin's speech at Bournemouth, England, yesterday in which the foreign secretary strongly indicated British rejection of the recommendation for the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine this year, the Labor Party newspaper Davar said Bevin acted "in order to save his own political career."

The newspaper Haboker accused him of trying to "gain the sympathy of the Arabs at the expense of the Americans."

British and zionist flags flew side by side over the Jewish Agency headquarters here. The Union Jack was flown in all main streets. Raf planes flew over a long military parade held to mark the birthday of King George.

apr/caruthers 01845/tho/628p

BY JOSEPH GOODWIN. (250)

TEHRAN, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE IRANIAN FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FOLLOWERS OF GHAZI MOHAMMED, LEADER OF THE SO-CALLED KURDISH INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, HAD "PLEDGED RENEWED ALLEGIANCE TO THE IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT" AT A MEETING IN TABRIZ.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GHAZI MOHAMMED HAD MET WITH A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION IN THE AZERBAIJAN CAPITAL AND "AGREED TO CAST THE LOT OF HIS FOLLOWERS WITH THEIR IRANIAN BROTHERS TO CREATE A UNIFIED NATION."

THE DEVELOPMENT FOLLOWED BY 48 HOURS ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE SELF-PROCLAIMED AZERBAIJAN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED THE AUTHORITY OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, THUS SETTLING A DISPUTE WHICH HAD DIVIDED IRAN SINCE LAST NOVEMBER.

THE TUDEH (LEFTIST) PARTY NEWSPAPER RAHBAR PUBLISHED A DISPATCH FROM TABRIZ GIVING ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN PREMIER PISHEVARI AND PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, IRANIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER.

THE SETTLEMENT WAS REACHED, THE DISPATCH SAID, ON THE BASIS OF PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM -- PREVIOUSLY OUTLINED HERE AND THE FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTARY DECISIONS:

ONE:: THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO BE NAMED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FROM A LIST OF NOMINEES SUBMITTED FROM TABRIZ.

TWO-- THE AZERBAIJAN "NATIONAL PARLIAMENT" TO BECOME A PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

JUN 1 4 1946

THREE-- THE OWNERS OF LANDS CONFISCATED BY THE PISHEVARI GOVERNMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEASANTS TO BE REIMBURSED FROM THE PROVINCIAL TREASURY.

FOUR-- AYERBAIJAN IRREGULAR TROOPS TO BE TAKEN INTO THE NATIONAL GENDARMERIE FOR SERVICE IN AZERBAIJAN.

JT802AED

1946

30.24-3319

"THE ECONOMIC DRAIN OF CONTINUED DELAY, MONTH AFTER MONTH, IS TOO GREAT A PRICE TO PAY FOR AVOIDING OPEN CONFLICT," HE DECLARED.

"THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE TAKING ALL THE RISKS IN CONTINUING THE WAR; IT HAS CONTROL TODAY, AND IT MIGHT LOSE. BUT THE NATION CANNOT GO ON MONTH AFTER MONTH IN A STATE OF SEMI-WARFARE.

"THE NATION'S ECONOMY IS BEING DISARRANGED TO THE POINT WHERE NOTHING WILL BE LEFT UNLESS THERE IS A SETTLEMENT SOON. THAT IS WHY THE GOVERNMENT PREFERS TO FIGHT IT OUT IF AN IMMEDIATE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IS NOT POSSIBLE."

A CHINESE COMMUNIST SOURCE SAID HIS PARTY HAD ASKED EXTENSION OF THE TRUCE AS ONE PRICE FOR CONTINUING TO NEGOTIATE ON A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. THIS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED IN COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, HOWEVER. ADD NANKING (DAY CHINESE) XXX TRUCE (12 LKS)

THE TEMPO OF NEGOTIATIONS AT GENERAL MARSHALL'S HEADQUARTERS WAS SPEEDED, MEANWHILE, WITH ARRIVAL OF BRIG.GEN.HENRY BYROADE, DIRECTOR OF TRUCE OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD, WHO IS SENIOR OFFICER AT CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL. AN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BYROADE WOULD REMAIN IN NANKING "A DAY OR SO," TO PARTICIPATE IN EFFORTS TO REACH A PEACE SETTLEMENT.

THERE WAS NO WORD OF ANY FURTHER ACTION AROUND TSINGTAO, GARRISONED BY U.S. MARINES AND SURROUNDED BY COMMUNISTS. RED TROOPS HAD BEE REPORTED WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE PORT, WHICH IS ON SHANTUNG PENINSULA SOUTH OF THE TROUBLE ZONE IN MANCHURIA.

THE GOVERNMENT'S 94TH ARMY GARRISON WAS RUSHING CONSTRUCTION OF BRICK AND CONCRETE PILLBOXES AT STRATEGIC INTERSECTIONS AT TIENTSIN, ANOTHER POTENTIAL SORE SPOT IN NORTH CHINA. THE CITY REMAINED CALM, HOWEVER.

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS WONG YUN-WU SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE THAT PEACE WOULD SETTLE HALF OF CHINA'S PRESSING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. HE LISTED INCREASES IN PRODUCTION AND SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES AS OTHERS WHICH MUST BE SOLVED. HE SAID HE WOULD ASK THE GOVERNMENT FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION TO HALT STRIKES.

DS307APS

NEW DELHI, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP OF NEWS AND COMMENT ON THE FOOD SITUATION, EVEN MORE STRINGENT THAN THE BAN ON FOOD EDITORIALS IN 1943, APPEARED TODAY AS ONE INDIAN OFFICIAL BLAMED NEWSPAPERS FOR AGGRAVATING THE PRESENT CRISIS

PRIME MINISTER SUHRAWARDY OF BENGAL ATTRIBUTED ANXIETY OVER FOOD PROSPECTS TO"THE UNDUE PROMINENCE GIVEN" THE SITUATION IN THE PRESS.

AT A CALUTTA PRESS CONFERENCE THE CIVIL SUPPLIES MINISTER OF BENGAL URGED THE PRESS "TO KEEP FOOD ABOVE POLITICS."

JUN 14 1946

818AED

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE TODAY CABLED CHAIRMEN OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEES IT WAS THE BELIEF OF VETERANS THAT "A DRAFT INCLUDING THE DRAFT OF EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN YEAR OLDS SHOULD BE USED WHERE ENLISTMENTS FAIL."

THE DRAFT WAS NECESSARY TO "FULFILL OUR INTERNATIONAL AND UNITED NATIONS COMMITMENTS," THE COMMITTEE SAID. IT ASKED FOR ENACTMENT OF ARMY "GRIPE BOARD" REFORMS.

THE VETERANS SUGGESTED THAT JOINT MILITARY AND CIVILIAN BOARDS COMPRISED TWO THIRDS OF CIVILIANS BE FORMED TO CONDUCT A SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE SIZE OF THE ARMY WHICH SHOULD BE MAINTAINED TO FULFILL UNITED STATES COMMITMENTS FOR WORLD PEACE.

DS458APS

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(AP)-A JAPANESE GANG HAS STOPPED AND L[illegible]TED SEVEN FREIGHT TRAINS RECENTLY BETWEEN KOBE AND SHIMONOSE[illegible] WITHOUT HAVING TO RESORT TO JESSE JAMES TYLE GUNPLAY.

THE OUTFIT TRIPS THE RED LIGHT SWITCH ON SIGNAL STAN[illegible]S ALONG THE SANYO RAILROAD LINE AND WHEN TRAINS HALT MEMBERS OF TH[illegible] HOPE ABOARD TO PLUNDER FREIGHT CARS. THEY MUST WORK FAST BE[illegible]N AUTOMATIC TIMER FLASHES ON THE GREEN LIGHT IN THREE M[illegible] THE TRAINS PROCEED ON THEIR WAY.

BA634APS

JUN 14

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ADVISED REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT MISSIONS IN JAPAN TO CLEAR ALL OFFICIAL DEALINGS WITH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT THROUGH HIS DIPLOMATIC SECTION OR FOREIGN LIAISON SUBSECTION.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER ALSO NOTIFIED HIS STAFF SECTIONS NOT TO EMPLOY ANY MEMBER OF A GROUP OPERATING IN JAPAN FROM A GOVERNMENT OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES WITHOUT APPROVAL OF HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

FJ612ACS

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(AP)-WAC MAJ.FANNIE J.REYNOLDS OF RALEIGH, N.C., HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO CHINA AS CHIEF OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, ALLIED CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FJ642ACS

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN BRIGADIER JOHN W.O'BRIEN, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DIVISION, SAID TODAY THAT UNDER THE DIRECTIVE BANNING JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN AVIATION, WORK WITH FUELS, TIRES AND SIMILAR ALLIED PRODUCTS MIGHT BE CARRIED ON BUT NO DIRECT APPLICATION COULD BE MADE.

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FJ611ACS

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(AP)-J.G.TORRENS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS BEEN NAMED CHIEF OF THE ALLIED ECONOMIC SECTION TEXTILE BRANCH, SUCCEEDING LEE R. FLEMING OF ZION, ILL., WHO WAS TRANSFERRED TO CHIEF OF THE IMPORT-EXPORT DIVISION.

FJ610ACS

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 13-(AP)-LT. COL. SEICHI KAWAKANI, CHARGED WITH THE SLAYING OF ACTING PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT JOSE ABAD SANTOS ON MAY 7, 1942, HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE AT HIS HOME NEAR SENDAI THE NINTH CORPS REPORTED TODAY.

KAWAKANI HAD BEEN HELD IN THE SENDAI PRISON SINCE JUNE 1, WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED, BUT YESTERDAY WAS PERMITTED TO RETURN TO HIS HOME FOR PERSONAL BELONGINGS PENDING TRANSFER TO SUGANO PRISON IN TOKYO.

THE REPORT SAID HE TOOK POISON AND DIED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

DS&BA632APS

A SURVEY SHOWED, THE REPORT SAID, A UNANIMOUS DESIRE THAT LIMITED USE FOR BEVERAGES BE ALLOWED IN THE BELIEF THAT CONTROLLED USE WOULD TAKE LESS FROM THE FOOD SUPPLY THAN BOOTLEGGING.

ADD TO Y/O (JAP SUPPLY) XXX PLANNED DS453APS

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 13-(AP)-INTRODUCTION OF AFFIDAVITS IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF LT. TAKEHARU HIRATA, COMMANDER OF FUKUOKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP 23, STARTED TODAY BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMISSION.

HIRATA IS CHARGED WITH PERMITTING SUBORDINATES TO COMMIT ATROCITIES

PVT. ERWIN J. KILBURN, LAKE PLACID, N.Y., TESTIFIED HE WAS REFUSED MEDICAL AID AND WAS FREQUENTLY BEATEN AFTER STANDING AT ATTE[N]TION FOR SIX HOURS BECAUSE HE HAD FAILED TO REPORT FOR SICK CALL ON THE PRECEDING DAY.

THE TRIAL OF YOSHIO KAMEOKA, FORMER EMPLOYE AT A NAGOYA CAMP WAS DUE TO OPEN JUNE 15 ON CHARGES OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF AV. ORD. DOYLE W. WAGGONER, SHREVEPORT, LA. KAMEOKA IS ALSO ACCUSED OF BEATING OTHER AMERICANS IDENTIFIED AS CHARLES H. WESTON, CEDARVILLE, MICH.; SAMUEL MOODY, LYNN, MASS.; JOSEPH L. DUBE, NASHUA, N.H.; WALTER P. HOLT, WAYNESVILLE, ILL.

THE DEFENDANT WILL BE PROSECUTED BY MAJS. FLOURNOY C. GOODMAN, BILOXI, MISS., AND JOHN W. RENCHARD (329 BELDEN AVE.) CHICAGO, AND DEFENDED BY LT. HAROLD WEIL, (10 MONROE ST.) NEW YORK CITY.

FJ621ACS

HIROSHIMA, JAPAN, JUNE 13-(AP)-SGT. C. J. JOHNSTONE OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, WHOSE HOME IS STIRLINGSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND MARY E. CUMMIN NURSE AT THE BRITISH EIGHTH GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE, WERE MARRIED LAST SATURDAY BY THE REV. FATHER E. HARRIOTT OF NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

THE NEWLYWEDS, WHOSE MARRIAGE WAS THE FIRST OF WHITE PERSONS IN THIS CRUMBLED CITY SINCE THE ATOM BOMB FELL, WILL SAIL FOR ENGLAND ON THE NEXT SHIP GOING HOME.

FJ615ACS

MANILA, JUNE 13-(AP)-INTERIOR SECRETARY JOSE ZULUETA TODAY REPORTED "UNEXPECTED PROGRESS" IN THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ROXAS ADMINISTRATION TO BRING PEACE TO THE TURBULENT CENTRAL LUZON PROVINCES.

ZULUETA, WHO HAS BEEN CONFERRING FOR SEVERAL DAYS WITH LUIS TARUC, LEADER OF THE HUKBALAHAP PEASANT GUERRILLAS, SAID TARUC AND HIS ASSOCIATES WERE COOPERATIVE AND THAT A FORMULA FOR A BLOODLESS ACCORD IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES WAS BEING WORKED OUT.

HE AND TARUC PLAN A JOINT TRIP INTO THE HUKBALAHAP TERRITORY SOON, ZULUETA SAID.

AS A START TOWARD RELIEVING THE TENSE SITUATION, THE INTERIOR MINISTER ORDERED ALL FIREARMS REGISTERED AND OUTLAWED PRIVATE POSSESSION OF MACHINEGUNS, MORTARS OR GRENADES. OTHER ARMS WILL BE PERMITTED FOR DEFENSE OF THE HOME.

DS5APS

JUN 14 1946

NIGHT LEAD ROSE.

(MONTREAL, JUNE 13- (AP)- CHIEF JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE, PRESIDING OVER THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID FROM THE BENCH TODAY THAT HE THOUGHT THE PROSECUTION HAD PRESENTED "CONSIDERABLE PROOF TO SUGGEST A GENERAL CONSPIRACY," WHILE ROSE'S ALLEGE CONNECTION WITH IT WAS A MATTER THAT WOULD HAVE TO GO TO THE JURY.

(THE COMMENT WAS MADE IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY AS JUDGE LAZURE REJECTED A DEFENSE MOTION FOR A DECLARATION THAT NO CASE [illegible] HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE CROWN HAD JUST COMPLETED ITS CASE AGAINST ROSE, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO GIVE WARTIME SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

(JUDGE LAZURE SAID HE PRESUMED THAT IT HAD BEEN THE PROSECUTION'S AIM TO PROVE TWO MAIN THINGS, FIRST THAT THERE WAS A GENERAL CONSPIRACY, AND SECOND THAT ROSE WAS LINKED WITH IT. ON THE SECOND POINT HE SAID THAT TESTIMONY CONCERNING CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN ROSE AND DR. RAYMOND BOYER .

JUN 14 1946

30.24-3321

EXPLOSIVES SCIENTIST, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUPER-EXPLOSIVE RDX WAS IN ITSELF SUFFICIENT TO REQUIRE THAT IT GO TO THE JURY.

DEFENSE COUNSEL VALLMORE BIENVENUE HAD PLEADED IN A TWO-HOUR ADDRESS THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD FAILED TO ESTABLISH A "COMMON DESIGN" AMONG THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS OR "LEGAL PROOF OF CONSPIRACY".

HE ARGUED THAT LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS BY THIRD PERSONS DID NOT NECESSARILY PROVE ALLEGATIONS, TO WHICH JUDGE LAZURE REMARKED THAT THEY DID ESTABLISH A CIRCUMSTANCIAL PRESUMPTION OF THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES.

BIENVENUE ARGUED ALSO THAT THERE WAS NO PROOF OF ANYTHING HAV BEEN DONE "PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY AND INTERESTS OF CANADA," AS CHARG ADDING THAT RUSSIA WAS AN ALLY TO WHOM CANADA GAVE MUCH WAR HELP.

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, JUNE 13-(AP)-COUNSEL FOR FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT, WAS READY TO BEGIN PRESENTATION TODAY OF HIS DEFENSE AGAINST CHARGES THAT HE CONSPIRED TO GIVE WARTIME SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

F. PHILIPPE BRAIS, SPECIAL CROWN PROSECUTOR, SAID HE HAD FINISHED ALL BUT A FEW DETAILS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE, WHICH OCCUPIED TWO AND A HALF WEEKS, DURING WHICH THE COURT HEARD 31 WITNESSES AND RECEIV 166 DOCUMENTS AS EXHIBITS.

FOUR FORMER CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, AWAITING TRIAL ON CHARGES ARISING FROM INVESTIGATION OF A WARTIME SOVIET ESPIONAGE RING IN CANADA, WERE DECLARED IN CONTEMPT OF COURT YESTERDAY UPON THEIR REFUSA TO TESTIFY FOR THE PROSECUTION IN THE ROSE CASE.

THE FOUR--ERIC ADAMS, GORDON LUNAN, MATT NIGHTINGALE AND HAROLD GERSON--ALL CONTENDED THAT ANY TESTIMONY THEY MIGHT GIVE WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THEIR OWN CASES BUT 7'58:3 28)!48$)-"743 '-8$ £3 297)$ $3:8$3 -5 5£3 :)9'3 9! 5£3 043'3,5 548-) 2£-5 297)$?3 $9,3 285£ 5£3..

LAZURE DENIED A PROSECUTION REQUEST TO PRESENT TESTIMONY PERTAINING TO ROSE'S "

PREJUDICIAL TO THEIR OWN CASES BUT JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE SAID HE WOULD DECIDE AT THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT TRIAL WHAT WOULD BE DONE WITH THEM.

LAZURE DENIED A PROSECUTION REQUEST TO PRESENT TESTIMONY PERTAINING TO ROSE'S "ANTECEDENTS, HISTORY, RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, HIS ATTITUDE IN RELATION TO THE LAW, AND HIS ATTITUDE BEFORE THE WAR AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR."

THE PROSECUTOR SAID A PROVISION OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT PERMITTED THIS, BUT DEFENSE COUNSEL JOSEPH COHEN SAID ROSE WAS NOT BEING TRIED UNDER THAT ACT, BUT FOR CONSPIRACY UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE. ROSE IS SCHEDULED TO FACE TRIAL UNDER THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT NEXT FALL.

JR334AED

JUN 1 4 1946

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13-(AP)-FIRST LT. JOHN H. LEIMS OF (5837 NORTH TALMAN AVE.), CHICAGO, A HANDSOME MARINE HERO OF BLOODY IWO JIMA, WILL BE AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOMORROW.

HE ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE LATE TODAY WITH HIS WIFE, JOYCE, AND HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. AMBROSE LEIMS (2324 WEST AINSLIE ST., CHICAGO) FOR THE NOONTIME CEREMONY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

LEIMS' CITATION HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT HE TOLD REPORTERS HE BELIEVED IT WAS FOR ACTION IN A NIGHT ATTACK ON IWO JIMA ON MARCH 7 LAST YEAR.

THEN A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE 3RD DIVISION, HE RELATED THAT HE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO LEAD HIS MEN IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO TAKE SOME HIGH GROUND FROM THE JAPANESE AFTER THE AMERICAN ADVANCE HAD BEEN STYMIED FOR THREE DAYS.

THE JUMPING OFF HOUR WAS SET FOR 5 A.M., BUT HE SAID HE WAS "SCARED TO TELL" HIS MEN UNTIL A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE ATTACK.

THEY MOVED AHEAD ABOUT 300 YARDS, BUT THEN THE JAPS LAID DOWN A CONCENTRATED FIRE THAT "WAS MOWING DOWN" HIS MEN, LEIMS SAID. HE SENT TWO MEN, ONE AT A TIME, TO TRY TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATIONS WITH TWO FORWARD PLATOONS, BUT EACH WAS KILLED.

JUN 1 4 1946

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 13-(AP)-LEONARD CLYDE SLATON, UNRRA ADMINISTRATOR IN CHINA, LOVED HIS WIFE BUT ALSO LOVED A CHINESE GIRL HE CALLED "THE MOST FABULOUS CHARACTER I HAVE EVER MET," MRS. DOROTHY DAY SLATON, MOVIE PUBLICIST, TESTIFIED TODAY IN OBTAINING A DIVORCE.

MRS. SLATON'S ATTORNEY INTRODUCED A LETTER IN WHICH SLATON WROTE: "I AM IN LOVE WITH TWO PEOPLE SIMULTANEOUSLY AND FOR DIFFERENT REASONS AND I CAN'T QUITE STAND THE THOUGHT OF DOING WITHOUT EITHER OF YOU."

HE PROPOSED HIS WIFE COME TO CHINA, DIVORCE HIM AND RESUME HER MAIDEN NAME, MRS. SLATON TESTIFIED. THE CHINESE GIRL, THEN AT HONG KONG, HAD CONSENTED TO MARRY HIM, PROVIDED HER FATHER CONSENTED.

HJ629PCS

JUN 1 4 1946

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY HE "WAS ASTONISHED" AT THE REMARK BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN THAT NEW YORK "DID NOT WANT TOO MANY JEWS."

"WHAT RIGHT HAS HE TO SAY WHAT NEW YORK CITY THINKS OF ITS JEWISH PEOPLE?" ASKED THE MAYOR. "NEW YORK CITY IS VERY PROUD MF ITS JEWISH PEOPLE AND HAS REASONS TO BE."

PS342PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-REQUESTS BY PROTESTANT GROUPS FOR THE RECALL OF MYRON C.TAYLOR AS PRESIDENTIAL REPRESENTATIVE AT THE VATICAN BLAZED INTO AN OPEN CLASH TODAY BETWEEN FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN AND BISHOP G.BROMLEY OXNAM, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

THE COUNCIL TUESDAY REPORTED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN INFORMED A DELEGATION HEADED BY BISHOP OXNAM LAST WEEK THAT TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENT "WAS A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT X X X THAT WOULD CERTAINLY TERMINATE WITH THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATIES."

THE PROTESTANT GROUPS HAVE ARGUED THAT TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENT WAS CONTRARY TO THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE OF THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

CARDINAL SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, SPEAKING YESTERDAY AT THE 101ST COMMENCEMENT OF FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, DECLARED THAT THE DEMANDS FOR RECALL MIGHT REPRESENT "THE ANTI-CATHOLICISM OF UNHOODED KLANSMEN SOWING SEEDS OF DISUNION WITHIN OUR TREASURED NATION."

"I BELIEVE IN AND PRACTICE TOLERANCE, FOR MY RELIGION TEACHES ME TO OPPOSE EVEN HATRED WITH CHARITY," CARDINAL SPELLMAN SAID. "BUT WHEN REUNIONS OF LARGE GROUPS OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS, WITH THE PRETEXT OF REPRESENTING THIRTY OR FORTY MILLION AMERICANS, SOW SEEDS OF DISSENSION AND DISUNION, I FEEL IT MY DUTY AS AN AMERICAN AND A CATHOLIC TO HELP DEFEND OUR NATION AGAINST SUCH REPRESENTATIONS."

HE SAID THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE PROTESTANT DELEGATION HAD CONCEDED IN PRESS STATEMENTS THAT TAYLOR'S MISSION HAD BEEN A "CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEACE" BUT WOULD BE ENDED WITH THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATIES. HE CONTINUED:

JUN 1 41946

"SURELY THESE MINISTERS OF GOD KNOW THAT EVEN WITH THE SIGNING OF PEACE TREATIES, PEACE WILL BE DIFFICULT TO ATTAIN, YET THEY WISH WITHDRAWN FROM HIS MISSION A MAN WHO, BY THE STATEMENTS OF TWO PRESIDENTS, HELPED BRING SOME MEASURE OF PEACE TO THIS WAR-RIDDEN WORLD.

"WHAT REASON THEN HAVE THESE MEN OF RELIGION TO MAKE SUCH DEMANDS ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES? IS IT THE ANTI-CATHOLICISM OF UNHOODED KLANSMEN SOWING SEEDS OF DISUNION WITHIN OUR TREASURED NATION?

CARDINAL SPELLMAN, WHO SAID HE DID NOT CLAIM TO REPRESENT 25,000,000 AMERICAN CATHOLICS, DECLARED THAT TAYLOR'S DESIGNATION BY THE LATE

A63

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS THE EIGHTH TIME AN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE HAD BEEN NAMED TO THE VATICAN AND WAS "NO MORE AGAINST THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE OF THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE THAN IS THE REPRESENTATION FROM THIS COUNTRY TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES WHERE THE KING IS HEAD OF BOTH CHURCH AND STATE."

ASSERTING THAT MR.ROOSEVELT AND TAYLOR WERE EPISCOPALIANS AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS A BAPTIST AND THAT TAYLOR WAS THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE RATHER THAN A GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE, CARDINAL SPELLMAN SAID "THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN THIS COUNTRY DOES NOT AND NEVER DID MEAN OPPOSITION ON HOSTILITY ON THE PART OF THE STATE TOWARDS THE CHURCH AND ITS POLICIES."

BISHOP OXNAM HEAD OF THE NEW YORK AREA OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SAID IN A STATEMENT REPLYING TO CARDINAL SPELLMAN:

"IT IS TO BE REGRETTED THAT A DISTINGUISHED PRELATE SHOULD, IN REFERRING TO FELLOW CHRISTIANS, USE SUCH PHRASES AS 'BIGOTRY THRIVES ON IGNORANCE;' 'BIGOTS LAY FOUNDATIONS FOR FALSEHOODS,' AND ASK: 'IS IT THE ANTI-CATHOLICISM OF UNHOODED KLANSMEN?'

CARDINAL SPELLMAN KNOWS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH DOES NOT BELIEVE IN THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE. PROTESTANTS DO SO BELIEVE. WE [illegible] LIBERTY FOR EVERY ROMAN CATHOLIC, EVERY JEW, EVERY PROTESTANT. THE RESPECTFUL REQUEST FOR THE TERMINATION OF MR.TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENT AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE POPE WAS MADE BECAUSE PROTESTANTS BELIEVE IT VIOLATES THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

"IS THIS TO 'SABOTAGE THE GENERAL WELFARE' AND TO 'INCITE DOMESTIC STRIFE?' THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH INSISTS ON BEING A CHURCH AND A STATE. HOW CAN AN AMERICAN CITIZEN BE AT ONCE LOYAL TO HIS OWN COUNTRY AND HIS PRESIDENT, AND ALSO LOYAL TO ANOTHER POLITICAL STATE AND ITS POLITICAL RULERS, IF THE TWO STATES DIFFER IN INTERNATIONAL POLICY?

"IS IT NOT BETTER FOR A CHURCH TO BE A CHURCH AND NOT TRY TO BE A CHURCH AND A STATE? I, OF COURSE, DO NOT QUESTION THE PERSONAL PATRIOTISM OF CARDINAL SPELLMAN OR ANY ROMAN CATHOLIC. THOUSANDS DIED TO PRESERVE OUR FREEDOM. BUT I DO WANT THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE OF CHURCH AND STATE BROUGHT OUT. LET US REVEAL THE SPIRIT OF OUR LORD TOWARD EACH OTHER AND IN ALL MATTERS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY DO UNTO OTHERS AS WE WOULD BE DONE BY."

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LEIMS SAID, "I COULDN'T ASK ANY MORE TO GO SO I TOOK SOME WIRE AND WENT MYSELF." HE WENT THROUGH, BUT LATER THE AMERICANS HAD TO DRAW BACK. HE RETURNED TWICE, HOWEVER, TO CARRY BACK WOUNDED COMRADES.

HE SUFFERED SHRAPNEL WOUNDS IN THE BACK AND BURNS ON THE FACE AND ARMS, BUT HE SAID THAT THESE WERE NOT SERIOUS AND HE WAS TREATED ON THE FIELD.

LEIMS SAID HIS COLONEL TOLD HIM AT THE TIME THAT HE WAS GOING TO RECOMMEND HIM FOR THE MEDAL OF HONOR, THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD, BUT HE HEARD NO MORE ABOUT IT UNTIL HE WAS NOTIFIED AT HIS HOME MAY 22.

THE 25-YEAR-OLD MARINE, WHO WAS DISCHARGED DEC. 16 AFTER THREE YEARS AND TWO MONTHS IN THE SERVICE, TALKED WITH REPORTERS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ARRANGED BY SENATOR BROOKS (R-ILL).

LEIMS SAID THAT BROOKS, A MARINE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHO WAS WOUNDED SEVEN TIMES AND WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, TALKED HIM INTO JOINING THE MARINES.

"YOU DON'T REGRET IT, DO YOU?" ASKED BROOKS. "NO, SIR," LEIMS REPLIED.

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U. S. OFFERS TO YIELD ATOM SECRET IF LODGED IN WORLD CONTROL BODY

Demands Adequate Guarantees Weapon Will Never Be Used for War.

By D. HARRISON

NEW YORK, June 14—(AP) The United States today offered to destroy the store of atomic bombs and share the atomic secrets for peaceful use if the world would set up adequate safeguards to make sure this weapon never again could be used as an instrument of war.

These safeguards included:

1. Surrender of the veto power by the five major nations on all matters pertaining to atomic development.

2. Creation of an international atomic development authority with absolute power over atomic raw materials and production.

3. Adoption of international laws "with teeth" providing for severe punishment of violators on a basis to be determined by the United Nations.

Baruch Outlines Position

The United States position was outlined before the opening session of the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission by Bernard M. Baruch, U. S. representative on the 12-nation Security Council agency.

The white-haired 75-year-old Baruch made it clear in his historic statement that the United States would hold a monopoly in the atomic field until the conditions are met.

When that time finally comes, he said, the United States would be willing to agree that the manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop, all existing bombs shall be destroyed and the authority shall be given full information "as to the know-how for the production of atomic energy."

Baruch emphasized, however, that the United States would take these steps only after the nations had joined in a pact to outlaw the atomic bomb as an instrument of war and had ratified treaties for adequate control and punishment of violators.

This means that the United States would not yield her atomic secrets until the Senate approved by two-thirds vote all treaties embodying these terms. Thus, the Senate would be the judge of whether proper guarantees had been set up.

The delegations, seated at the crescent-shaped council table, listened solemnly as Baruch, pronouncing his words slowly and distinctly, laid down his proposals for outlawing the lethal atomic bomb and expressed hope that the commission eventually would be able to ban the use of other terrible weapons, such as gas and bacteriological bombs.

"Before a country is ready to relinquish any winning weapons," Baruch asserted, "it must have more than words to reassure it. It must have a guarantee of safety, not only against the offenders in the atomic area, but against the illegal users of other weapons—bacteriological, biological, gas—perhaps, why not?—against war itself."

After hearing Baruch and deciding that Australian delegate Herbert V. Evatt would serve as chairman for the first month under a rotation plan, the council adjourned until 3 p. m. next Wednesday.

Several delegates praised the declaration generally, but withheld comment on the detailed provisions pending further study and consultation with their governments.

Gromyko Is Silent

Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko said "so far matters are going smoothly." He said Baruch's speech "was well written and well delivered," but added:

"I have no comment on the substance."

The session was opened by Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, who spoke briefly emphasizing the importance of the work before the commission. At his suggestion Baruch became temporary chairman.

The meeting was held in the public council chamber at Hunter College. Except for a sprinkling of army and navy uniforms among the delegations, it appeared very much like a Security Council session.

Seven of the 12 men at the table serve both as members of the Security Council and its atomic commission. The delegations, however, included many world atomic authorities such as Maj.-Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who was in charge of the U. S. atomic projects during the war.

Reads Truman Letter

Baruch launched into his speech after reading a letter he received from President Truman. The President said:

"I ask you as the American representative on the United Nations atomic energy commission to express to the members my sense of the extraordinary importance of the work in which they are about to engage. Nothing concerns the whole world more than the achievement of the purpose that brings them together."

Baruch declared at the outset of his speech that the atomic energy commission had the task of providing "the mechanism to assure that atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes and precludes its use in war."

"To that end," he declared, "we must provide immediate, swift and sure punishment of those who violate the agreements that are reached by the nations. Penalization is essential if peace is to be more than a feverish interlude between wars."

He mentioned the subject of punishment for violators time and again throughout his speech. At one point he suggested that the United Nations could prescribe individual responsibility and punishment on the principles applied at Nuernberg in the war crimes trials.

He made it clear, however, that it would be up to the commission itself to decide what constituted crimes to be punished and what the penalties would be.

Want Enforceable Sanctions

"If I read the signs aright," he said, "the peoples want a program not composed merely of pious thoughts but of enforceable sanctions—an international law with teeth in it."

He declared that the question of punishment goes "straight to the veto power contained in the charter of the United Nations so far as it relates to the field of atomic energy."

"There must be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes," he said. "The bomb does not wait upon debate."

Under the U.N. charter, any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China—may veto any question of substance which comes before the council.

Baruch suggested several acts which the United States felt should be punishable by "penalties of as serious a nature as the nations may wish." These included illegal possession of an atomic bomb, illegal possession of atomic material suitable for use in an atomic bomb, seizure of any plant or other property belonging to the authority, willful interference with activities of the authority, or creation or operation or dangerous projects in a manner contrary to a license granted by the international control body.

Advance by Stages

Under the plan outlined by Baruch the control of atomic development would be adopted by stages. He said the United States at first would make available only information essential to an understanding of its proposals. Other facts will be supplied as the controls develop.

"My country is ready," he said, "to make its full contribution toward the end we seek, subject of course, to our constitutional processes, and to an adequate system of control becoming effective as we finally work it out."

Eventually, he said, if the U. S. plan is approved, the international authority would control virtually every phase of atomic development from raw material to production and distribution.

It would have authority to make inspections in any country without interference, have exclusive rights to develop atomic energy and direct strategic distribution of materials

Urges World Control Agency Backed By Law With 'Teeth'

New York, June 14 (AP)—The United States today proposed to the world the creation of an international atomic development authority to handle atomic energy and agreed to destroy its own stores of bombs and stop manufacturing them if an adequate control system is set up.

The United States made it clear that there must be no veto power in any part of the framework it was proposing for the development and peaceful use of atomic energy.

It called for renunciation of the atom bomb as an instrument of warfare and for a world security program "not composed merely of pious thoughts but of enforceable sanctions—and international law with teeth in it."

Plan Presented By Baruch

Bernard M. Baruch, 75-year-old financier who played a leading role in this country's victories in both world wars, presented the United States plan at the first meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, on which he is the United States representative.

In a brief organization session the commission decided to rotate chairmen on the basis of the English alphabetical listing of the member countries. Dr Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, thereupon took the chair for the first month's presidency. The commission adjourned until next Wednesday.

1946

Baruch's Speech at Opening Session of U. N. Atomic Energy Commission

The text of Bernard M. Baruch's address before the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations follows:

My fellow-members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and by fellow-citizens of the world:

We are here to make a choice between the quick and the dead.

That is our business.

Behind the black portent of the new taomic age lies a hope which, seized upon with faith, can work our salvation. If we fail, then we have damned every man to be the slave of fear. Let us not deceive ourselves: We must elect world peace or world destruction.

Science has torn from nature a secret so vast in its potentialities that our minds cower from the terror its creates. Yet terror is not enough to inhibit the use of the atomic bomb. The terror created by weapons has never stopped man from employing them. For each new weapon a defense has been produced, in time. But now we face a condition in which adequate defense does not exist.

Will of Mankind Invoked

Science, which gave us this dread power, shows that it can be made a giant help to humanity, but science does not show us how to prevent its baleful use. So we have been appointed to obviate that peril by finding a meeting of the minds and the hearts of our peoples. Only in the will of mankind lies the answer.

It is to express this will and make it effective that we have been assembled. We must provide the mechanism to assure that atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes and preclude its use in war. To that end, we must provide immediate, swift and sure punishment of those who violate the agreements that are reached by the nations. Penalization is essential if peace is to be more than a feverish interlude between wars. And, too, the United Nations can prescribe individual responsibility and punishment on the principles applied at Nuremberg by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom, France and the United States—a formula certain to benefit the world's future.

In this crisis, we represent not only our governments but, in a larger way, we represent the peoples of the world. We must remember that the peoples do not belong to the governments, but that the governments belong to the peoples. We must answer their demands; ye must answer the world's longing for peace and security.

In that desire the United States shares ardently and hopefully. The search of science for the absolute weapon has reached fruition in this country. But she stands ready to proscribe and destroy this instrument—to lift its use from death to life—if the world will join in a pact to that end.

In our success lies the promise of a new life, freed from the heart-stopping fears that now beset the world. The beginning of victory for the great ideals for which millions have bled and died lies in building a workable plan. Now we approach fulfillment of the aspirations of mankind. At the end of the road lies the fairer, better, surer life we crave and mean to have.

Peace Key to Democracy

Only by a lasting peace are liberties and democracies strengthened and deepened. War is their enemy. And it will not do to believe that any of us can escape war's devastation. Victor, vanquished and neutrals alike are affected physically, economically and morally.

Against the degradation of war we can erect a safeguard. That is the guerdon for which we reach. Within the scope of the formula we outline here, there will be found, to those who seek it, the essential elements of our purpose. Others will see only emptiness. Each of us carries his own mirror in which is reflected shope—or determined desperation—courage or cowardice.

There is famine throughout the world today. It starves men's bodies. But there is a greater famine—the hunger of men's spirit. That starvation can be cured by the conquest of fear, and the substitution of hope, from which springs faith—faith in each other; faith that we want to work together toward salvation; and determination that those who threaten the peace and safety shall be punished.

The peoples of these democracies gathered here have a particular concern with our answer, for their peoples hate war. They will have a heavy exaction to make of those who fail to provide an escape. They are not afraid of an internationalism that protects; they are unwilling to be fobbed off by mouthings about narrow sovereignty, which is today's phrase for yesterday's isolation.

The basis of a sound foreign policy, in this new age, for all the nations here gathered, is that: anything that happens, no matter where or how, which menaces the peace of the world, or the economic stability, concerns each and all of us.

That, roughly, may be said to be the central theme of the United Nations. It is with that thought we begin consideration of the most important subject that can engage mankind—life itself.

Let there be no quibbling about the duty and the responsibility of this group and of the Governments we represent. I was moved, in the afternoon of my life, to add my effort to gain the world's quest, by the broad mandate under which we were created. The resolution of the General Assembly, passed Jan. 24, 1946, in London reads:

Section V. Terms of Reference of the Commission

The Commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular, the Commission shall make specific proposals:

A. For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

B. For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes;

C. For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

D. For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

Our mandate rests, in text and in spirit, upon the outcome of the conference in Moscow of Messrs. Molotov of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bevin of the United Kingdom, and Byrnes of the United States of America. The three Foreign Ministers, on Dec. 27, 1945, proposed the establishment of this body.

Their action was animated by a preceding conference in Washington, on Nov. 15, 1945, when the President of the United States, associated with Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, stated that international control of the whole field of atomic energy was immediately essential. They proposed the formation of this body. In examining that source, the Agreed Declaration, it will be found that the fathers of the concept recognized the final means of world salvation—the abolition of war. Solemnly they wrote:

"We are aware that the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war. No system of safeguards that can be devised will of itself provide an effective guarantee against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression. Nor can we ignore the possibility of the development of other weapons, or of new methods of warfare, which may constitute as great a threat to civilization as the military use of atomic energy."

Through the historical approach I have outlined, we find ourselves here to test if man can produce,

Truman Sends Message

Baruch spoke within a few minutes after the meeting opened, and before presenting the control plan read this message from President Truman:

"I ask you as the American representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to express to the members my sense of the extraordinary importance of the work in which they are about to engage. Nothing concerns the whole world more than the achievement of the purpose that brings them together. I speak for my fellow Americans in wishing them Godspeed."

Addressing himself to "my fellow citizens of the world," Baruch said the United States "proposes the creation of an international atomic development authority, to which should be intrusted all phases of the development and use of atomic energy. . . ."

Would Give Secret To U.N.

"When an adequate system for control of atomic energy, including the renunciation of the bomb as a weapon, has been agreed upon and put into effective operation and condign [suitable] punishments set up for the violations of the rules of control which are to be stigmatized as international crimes," Baruch said, "we propose that:

1. Manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop.

2. Existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of the treaty, and

3. The authority shall be in possession of full information as to the know-how for the production of atomic energy.

"My country is ready to make its full contribution toward the end we seek, subject, of course, to our constitutional processes, and to an adequate system of control becoming fully effective, as we finally work it out," Baruch said.

Penalties Vs. Veto Power

Baruch, whose proposal was one of the most remarkable documents yet laid before the United Nations, said the matter of punishment "lies at the very heart of our present security system."

"It might as well be admitted here and now," he continued, "that the subject [punishment of violators of the peace] goes straight to the veto power contained in the Charter of the United Nations so far as it relates to the field of atomic energy.

"The Charter permits penalization only by concurrence of each of the five great powers—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, China, France and the United States.

"There Must Be No Veto"

"I want to make it very plain that I am concerned here with the veto power only as it affects this particular problem. There must be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes."

Baruch envisioned control of other weapons of war and perhaps of war itself.

Before a country is ready to relinquish any winning weapons, he said, "it must have more than words to reassure it. It must have a guarantee of safety, not only against the offenders in the atomic area but against the illegal users of other weapons—bacteriological, biological, gas—perhaps—why not?—against war itself."

A "Reasonable" Hope

"If we succeed in finding a suitable way to control atomic weapons," he said, 'it is reasonable to hope that we may also preclude the use of other weapons adaptable to mass destruction. When a man learns to say 'A' he can, if he chooses, learn the rest of the alphabet, too.

"Let this be anchored in our minds:

"Peace is never long preserved by weight of metal or by an armament race. Peace can be made tranquil and secure only by understanding and agreement fortified by sanctions. We must embrace international co-operation or international disintegration."

The Authority's Powers

In proposing the international atomic development authority, Baruch said that starting with raw material it should have:

1. Managerial control or ownership of all atomic energy activities potentially dangerous to world security.

2. Power to control, inspect and license all other atomic activities.

3. The duty of fostering the beneficial uses of atomic energy.

4. Research and development responsibilities of an affirmative character intended to put the authority in the forefront of atomic knowledge and thus to enable it to comprehend, and therefore to detect misuse of atomic energy. To be effective, the authority must itself be the world's leader in the field of atomic knowledge and development and thus supplement its legal authority with the great power inherent in possession of leadership in the knowledge.

"Treaty Not Enough"

Baruch told the commission that the "peoples we serve would not believe—and without faith nothing counts—that a treaty, merely outlawing possession or use of the atomic bomb constitutes effective fulfillment of the instructions to this commission.

"Previous failures have been recorded in trying the method of simple renunciation, unsupported by effective guarantees of security and armament limitation. No one would have faith in that approach alone.

"Now Is The Time To Act"

"Now, if ever, is the time to act for the common good. Public opinion supports a world movement toward security. If I read the signs aright, the peoples want a program not composed merely of pious thoughts but of enforceable sanctions—an international law with teeth in it."

He said that the peoples of the democracies gathered in the council chamber "hate war. . . . They are afraid of an internationalism that protects; they are unwilling to be fobbed off by mouthings about narrow sovereignty, which is today's phrase for yesterday's isolation."

List Of Bans Proposed

As for violations of the proposed control framework, Baruch said penalties of as serious a nature as the nations may wish and as immediate and certain in their execution as possible should be fixed for:

1. Illegal possession or use of an atomic bomb.

2. Illegal possession, or separation, of atomic material suitable for use in an atomic bomb.

3. Seizure of any plant or other property belonging to or licensed by the authority.

4. Willful interference with the activities of the authority.

5. Creation or operation of dangerous projects in a manner contrary to or in the absence of a license granted by the international control body.

Creation Procedure

Meanwhile, it was explained authoritatively that the procedure for setting up the authority, if the American plan is adopted, would be for the commission to recommend it to the Security Council and the Council to pass it on to the General Assembly. The General Assembly in turn would pass it on to the member nations in the form of treaties to be formally ratified by each country.

Baruch presented fourteen points representing the fundamental features of a plan that would give effect to the conclusions he had drawn. These included giving the authority complete control of atomic energy, exclusive rights to conduct research in the field of atomic explosives, and the right of inspections by qualified representatives of the authority.

He said the authority should have personnel recruited "on a basis of proven competence but also so far as possible on an international basis."

On Disclosure Of Secrets

On the matter of disclosing atomic secrets, Baruch said the United States is prepared to make available in discussions in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission "the information essential to a reasonable understanding of the proposals which it advocates."

"Further disclosures must be dependent," he said, "in the interests of all, upon the effective ratification of the treaty. When the authority is actually created, the United States will join the other nations in making available the further information essential to that organization for the performance of its functions. As the successive stages of international control are reached, the United States will be prepared to yield, to the extent required by each stage, national control of activities in this field to the authority."

Invites Criticism

Baruch invited criticism of the United States proposals and plans from other nations.

In opening the first meeting of the commission, Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, said that the "common people all over the world demand that atomic energy shall be made to lighten the drudgery of their working days rather than fill their lives with fear."

Lie said the commission is charged with the responsibility of serving the Security Council in its task of maintaining international peace and security.

"To a considerable extent," he said, "the entire cause of world peace will depend upon the success of this commission."

The Atomic Energy Commission is made up of the eleven nations on the Security Council [illegible] Brazil, China, France, Mexico, t[illegible]therlands, Poland, Egypt, t[illegible]ted States, the United King[illegible]ussia, Australia—plus C[illegible]anada is a member beca[illegible]elp in developing the ato

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through his will and faith, the miracle of peace, just as he has, through science and skill, the miracle of the atom.

Scope of Proposed Power

The United States proposes the creation of an International Atomic Development Authority, to which should be entrusted all phases of the development and use of atomic energy, starting with the raw material and including:

(1) Managerial control or ownership of all atomic energy activities potentially dangerous to world security.

(2) Power to control, inspect and license all other atomic activities.

(3) The duty of fostering the beneficial uses of atomic energy.

(4) Research and development responsibilities of an affirmative character intended to put the Authority in the forefront of atomic knowledge and thus to enable it to comprehend, and therefore to detect, misuse of atomic energy. To be effective, the Authority must itself be the world's leader in the field of atomic knowledge and development and thus supplement its legal authority with the great power inherent in possession of leadership in knowledge.

I offer this as a basis for beginning our discussion.

But, I think, the peoples we serve would not believe—and without faith nothing counts—that a treaty merely outlawing possession or use of the atomic bomb constitutes effective fulfillment of the instructions to this commission. Previous failures have been recoredd in trying the method of simple renunciation, unsupported by effective guarantees of security and armament limitation. No one would have faith in that approach alone.

Now, if ever, is the time to act for the common good. Public opinion supports a world movement toward security. If I read the signs aright, the peoples want a program, not composed merely of pious thoughts, but of enforceable sanctions—an international law with teeth in it.

We of this nation, desirous of helping to bring peace to the world and realizing the heavy obligations upon us, arising from our possession of the means for producing the bomb and from the fact that it is part of our armament, are prepared to make our full contribution toward effective control of atomic energy.

Proposals for Regulation

When an adequate system for control of atomic energy, including the renunciation of the bomb as a weapon, has been agreed upon and put into effective operation and condign punishment set up for violations of the rul of control which are to be stigmatized as international crimes, I propose that:

(1) Manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop,

(2) Existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of the treaty, and

(3) The Authority shall be in possession of full information as to the know-how for the production of atomic energy.

Let me repeat, so as to avoid misunderstanding: My country is ready to make its full contribution toward the end we seek, subject, of course, to our constitutional processes, and to an adequate system of control becoming fully effective, as we finally work it out.

Now as to violations: in the agreement, penalties of as serious a nature as the nations may wish and as immediate and certain in their execution as possible, should be fixed for:

(1) Illegal possession or use of an atomic bomb;

(2) Illegal possession, or separation, of atomic material suitable for use in an atomic bomb;

(3) Seizure of any plant or other property belonging to or licensed by the Authority;

(4) Willful interference with the activities of the Authority;

(5) Creation or operation of dangerous projects in a manner contrary to, or in the absence of, a license granted by the international control body.

It would be a deception, to which I am unwilling to lend myself, were I not to say to you, and to our peoples, that the matter of punishment lies at the very heart of our present security system. It might as well be admitted, here and now, that the subject goes straight to the veto power contained in the Charter of the United Nations so far as it relates to the field of atomic energy. The Charter permits penalization only by concurrence of each of the five great powers—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, China, France and the United States.

Specific Veto Suggested

I want to make very plain that I am concerned here with the veto power only as it affects this particular problem. There must be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes.

The bomb does not wait upon debate. To delay may be to die. The time between violation and preventive action or punishment would be all too short for extended discussion as to the course to be followed.

As matters now stand, several years may be necessary for another country to produce a bomb, de novo. However, once the basic information is generally known, and the authority has established producing plants for peaceful purposes in the several countries, an illegal seizure of such a plant might permit a malevolent nation to produce a bomb in twelve months, and if proceeded by secret preparation and necessary facilities perhaps even in a much shorter time.

The time required—the advance warning given of the possible use of a bomb—can only be generally estimated, but obviously will depend upon many factors, including the success with which the Authority has been able to introduce elements of safety in the design of its plants and the degree to which illegal and secret preparation for the military use of atomic energy will have been eliminated. Presumably no nation would think of starting a war with only one bomb.

This shows how imperative speed is in detecting and penalizing violations.

The process of prevention and penalization—a problem of profound statecraft—is,as I read it, implicit in the Moscow statement, signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States and the United Kingdom a few months ago.

Guarantee Is Essential

But before a country is ready to relinquish any winning weapons, it must have more than words to reassure it. It must have a guarantee of safety, not only against the offenders in the atomic area, but against the illegal users of other weapons—bacteriological, biological, gas—perhaps—why not?—against war itself.

In the elimination of war lies our solution, for only then will nations cease to compete with one another in the production and use of dread "secret" weapons which are evaluated solely by their capacity to kill. This devilish program takes us back not merely to the Dark Ages, but from cosmos to chaos. If we succeed in finding a suitable way to control atomic weapons, it is reasonable to hope that we may also preclude the use of other weapons adaptable to mass destruction. When a man learns to say "A" he can, if he chooses, learn the rest of the alphabet, too.

Let this be anchored in our minds:

Peace is never long preserved by weight of metal or by an armament race. Peace can be made tranquil and secure only by understanding and agreement fortified by sanctions. We must embrace international cooperation or international disintegration.

Science has taught us how to put the atom to work. But to make it work for good instead of for evil lies in the domain dealing with the principles of human duty. We are now facing a problem more of ethics than of physics.

The solution will require apparent sacrifice in pride and in position, but better pain as the price of peace than death as the price of war.

Fundamental Plan Outlined

I now submit the following measures as representing the fundamental features of a plan which would give effect to certain of the conclusions which I have epitomized.

(1) **General** — The Authority should set up a thorough plan for control of the field of atomic energy, through various forms of ownership, dominion, licenses, operation, inspection, research and management by competent personnel. After this is provided for, there should be as little interference as may be with the economic plans and the present private, corporate and state relationships in the several countries involved.

(2) **Raw Materials**—The Authority should have as one of its earliest purposes to obtain and maintain complete and accurate information on world supplies of uranium and thorium and to bring them under its dominion. The precise pattern of control for various types of deposits of such materials will have to depend upon the geological, mining, refining and economic facts involved in different situations.

The Authority should conduct continuous surveys so that it will have the most complete knowledge of the world geology of uranium and thorium. Only after all current information on world sources of uranium and thorium is known to us all can equitable plans be made for their production, refining and distribution.

(3) **Primary Production Plants**—The Authority should exercise complete managerial control of the control of the production of fissionable materials. This means that it should control and operate all plants producing fissionable materials in dangerous quantities and must own and control the product of these plants.

Research Monopoly Urged

(4) **Atomic Explosives**—The Authority should be given sole and exclusive right to conduct research in the field of atomic explosives. Research activities in the field of atomic explosives are essential in order that the Authority may keep in the forefront of knowledge in the field of atomic energy and fulfill the objective of preventing illicit manufacture of bombs. nly by maintaining its position as the best-informed agency will the Authority be able to determine the line between intrinsically dangerous and nondangerous activities.

(5) **Strategic Distribution of Activities and Materials**—The activities entrusted exclusively to the Authority, because they are intrinsically dangerous to security, should be distributed throughout the world. Similarly, stockpiles of raw materials and fissionable materials should not be centralized.

(6) **Non-Dangerous Activities**—A function of the Authority should be promotion of the peacetime benefits of atomic energy.

Atomic research(except in explosives), the use of research reactors, the production of radioactive tracers by means of nondangerous reactors, the use of such tracers and to some extent the production of power should be open to nations and their citizens under reasonable licensing arrangements from the Authority. Denatured materials, whose use we know also requires suitable safeguards, should be furnished for such purposes by the Authority under lease or other arrangement. Denaturing seems to have been overestimated by the public as a safety measure.

(7) **Definition of Dangerous and Non-Dangerous Activities**—Although a reasonable dividing line can be drawn between dangerous and non-dangerous activities, it is not hard and fast. Provision should, therefore, be made to assure constant re-examination of the questions, and to permit revision of the dividing line as changing conditions and new discoveries may require.

(8) **Operations of Dangerous Activities**—Any plant dealing with uranium or thorium after it once reaches the potential of dangerous use must be not only subject to the most rigorous and competent inspection by the Authority, but its actual operation shall be under the management, supervision and control of the Authority.

(9) **Inspection**—By assigning intrinsically dangerous activities exclusivel yto the Authority, the difficulties of inspection are reduced. If the Authority is the only agency which may lawfully conduct dangerous activities, then visible operation by others than the Authority will constitute an unambiguous danger signal. Inspection will also occur in connection with the licensing functions of the Authority.

(10) **Freedom of Access**—Adequate ingress and egress for all qualified representatives of the Authority must be assured. Many of the inspection activities of the Authority should grow out of, and be incidental to, its other functions. Important measures of inspection will be associated with the tight control of raw materials, for this is a keystone of the plan. The continuing activities of prospecting, survey and research in relation to raw materials will be designed not only to serve the affirmative development functions of the Authority, but also to assure that no surreptitious operations are conducted in the raw materials field by nations or their citizens.

(11) **Personnel** — The personnel of the Authority should be recruited on a basis of proven competence, but also so far as possible on an international basis.

(12) **Progress by Stages**—A primary step in the creation of the system of control is the setting forth in comprehensive terms of the functions, responsibilities, powers and limitations of the Authority. Once a charter for the Authority has been adopted, the Authority and the system of control for which it will be responsible will require time to become fully organized and effective. The plan of control will, therefore, have to come into effect in successive stages. These should be specifically fixed in the charter or means should be otherwise set forth in the charter for transitions from one stage to another, as contemplated in the resolution of the United Nations Assembly which created this commission.

(13) **Disclosures**—In the deliberations of the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy, the United States is prepared to make available the information essential to a reasonable understanding of the proposals which it advocates. Further disclosures must be dependent, in the interests of all, upon the effective ratification of the treaty. When the Authority is actually created, the United States will join the other nations in making available the further information essential to that organization for the performance of its function. As the successive stages of international control are reached, the United States will be prepared to yield, to the extent required by each stage, national control of activities in this field to the Authority.

(14) **International Control**—There will be questions about the extent of control to be allowed to national bodies, when the Authority is established. Purely national authorities for control and development of atomic energy should to the extent necessary for the effective operation of the Authority be subordinate to it. This is neither an endorsement nor a disapproval of the creation of national authorities. The Commission should evolve a clear demarcation of the scope of duties and responsibilities of such national authorities.

Broad Criticism Invited

And now I end. I have submitted an outline for present discussion. Our consideration will be broadened by the criticism of the United States proposals and by the plans of the other nations, which, it is to be hoped, will be submitted at their early convenience. I and my associates of the United States delegation will make available to each member of this body books and pamphlets, including the Acheson-Lilienthal report, recently made by the United States Department of State, and the McMahon Committee Monograph No. 1 entitled "Essential Infirmation on Atomic Energy" relating to the McMahon Bill recently passed by the United States Senate, which may prove of value in assessing the situation.

All of us are consecrated to making an end of gloom and hopelessness. It will not be an easy job. The way is long and thorny, but supremely worth traveling. All of us want to stand erect, with our faces to the sun, instead of being forced to burrow into the earth, like rats.

The pattern of salvation must be worked out by all for all.

The light at the end of the tunnel is dim, but our path seems to grow brighter as we actually begin our journey. We cannot yet light the way to the end. However, we hope the suggestions of my Government will be illuminating.

Lincoln's Words Paraphrased

Let us keep in mind the exhortation of Abraham Lincoln, whose words, uttered at a moment of shattering national peril, form a complete text for our deliberation. I quote, paraphrasing slightly:

"We cannot escape history. We of this meeting will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we are passing will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

"We say we are for peace. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save peace. The world knows that we do. We, even we here, hold the power and have the responsibility.

"We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud."

My thanks for your attention.

Truman Did Not Read Baruch Speech

Washington, June 14 (A. P.)—President Truman said today he imagined that Bernard Baruch's statement on atomic policy before the United Nations Commission in New York followed his directive to Baruch. The President said at a news conference that he had not seen Baruch's actual speech, but, he said, he and Secretary of State Byrnes had given Baruch a directive on American policy and he imagined Baruch's statement followed it.

He was asked whether that policy was the policy contained in the Acheson-Lilienthal report on atomic energy control, which was released in late March by the State Department. Mr. Truman said no, that it was a policy outlined in the directive which he had sent to Baruch. The Acheson-Lilienthal report called for an international authority to supervise atomic developments.

1948

Palestine Plan Action

By Wheeler

London, June 14 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, had no idea of suggesting in his speech Wednesday that Britain would refuse to carry out the recommendation of the British-American Commission on Palestine, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The s[illegible] NIGHT [illegible] one of several devi[illegible] bearing on the Palestinian question. Others were:

Britain announced it would not decide whether to accept or reject the commission's recommendations until after a conference with an American committee.

It was learned Prime Minister Attlee would name a cabinet committee to negotiate a final agreement on Palestine with President Truman's advisory committee.

In Washington, President Truman said the United States still was urging immigration of 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land.

A senior Foreign Office spokesman, in an apparent effort to soften American criticism of Bevin's speech to the Labor party conference two days ago, emphasized that Britain had reached no decision on the inquiry commission's report.

Authorized Bevin Text

Bevin had said that "if we put 100,000 Jews into Palestine tomorrow, I ...uld have to put another division of British troops there. I am not prepared to do it." He also said that there had been "agitation in the United States, and particularly in New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine. . . . They do not want too many Jews in New York."

The Foreign Office issued an authorized text of Bevin's extemporaneous remarks, but it did not differ essentially from published versions. The spokesman said there was no justification for any charge that Bevin had been misrepresented, but expressed regret that great emphasis had been put on certain portions of Bevin's 80-minute address.

Committee Choice Welcome

A communiqué declared the British "Government will await the results of the conversations between British and American officials before determining their policy in relation to the recommendations of the Anglo-American committee. But they are most anxious that no time should be lost in pressing on with a constructive solution of this most difficult problem."

The communiqué welcomed announcement of formation of President Truman's Cabinet committee. The United States is sending a delegation to London to confer with a British committee.

It was emphasized that these American officials, and their British opposite numbers, would explore technical aspects of the problem, along with Jewish and Arab comments, but would not have authority to negotiate on a political level.

Attlee's Cabinet committee, on the other hand, will be fully authorized to reach final conclusions whether Britain will go along with the United States to implement the recommendations on Jewish immigration, authoritative informants said. The Cabinet committee may include Bevin and George Hall, Colonial Secretary.

The Foreign Office read an official text of Bevin's speech, but the spokesman acknowledged that there was no essential difference between it and published reports of the address.

Bevin had said "if we put 100,000 Jews in Palestine tomorrow I would have to put another division of British troops there. I am not prepared to do it."

Bevin also had said "regarding the agitation in the United States and particularly New York for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine, I hope it will not be misunderstood in Ameria if I say, with purest of motives, that was because they did not want too many of them in New York."

The spokesman said there appeared to be no justification for any charge of misrepresentation, but suggested that the matter had been magnified beyond its intent.

Bevin's statement that he thought American pressure for immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine was partly caused by a desire to keep more Jews from coming to New York provoked considerable comment in the United States, including threats to try to defeat the pending United States loan to Britain.

Text of Communique.

The text of the communique follows:

"His Majesty's Government welcomes the decision of President Truman to form a cabinet committee of Palestine and related problems. They are glad to learn that a group of American officials, representing the President's committee, is about to arrive in London for discussions on the recommendations of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry, regarding the problems of European Jewry and Palestine.

"For the purpose of these conversations his Majesty's Government have nominated a delegation of British officials drawn from the departments concerned, under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Brook.

"The conversations will cover matters arising on each of the ten recommendations in the committee of inquiry's report. The two groups of officials will have before them, in the course of their discussions, the statements which have been invited from the Arab governments, the Jewish Agency and Palestine and other Jewish and Arab organizations.

"His Majesty's Government will await the result of the conversations between British and American officials before determining their policy in relation to the recommendations of the Anglo-American committee. But they are most anxious that no time should be lost in pressing on with a constructive solution of this most difficult problem."

Britain to Await Decision By New Palestine Committees

Foreign Office Explains Bevin's Remarks Were Offered as a Possible Solution of Jewish Problem.

London, June 14 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Foreign Secretary Bevin in his speech on Palestine Wednesday at Bournemouth merely sought to outline a constructive solution to the Jewish problem and had no idea of suggesting that Britain would refuse to carry out recommendations of the Anglo-American Palestine Commission.

The Foreign Office also issued a communique saying that Britain would await the outcome of a conference between British officials and President Truman's special advisory committee before deciding whether to accept or reject the Commission's recommendations.

[President Truman said at his press conference in Washington today that the United States was still urging the admission of 100,000 refugee Jews to Palestine and was sending a delegation to try to work out the problem. The President would not discuss British Foreign Bevin's statement about Palestine.]

The spokesman, commenting on American reaction to Bevin's speech before a Labor party conference, said that certain misunderstandings had arisen, possibly due to over-condensation of reports, and expressed regret that great emphasis had been put on certain portions of an eighty minute speech.

U. S. Urges Jewish Entry.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The United States still is urging admission of 100,000 refugee Jews to Palestine, President Truman said today, and is trying to work out the problem with Britain.

He told the news conference that his special Cabinet committee of Secretaries Byrnes, Patterson and Snyder was sending a delegation to England to tackle the issues raised by the proposed immigration.

In London, the British Foreign Office announced today that Britain would await the outcome of these negotiations before deciding to accept or reject an Anglo-American commission's recommendation for admission of the 100,000 Jews to the Holy Land. British Foreign Secretary Bevin previously had indicated that the proposal would be turned down.

Asked for comment on Bevin's statement, Mr. Truman said he had not had any official word from England and could not discuss it.

A reporter suggested that perhaps more refugee Jews should be admitted to the United States. Mr. Truman replied by saying that the reporter presumably knew what the immigration laws were. There is no plan, he said, for seeking any change in those laws.

Army Officers in Group.

Later, the State Department disclosed that two of its officials and two Army officers left yesterday for London to serve as a group of experts to Ambassador W. Averell Harriman in his consultations with the British Government on the Palestine situation.

The State Department officials are Evan M. Wilson, Palestine expert in the Near Eastern division, and Lawrence W. Carmer, assistant director of the State-War-Navy Co-ordinating Committee's directorate.

The press officer said he did not know whether the deputies of the Cabinet Committee on Palestine, appointed Tuesday by President Truman, would go to London for consultations with British officials.

The Cabinet Committee is composed of Secretaries Byrnes, Patterson and Snyder. Byrnes appointed Dr. Henry F. Grady, former assistant Secretary of State, as his alternate, and Patterson has named Goldthwaite H. Orr, N. Y., attorney, as the War Department deputy.

The four men who will advise Harriman probably will make no decisions on Palestine matters until the committee of deputies begins to function.

CATHOLIC UPSWING IN EUROPE NOTED

London, June 14 (A. P.).—The influence of the Catholic Church is countering Western Europe's post-war trend to the Left, and four successive elections — in Belgium, Holland, France and Italy—have demonstrated, in rapid succession, the strength of Catholic leadership. In each election a Catholic party emerged as the strongest political unit. Catholic-sponsored parties also led in recent elections in Austria, South Germany and Luxembourg.

It is no secret campaign. On the eve of the recent French and Italian elections, Pope Pius XII appealed to the electors to vote "in the Christian way." When Catholic candidates led the tickets, the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, expressed hope that the results would prove "an efficacious counsel to other countries." In Holland, previously, the Catholic party leaders had declared: "For us, the Bishops' wishes are enough."

The upswing of Catholic parties in each country, welding divergent viewpoints into religious unity, is regarded as significant by continental leaders who express apprehension of Communism.

In Belgium the Christian Socialist (Catholic) party captured 344 out of 696 Provincial Council seats and a plurality in the Senate. Earlier, the Catholics had won ninety-two seats in the Chamber of Deputies, compared to seventy won by Premier Van Acker's Socialists.

In Holland the Catholic People's party won thirty-two seats in the House of Representatives, while the socialists won twenty-nine and the Communists ten. Next the Catholics won seventeen Senate seats, while the Socialists took ten and the Communists four.

In France the M. R. P. (Catholic) party won 160 seats in the Assembly, while the Communists took 145 and the Socialists 115.

In Italy the Christian Democratic (Catholic) party polled 7,876,874 votes for an easy plurality in the Assembly. The Socialists were a poor second with 4,606,509, and the Communists third with 4,204,741 votes. Apportionment of the Assembly seats will be announced later.

Soviet Historian Says U.S. Seeks Arms Control

London, June 14 (AP)—Dr. Benjamin Lan, Soviet historian, asserted in a broadcast control from Moscow today that the United States "is trying to establish control over the armaments of the Latin American countries under the guise of Inter-American military collaboration."

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said also that "Washington is not only trying to restore the old (pre-Roosevelt) order in Latin America but is also endeavoring to establish a similar order in the countries situated along the Western Pacific."

"While the United States is for one-sided action in Latin America," Lan continued, "she is for many-sided action in countries lying along the Western frontiers of the U.S.S.R. United States representatives insist that in Far Eastern questions their point of view must command unconditional preference as in Latin America."

SEES INFLATION OVER IN BRITAIN

Dalton Says Danger Passed Under Production Impact.

Bournemouth, England, June 14 (A. P.).—The danger of inflation in Britain "has largely passed away" under the impact of increased production of goods for home consumption, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, declared before the annual conference of the Labor party today. "We have reached a point where the production of goods for the home market is rapidly increasing and the fear of inflation is diminishing," he asserted.

Dalton observed, however, that "deflation may later on be a much greater risk than inflation." If a deflationary trend set in, he continued, the Exchequer will meet it by releasing increased quantities of purchasing power which it controls, "largely through tax rates and its power to release post-war credits of wartime savings."

Answering rank-and-file party criticisms that he had paid too much for the Bank of England—the first institution taken under public ownership—Dalton said that the bank "is worth a great deal more than the price which has been paid." The position of Bank of England stocks as "gilt-edged securities" made the bank a "very special case," he declared, adding that payment for other nationalized industries "will be different."

Dalton announced that the Government will not accept a House of Lords amendment limiting to five years its power to control the investment of borrowed money. The bill has been passed by both houses and now is back in the House of Commons for consideration of the Lords' amendment. The bill, Dalton added crytically, "is a useful little measure which will fit into its place in the scheme of things."

Dalton announced that he was increasing the flat exemption from death duties (inheritance taxes) from £100 to £2,000 ($8,000), which he said would free about 150,000 of each year's 200,000 taxable estates from taxes. "In spite of this, death duties are going to bring in £22,000,000 ($88,000,000) by grading up the larger estates to a maximum of 75 per cent on any one who may die worth £2,000,000," he said.

30.24-3327

DROP RESOLUTION TO SHARE ATOM

Bournemouth, England, June 14 (A. P.).—A resolution calling upon the Government to bring about international sharing of all atomic knowledge was withdrawn today in the Labor Party conference after A. R. Blackburn, a member of Parliament, declared:

"At this particular moment I do not think we should share the secrets of atomic energy with anybody."

Blackburn said an atomic war is inevitable within ten years unless the United Nations control all uranium and thorium deposits.

LASKI THANKS PRESS FOR ITS ATTENTION

Bournemouth, England, June 14 (A. P.).—Prof. Harold Laski, retiring chairman of the Labor party, gaveled a party conference to a close today and joked about his frenuent appearances on front pages:

"I thank the journalists for the devoted attention they have given to my activities. Never in the history of mankind have so many followed just one. The skeleton now goes back to the cupboard."

DEADLOCK HOLDS ON PEACE TREATIES

U.S., Russia Reported Standing Firm as Paris Conference Reconvenes.

PARIS, June 14—(AP)—Principals in the foreign ministers conference arrived today amid reports in American circles that the United States and Russia were just as deadlocked on the peace treaties as when the ministers left here a month ago.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov arrived by planes to join French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault at the council table tomorrow at 4 p. m. (A.M.E.S.T.)

No Diplomatic Exchanges

Sources close to Byrnes said there had been no diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Moscow in connection with the peace treaties since the ministers recessed last month, and that if the Russians had relented in their stand it could be learned only after the conference reconvenes.

Since the recess late in May, the United States sent a draft of a proposed treaty with Austria to the other governments, but has received no answer from Moscow, American sources added.

Byrnes was represented as hopeful that an agreement could be reached here, but as prepared to carry his case to the United Nations Assembly in September if the Russians remained adamant.

Byrnes, accompanied by Senators Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich), Mrs. Byrnes and the senators' wives, arrived in the Presidential plane "The Sacred Cow" at 12:25 a.m. (6:25 a.m. E.S.T.)

U. S. Policy Stands

Sources close to Byrnes said there has been no announced change in American policy on the essentials of the European settlements. Washington still insists, they said, that Trieste should go to Italy, that the Balkans should be opened to Western trade and that Italy's war reparations should be scaled in accordance with her ability to pay.

The United States still wants to sign a 25-year pact with Russia, Britain and France to insure against German rearmament, and to provide for evacuation of foreign troops from Austria.

In talking with Byrnes at a social reception today newsmen received the impression he wants the American system of federalization in Germany extended to all zones, and progress made on an eventual settlement with the Reich.

Byrnes First Of 4 To Reach Paris

Paris, June 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes was the first of the foreign ministers to arrive today for the fateful four-power conference which is expected to decide whether Europe will be united or divided into eastern and western spheres.

V. M. Molotov was expected momentarily from Moscow and Ernest Bevin was to arrive during the afternoon.

Both Byrnes and Bevin have indicated the meeting starting tomorrow night might be the last attempt of the foreign ministers to resolve differences, and that the United States and Great Britain might execute separate peace treaties with defeated nations if they are unable to agree with Russia.

Quick Accord Or None Seen

Byrnes and his confreres, Senator Connally (D., Texas) and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) all declined comment. All seemed in good spirits as they alighted from their plane at 12.25 P.M. (6.25 A.M., E.S.T.).

A member of the American delegation who reached Paris earlier said Byrnes would stand firm on American policy on disputed points in peace treaties and would maintain his position in the face of Russian opposition. The informant predicted a short and fruitless session unless Russia yielded.

Peace treaties must be drafted for Italy, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland and Germany. One of the chief points at variance is the French insistence that the great industrial Ruhr Valley be internationalized.

The future of the Adriatic port of Trieste, claimed by Yugoslavia with Russian support, is one of the main stumbling blocks to a treaty with that new republic. Another problem is the continuance of large armies of occupation. (AP)

Most of the opening session will be devoted to preparing the agenda.

AURIOL TO HEAD FRENCH ASSEMBLY

PARIS, June 14—(AP) Socialist Vincent Auriol was elected president of the new French constituent assembly today by a vote of 466 to 28, and the assembly fixed next Wednesday for the election of a new president of the government.

Auriol, president of the old legislature, was the only candidate, but delegates cast votes for Francisque Gay of the MRP (Popular Republican Movement), and 13 for other deputies. Forty-two ballots were void.

Chance For Presidency

Some observers expressed belief Auriol had a good chance of being elevated to president of the provisional government if French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, MRP leader, should fail in his efforts to form a cabinet. The MRP polled the most votes in the last election.

Whether the Wednesday election takes place depends upon the Communist party, which has not yet taken a position on the future government. If the Communists refuse to enter an MRP-led government, the Socialists may reverse their decision against taking the power and put forward a compromise candidate like Auriol or Felix Gouin. Gouin was elected president of the resigned government under such circumstances.

Forty-Ton Arms Hoard Uncovered Near Bordeaux

Bordeaux, France, June 14 (AP)—A hoard of 40 tons of guns, grenades and cartridges has been uncovered by Bordeaux police in near-by Bujole and British police arriv[illegible] in an investigation.

Police were silent about the discovery, but it was learned the weapons bore British markings and had been deposited at Chateau Cambe June 2 in the guise of surgical medical supplies for the Red Cross.

In the absence of an official statement, various stories circulated about the countryside. The French press agency said eight trucks discharged cargoes on June 2 at Chateau Cambe, in Bujole—which it said was occupied by the Ort, a group sheltering Jews attempting to get to Palestine.

The agency said authorities, who investigated later, described the cargoes as 600 cases of arms and ammunition. The only keeper found at the chateau was detained.

French Pick Auriol

Paris, June 14 (AP)—French party leaders agreed early today on Socialist Vincent Auriol as president of the new Constituent Assembly.

Auriol, who was president—or speaker—of the old legislature, was to be formally elected later in the day.

The slate of Assembly officers included six vice presidents: Henri Teitgen and Fernand Bouxon, of the Popular Republican Movement; Jacques Duclos and Madeleine Braun, Communists; Joseph Laniel, Republican Party of Liberty, and Yvon Delbos, Radical-Socialist.

VON PAPEN OPENS BATTLE FOR LIFE

NUERNBERG, Germany, June 14.—(AP) Gray old Franz von Papen, German international politician from the days of the Black Tom explosion through the Hitlerian era, started his fight for life today and promptly was chastized by the war crimes court for verbosity.

Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence of the international military tribunal trying 22 Germans as war criminals listened for an hour while von Papen described how he gave up the German chancellorship to Hitler and joined the Nazi camp, before he announced impatiently:

"We have heard all this before, all afternoon, and many times before."

Son Joins Defense

Von Papen's son, Fran, Jr., 35, joined efforts of the defense counsel to show that his father was, as he claimed, an oldtime Prussian officer and son of an industrialist who represented "the old Germany" and not the Nazis.

The elder von Papen spoke bitterly of the Black Tom munitions explosion in New Jersey during the First World War, saying he was blamed for conspiracy in that matter "two years after I left the country." The plant blew up in 1916 and Von Papen and Karl Boy-Ed, German attache, were linked in reports that they had engineered the vast sabotage.

Counsel for Von Papen indicated only a fraction of his story had been told and promised "revelations" when the defense resumes Monday. The court will recess tomorrow.

Litchfield Officer Objects To Jurisdiction of Court

Cubage Says Impartial Review of Case Is Precluded

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 14 (AP). — Lieutenant Granville Cubage today challenged the jurisdiction of the American military court trying him for alleged cruelty, and asserted that the present circumstances "preclude an impartial [illegible]."

The challenge came from his defense attorneys after testimony had been completed against the Oklahoma City officer, accused of practicing and authorizing cruelty to American soldier prisoners at the Lichfield detention camp in England. Lieutenant Colonel William E. Parker, of East Hampton, Mass., attorney for Cubage, did not explain his point. The court deferred action until tomorrow.

Parker said he would call a witness tomorrow in support of his charge, WAC Captain Mary Savage, who he said was sent here from Washington to help expedite the Lichfield trials, which the Army had previously complained were creating "bad publicity." Six officers and eight enlisted men are involved in the trials, now in their second half year. Three enlisted men have been convicted.

Corporal Ellis D. Adcock, of Hot Springs, Ark., another of the Lichfield defendants, went on trial simultaneously today and the prosecution completed its case against him in a single day. Nine witnesses testified they had seen Adcock "beat up" prisoners.

Cubage Blames His Superiors

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 14 (AP)—Lieut. Granville Cubage wound up his defense against brutality charges in the Lichfield trials today by informing a military court that "more and more I realize the responsibility of other people who gave me orders."

The defense rested its case at noon and [illegible] eight officers was expected to begin its deliberations before nightfall in the case of the 27-year-old Oklahoma officer who is accused of maltreating United States soldier prisoners in the wartime stockade at Lichfield, England.

The court's verdict will be the first in the trial of an officer. Three enlisted men have been convicted, another officer is on trial, and four other officers and seven enlisted men are awaiting trial.

Discipline Was "Severe"

Testifying all day yesterday and for an hour and one half this morning in his own defense, Cubage denied personal responsibility for what his attorneys conceded was "severe" discipline of Lichfield prisoners.

Cubage said his superior officers dictated guardhouse disciplinary policies, under which several witnesses testified prisoners were often kicked and beaten. No witness accused Cubage personally of striking any prisoner, but several former guards said he told them they could "beat men to the floor" with clubs.

Cubage denied using that phrase and categorically denied ordering any cruelties, but he said he had authorized the use of clubs to quell disorders and also agreed that he had permitted such punishments as forcing men to stand with nose and toes pressed against a wall, and making them double-time to and from work and meals.

The Defendant's Character

Character witnesses described Cubage as an excellent officer and "a born gentleman" whose "civil life was exemplary."

"Cruelty is foreign to his nature," said one testimonial read to the court. (AP)

G. I. in Reich Guilty Of Manslaughter

Frankfurt, June 14 (A. P.).—Pvt. Edison M. Understanding Crow, 25 years old, an Indian, of Ravinia, S. D., has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the death of two German children in an automobile crash, the United States Third Army said today.

Officers said testimony showed that the soldier had gone away without leave from a Military Government detachment, taken an Army vehicle without permission and crashed into a sidewalk bunker. Understanding Crow is a veteran of the Eighty-second Airborne Division and holder of the Purple Heart.

G. I. Broadcaster Shot in Germany

Frankfurt, June 14 (A. P.).—A soldier broadcaster of the Army's American Forces Network was wounded mysteriously on a lonely road outside Frankfurt last night by a pistol shot fired out of the dusk, the radio system announced tonight.

The soldier was identified as Pfc. Milton Schaefer, 19 years old, of Buffalo. Schaeffer was struck in the back by a bullet that went through his body and fractured the pelvic bone. Doctors were quoted as saying he would live.

BRITISH ZONE CURBS SOVIET REPORTERS

Berlin, June 14 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Deputy Governor of the British Zone of Germany, announced today that correspondents of every country except Russia may inspect Britain's progress in denazifying its zone.

He told a press conference that the disarmament of German forces in the British Zone is complete, and that the elimination of German war potential is progressing on schedule. He challenged other occupying authorities to prove they have matched Britain's record, and likewise challenged them to allow free inspection of each zone by correspondents.

Specifically eliminating Soviet correspondents from looking over the British area, Robertson said: "The Russians will get the same facilities for the inspection of our zone as they give us. We don't consider that the facilities the Russians now extend in their occasional strictly conducted tours allow freedom of movement or observation."

DE GASPERI URGES UNITY

JUN 15 1946

Italian Premier Asks People To Forget Controversy

F. Brotto

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi, provisional head of state, called upon the Italian people [illegible] NIGHT conciliatory speech [illegible] rancors of the Monarchist-Republican controversy and unite behind the republic.

The words of the Christian Democratic leader were deliberately calm and soothing. They were even forbearing toward the exiled Umberto II, whom de Gasperi described as "the heir of downfall." They contrasted with the Cabinet's earlier sharp retort to Umberto's charges that appointment of de Gasperi constituted a "revolutionary action."

The speech, broadcast by radio, was intended evidently to placate rising Italian passions in a situation in which responsible persons had referred darkly to "revolution" and "civil war."

Sees Hard Task Ahead

De Gasperi told his countrymen: "We have an immense work of reconstruction before us. The climb is hard. Men of good will, give us your hand—whatever your vote has been—because otherwise without this common effort we will not succeed."

Partisans of the republic and the monarchy, grown tense under charges and countercharges provoked by Umberto's precipitate flight yesterday to Lisbon, seemed calm today. Few signs of trouble were reported anywhere.

Of Umberto the temporary head of the Italian state said:

"We can humanely consider the tragedy of this man. He was the heir of downfall and of terrible and fatal compromise with dictatorship."

Another Author Suggested

Previously the Government in a communiqué had referred to Umberto's proclamation to the Italians, made public five hours after he left, as "factious and mendacious."

De Gasperi, in his broadcast, suggested that its author might have been someone other than the King and said "it is distasteful for me to resume the argument."

He said that in his last encounter with the King yesterday Umberto's words of "discipline and accord" contrasted with the controversial and bitter tone of the proclamation.

He said that in the plebiscite, which eleven days ago gave the republic a majority of nearly 2,000,000 votes, all precautions had been taken to insure a free election. "And so it was," he added.

With the Supreme Court's announcement the interim regime could have been instituted immediately, de Gasperi said, "but we sought to avoid a clamorous break."

Sought to Keep Power

Umberto had sought to retain power until the court had completed an investigation of charges of fraud in the plebiscite.

"It is necessary to maintain order, it is necessary to work and produce," de Gasperi told the nation.

He concluded with an appeal to the Italians to demonstrate their unity "before those who have designs upon our dearest frontiers and who speculate upon our internal disagreements, and to confirm—in the view of the peace treaty—that the Italian people is resolved to defend its sacred rights and future."

A less conciliatory attitude was taken by Randolfo Pacciardi's Republican party, which attacked Umberto's proclamation as a document of "bad faith" which "incited to civil war."

Umberto In Lisbon

The Monarchist *Italia Nuova* devoted almost its entire front page to the King's proclamation and professed to see in his departure "a service to the fatherland."

Umberto, arriving in Lisbon after spending his first night of exile in Barcelona, declined to make any statement on the political situation.

"I am most anxious to join my family," he said. Queen Marie Jose and the four royal children had preceded him into exile last week, and Umberto gave thanks to the Portuguese authorities for the welcome extended to him and his family. They will stay at Quinta Dabela Vista—the mansion of the Nice View-in-Sintra, a suburb of Lisbon.

Republic Appeals For Italy Unity

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J. McBride

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi appealed to Italians today to support the new republic, regardless of how they voted in last week's plebiscite.

The P[illegible] addressed the nation by radio in an atmosphere of tension created by an acrimonious exchange between his Government and King Umberto II, who reached Lisbon today for his exile.

A manifesto issued last night in Umberto's name charged that the Cabinet had usurped the King's powers in a "revolutionary gesture" and added that he had left Italian soil only to avoid civil war. A royal aide said Umberto would consider himself king pending a formal court ruling on the plebiscite.

Links King To Dictatorship

De Gasperi, in a ten-minute broadcast, deplored "the tragedy of that man"—Umberto. De Gasperi said Umberto, "compromised with the dictatorship" and had attempted in the last few months to regain his power.

"He is part of the national catastrophe," de Gasperi said, asserting an expiation was due from Umberto, even as "we all must expiate."

The Premier urged Italians "to show the strength of unity" at a time when peace treaty negotiations are about to begin. "Let us show that the Italian people is resolved to defend its right to the future and its frontiers," he said.

Appeals To Opposition

"I wish to speak to you as man to man," he said. "I especially wish to speak to those of the opposition who are in good faith."

He said the procedure for the election which the republic won had been regulated by a law which King Umberto himself promulgated. A provisional government could have been established upon announcement of the result by the Supreme Court. But, said de Gasperi, he sought a final accord "to avoid a clamorous break."

Umberto Arrives At Lisbon

LISBON, June 14—(AP)—Exile King Umberto II of Italy arrived here by plane today from Barcelona, Spain, commenting only that "I am most anxious to join my family."

After being greeted by Portuguese officials at the airport, Umberto went immediately to Sintra, a resort near Lisbon, where the royal family is staying. The Queen and their children arrived several days ago aboard an Italian war vessel.

Acceptance Not Final

A traveling companion who arrived with Umberto said that "this flight does not mean the king accepts as final the voters' verdict" for the abolition of the Italian monarchy.

"By saving his life," the intimate of Umberto said, "we saved the monarchist cause."

Arriving with Umberto in Lisbon were his two aides de camp, Generals Graziani and Cassiani; the Duchess of Sorrentino; his secretaries, the Dukes of Duametti and Turconi; and some policemen.

An indication that the party cannot spend much money was furnished in a report that two other members of Umberto's retinue, the Dukes of Ancona and Genoa, tried to get rooms in Lisbon's least expensive hotel.

Arrives in Reich To Head AMG Jails

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Berlin, June 14 (A. P.)—Sydney Souter, former superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory at Annandale, N. J., arrived here today to take up his duties as chief of the prisons branch of the Office of Military Government.

Pope Pius Envisions High Destiny For U.S.

Vatican City, June 14 (AP)—Pope Pius, receiving a group of American officers attached to Allied Commission headquarters here today, told them that "wealth and power and virtue inevitably impose the heavy duty of leadership" upon the United States.

In the group headed by Lieut. Robert Ro[illegible]mon, Ill., commanding officer of the 2675th Regiment to which American Commission personnel is assigned, were several officers about to return to the United States.

"You are going back to a great country," the Pope said in English. "We cannot forget our visit of ten years ago." (when he was Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state.)

"It is great in its incomparable industrial power, greater still in the whole-souled, unselfish generosity of its people, and great, too, one cannot but feel, in the high destiny God has assigned to it."

Collaboration with Enemy Is Admitted by Mihailovic

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W. King

BELGRADE, June 14—(AP) Gen. Draja Mihailovic admitted wearily today under questioning by the prosecution that he had collaborated personally with the enemy while commanding his Chetnik troops in Yugoslavia.

Earlier he testified that he had been promised United States support exclusively for his movement by the head of the American mission to his Chetnik headquarters.

Admits Letter Genuine

The bearded Chetnik leader, on trial before a Yugoslav military court on charges of both collaboration and treason, was confronted with a handwritten letter in which he had said "the Italians helped us well." He admitted the letter was genuine. It instructed Chetnik units to receive arms from the Italians.

"What do you call this?" demanded the prosecutor after reading the letter.

"Intrigue," replied Mihailovic.

"Is that collaboration?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Is that your collaboration?" the prosecutor pressed further.

"Yes," Mihailovic answered.

Obviously tired from his continual appearance on the stand since Tuesday, Mihailovic had testified also that he had told the British that he had enough of being a "fill-gap man in Europe," and that it was "up to us to tend towards the Soviet Union."

He said the Yugoslav government in London had intervened with the admonition "look westward" and he had accepted it.

Clad in U. S. Army pants and shoes and a nondescript coat, he said he had been given a promise of exclusive United States support by Col. Robert H. McDowell, head of the American mission to Chetnik headquarters in 1944.

He said McDowell had assured him "when the Russians reach the frontier the Red army will not enter Yugoslavia." Asked whether McDowell had told him "the Russians are practical politicians and would see the situation on the terrain," Mihailovic replied "yes, he did."

"Col. McDowell told me America would support me and my movement exclusively," Mihailovic asserted.

U. S. Against Communism

He said that McDowell also told him that "American youth is not fighting for Communism and does not want Communism in Yugoslavia," and that "your struggle against the Germans does not interest us. Your duty is to hold your people."

Mihailovic estimated that his forces rescued between 300 and 400 American fliers in 1944 "during the time they were flying over Yugoslavia to Hungary and Romania."

He said that in 1944 "we got in contact with the air corps in Italy through my stations. We had direct contact. Once 14 planes came in one day and took away fliers."

The Soviet-style legal system now used in Yugoslavia provides for preliminary cross-examination of the defendant on details of the indictment against him. The preliminary questioning of Mihailovic which started Tuesday is expected to continue until the week's end.

This will be followed by presentation of documentary evidence and witnesses by the prosecution. The defense then gets its opportunity to present statements in its behalf and possibly present witnesses.

Efforts to paint the British and Americans as enemies of the Tito regime, which is in line with much recent Yugoslav propaganda, have been clearly indicated thus far in the trial.

Believes Confidence Lacking

Today, telling of the departure of the British liaison mission headed by Brigadier Armstrong, Mihailovic said, "I think they did not have enough confidence in me."

He said the same plane which took the British mission away brought in two Yugoslav officers, Major Lukacevic and Bacevic, with a message from a British general named Masterson asking annihilation of the Communists.

"Lukacevic went to London," Mihailovic testified. "Bacevic went only to Cairo. They spoke to all important personalities. Bacevic spoke with Gen. Masterson and Gen. Masterson told him the Communists had to be annihilated and the situation in Yugoslavia would change in our favor."

(A statement issued in London yesterday said Masterson was a colonel, not a general).

Charges Absurd, Says M'Dowell

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) Col. Robert McDowell, wartime head of the U. S. military mission to Gen. Draja Mihailovic, said today testimony given by the Yugoslav Chetnik chieftain at his Belgrade trial "doesn't sound like Mihailovic."

He termed "absurd" a statement attributed to him by the general that the United States would support Mihailovic, his government and movement exclusively.

"That would be as absurd as another statement attributed to me that this country was not interested in the Yugoslav struggle against Germany," McDowell told a reporter.

"What I said was the United States was not concerned in the internal strife of Yugoslavia but with winning the war with Germany.

"I told him further that the Russians were not going to occupy Yugoslavia, but did not go so far as to say that the Red army would not cross the frontier in pursuit of the Nazi forces.

"I think there has been distortion of Gen Mihailovic's views in some way."

McDowell is on duty at the War department.

Chetnik Admits Collaboration

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Belgrade, June 14 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic wearily agreed with his prosecutors today that a letter produced in his treason trial amounted to his personal collaboration with the enemy.

The prosecutor produced a handwritten letter which Mihailovic admitted was genuine. It said, "Yesterday 22 (a code name for Italians) helped us well."

After reading it the prosecutor asked, "What do you call this?"

"Intrigue," Mihailovic answered.

Another letter, which instructed his Chetnik units to receive arms from the Italian occupation forces comprised his personal collaboration, Mihailovic agreed.

"Is that your collaboration?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes," the general said.

Says [illegible] Begged Aid

Previously, the Chetnik chief told the Yugoslav military court that an American liaison officer had informed him in 1944:

"American youth is not fighting for communism and does not want communism in Yugoslavia."

The American officer, Col. Robert McDowell, also told him, Mihailovic said, that "America would support me and my government and movement exclusively."

He added that McDowell declared, "When the Russians reach the frontier, the Red Army will not enter Yugoslavia."

"Did he say whom he would help?"

"Me."

"I Want To Help You"

"Did he know that the (Tito) partisans carried out the fight

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against the Germans?"

"He said to me: 'I want to help you.'"

"Did he tell you that the Russians are practical politicians and they would see the situation?"

"Yes, he did."

Mihailovic said he took McDowell seriously "because he was authorized and he would negotiate with the Germans."

Mihailovic said Lieut. George Musulin, of Pittsburgh, interpreter and liaison officer, arrived in Yugoslavia and was followed by McDowell about the end of July, 1944, after the departure that spring of a British liaison mission headed by Brigadier Armstrong.

He said the Armstrong mission left because "I think they did not have enough confidence in me."

Briton's Anti-Red Advice

He said the same plane that took Armstrong away brought in two Yugoslav officers, Majors Lukacevic and Bacevic, with a message from British Colonel Masterson at Cairo asking annihilation of the Communists.

"Bacevic spoke with Masterson and Masterson told him the Communists had to be annihilated and the situation would change in our favor," Mihailovic testified.

"I felt I had accepted the decision of my Government to lean on the Western democracies," the general continued.

Asked about contact with London after withdrawal of the British mission, Mihailovic said: "They gave nothing to us. They were accepting all the help we gave but sent us nothing."

Appearing in court in GI pants and shoes and a nondescript coat, Mihailovic declared he had saved from 300 to 400 American aviators in 1944. The resuces were made by his Chetniks, who took care of the crashed flyers until they could be flown back to their bases in Italy.

"In 1944 we got in contact with the air corps in Italy through my stations," he said. "We had direct contact. Once fourteen planes came in one day and took away flyers."

Signature "Falsified"

In another phase of his testimony, he rejected as "falsified" his purported signature on a letter addressed to the Italian occupation commander and couched in the friendliest terms. It said, "With the help of Italian arms we will clear the Communists from Montenegro."

"It is a falsified signature because my commanders falsified as well," Mihailovic declared.

"If it is falsified, the man who did it is very clear. Who falsified it?" the prosecutor asked.

"The one who needed it," Mihailovic answered.

"You say I did it then?"

"I am sure it was falsified."

Two Letters Produced

The prosecution attempted further to spread the net of accusation against Mihailovic by producing in the closing minutes yesterday two letters addressed to Ante Pavelic, the quisling chief of Croatia who is wanted as a war criminal, and Archbishop Stepinac, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Croatia. Stepinac in recent months has been subjected to a press campaign accusing him of collaboration with the Axis.

Mihailovic admitted that the signatures to the letters were his, but denied he had written the contents.

So far the prosecution has indicated a clear effort to discredit British and American motives in the partisan war, endeavoring to paint both countries as enemies of the Tito regime. This is in line with much of the past press propaganda in Yugoslavia.

Russians, Afghans Sign New Treaty

Moscow, June 14 (AP)—A new Russian-Afghanistan treaty announced today allots to Russia the Kushkan area in the northwestern border of Afghanistan bordering Iran.

Izvestia said the 1921 treaty on incorporation of the area into Afghanistan "lost power." The treaty was signed by Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Sultan Ahmed Khan, Afghan Ambassador, to revise the frontier in the wild region along the Amu Darya and Pyandzh rivers.

"This agreement once more shows the attentive respect which the Soviet Government pays to the rights and needs of small nations," *Izvestia* said.

Under terms of the new pact, the frontier will be midstream in the rivers, instead of on the Afghan river bank as before, *Izvestia* said. This will mean that numerous river islands which previously were Russian will become Afghan, the newspaper said.

Other points in the agreement, which was concluded yesterday, provide for Afghan use of water from the Kushka River and the building of a Soviet dam on the Murghab River.

BISHOPS ASK END OF POLISH STRIFE

Catholic Prelates Hold Nation Harmed by Wave of Unrest, Charge Curb on Liberty

By L. Allen

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland, June 12 (AP) (Delayed)—Poland's Catholic bishops formally deplored today a wave of unrest that they said was sweeping the nation and called for an end of violence, infringements on personal freedom and "murders without evidence of guilt in court."

Unless conditions are remedied, the situation "must unfavorably affect the fate of the entire nation," the bishops declared in their most outspoken statement since Poland severed last September the concordat with the Vatican.

The statement, issued at a meeting of the bishops here, was generally regarded as an indictment not only of terroristic, lawless bands but also of government agencies such as the Ministry of Public Security, which members of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Peasant party have accused of unwarranted shootings and imprisonments.

Some of M. Mikolajczyk's followers have warned that the nation is heading toward civil war.

The bishops' communiqué said in part:

"One of the matters requiring special attention is that of unrest in the country and the personal security of its citizens. Despite the termination of war activities, which in their nature caused death and maiming, today the lives of individuals and sometimes entire families are seriously threatened.

Children Called Victims

"Complaints are loud and universal about armed attacks, infringement of personal freedom and murders without evidence of guilt in court. Many persons, not excluding women and children, in entire villages are the subjects of these immoral illegalities condemned by God.

"This spreading of unrest is an infringement on man's dignity, of man's natural rights, and a degradation of human dignity that must unfavorably affect the fate of the entire nation.

"The clergy, together with the entire people, deeply regret these sad phenomena, and appeals to all responsible for these conditions, regardless of the motives which direct them, to remember God's words and discontinue these violences to avoid bringing further unhappiness upon the fatherland.

"The situation of imprisoned persons is very serious. They are often mistreated and are deprived of religious care, since chaplains are not permitted entry to those imprisoned. Many leave the world without sacraments. The bishops have decided to make every effort to bring religious help to these unhappy people."

The bishops lauded "the great and varied help" of the American clergy and members of Polish-American philanthropic organizations which made possible the amelioration of poverty and hunger among Poles. They declared that all Polish Catholics were deeply grateful for this benevolence.

The communiqué will be read by priests in the pulpits of all Catholic churches in Poland.

Stettin Pogrom Reported

JERUSALEM, June 14 (AP)—A Jewish Agency source said today that Jewish migrants from Europe had reported a three-day pogrom in Polish-held Stettin and that a new wave of anti-Semitism had swept over Poland.

The informant said the pogrom was caused in part by the repatriation of more than 100,000 Jews from Russia, 20,000 of whom were sent into Stettin without food or work. The source said many Jews were injured in Stettin and that thousands were hiding in cellars and stables in fear of new outbreaks. Many Jews were said to have been killed and wounded in other Polish towns and villages.

Stettin, a pre-war North German port, lies within the revised borders of Poland.

Lower Silesia Asks UNRRA Help

Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland (A. P.).—Newspapers say help of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is urgently needed in Lower Silesia, reporting that there is only one cow to each 600 acres, and there is an acute shortage of horses and tractors.

Kirsten Flagstad's Husband Is Ill

Oslo, June 14 (A. P.).—Henry Johansen, husband of singer Kirsten Flagstad and in custody on charges of economic collaboration with the Germans, was in a hospital here today described as "seriously ill." Johansen was in jail when he was felled by disease, the nature of which was not disclosed.

Chief of Criminal Police L'Abee Lund said charges against him included war profiteering. He was accused of having made $1,500,000 building German barracks during the occupation. Johansen pleaded not guilty to the charges at a hearing last June 27 but is still awaiting trial.

Russian Demand Rejected

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (AP).—Sweden rejected today a Russian demand for the extradition of five Russian sailors accused of murder. The Russians came to Sweden during the war on board a minesweeper after killing their officers at sea in the Baltic, the Moscow government charged.

Turkish Newspapers Granted New Rights

Ankara, Turkey, June 14 (AP)—The Turkish National Assembly abolished today the Government's right arbitrarily to suspend without giving its reason any newspaper it considered had acted contrary to national interests.

Newspapers now will have the right to defend themselves in court and may be suspended only if the court upholds the Government charges.

2 Jewish Extremists Sentenced to Death

Jerusalem, June 14 (A. P.).—Two alleged members of the illegal Jewish extremist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, have been sentenced to death by the Jerusalem military court on charges of discharging firearms at British troops and depositing bombs in a raid on the Sarafand camp March 6.

The condemned men, Yousef Simkhon, 19 years old, and Isha Michael, 24, were the first to receive death sentences under the new Palestine emergency defense regulations.

IRANIANS REVEAL TEN-POINT ACCORD

Azerbaijan Gives Up Autonomy and Becomes Province Again —Pishevari Offers to Quit

By T. Allen

TEHERAN, Iran, June 14 (AP)—An official ten-point agreement for reincorporating the self-proclaimed autonomous Province of Azerbaijan back into the Iranian Central Government was announced simultaneously today here and in Tabriz.

[A Reuter dispatch from Teheran Friday said Jafaar Pishevari, Azerbaijan, had offered to resign as the agreement was announced but had been requested to remain until after the elections for a provincial council. The Shah is expected to set the election date Sunday or Monday.]

The Teheran-Tabriz agreement covers the governmental set-up, taxation, troops and land reform in a final settlement of the differences between the northwestern province and Teheran.

Ten Points Announced

The ten points, as officially announced, are:

(1) The Azerbaijan "national parliament" will become a Provincial Council.

(2) The Provincial Council will make four nominations for Provincial Governor-General, and the Central Government's Minister of the Interior will appoint one of them.

(3) The Azerbaijan Army will be incorporated into the Iranian Army, with a commission arranging details.

(4) Azerbaijan's irregular soldiers will become part of the national gendarmerie.

(5) The Provincial Treasury will receive 75 per cent of Azerbaijan taxes, with Teheran receiving the rest.

(6) Using Azerbaijan labor, the Central Government will build railways between Mianeh and Tabriz.

(7) The Teheran Government will assist in establishing a proposed Azerbaijani university.

(8) Persian and Turkish both will be recognized as official languages, and primary school instruction will be given in each language.

(9) The Government will pay for private lands confiscated by the Azerbaijan regime for distribution to peasants and will approve the distribution of public lands.

(10) Election laws will be revised to establish parliamentary representation on a population basis.

The announcement said that the Tabriz Municipal Council would remain as established pending election of the fifteenth Majlis or parliament.

AZERBAIJAN PACT CLAUSES SET FORTH

Tehran, June 14 (A. P.).—Simultaneous announcements in Tehran and Tabriz today said that the agreement on reincorporating Azerbaijan back into national unity with the rest of Iran was signed on the basis of the following ten points of agreement:

(1) The Azerbaijan National Parliament to become a provincial council; (2) The Provincial Council is to name four nominees for Governor General of the province from among whom the Minister of the Interior of the Central Government will make an appointment; (3) The Azerbaijan Army will be incorporated into the Iranian Army, a commission being authorized to arrange details of the assimilation; (4) the provincial irregulars will become part of the National Gendarmerie; (5) 75 per cent of Azerbaijan taxes will go to the Provincial Treasury, the balance to the Tehran Government; (6) the Central Government agrees to build a railway between Mianeh, the present terminal of the line from Tehran, to Tabriz, the capital of Azerbaijan, using Azerbaijan labor; (7) The Central Government will pay for the private lands that were confiscated by the Azerbaijan Government for distribution to the peasants and approves the distribution of public lands to the peasants; (8) the election laws will be revised to establish parliamentary representation on a basis of population; (9) Persian and Turkish alike are to be the official languages, and there will be primary school instruction in both tongues; and

(10) the Central Government will aid in establishing a proposed Azerbaijan university.

Tsingtao Threat Is Lessened

Tsingtao, June 14 (AP)—The likelihood of a Communist attack on Tsingtao, where perhaps 10,000 United States Marines and naval personnel are based, appeared to be lessening today, although American forces were still on the alert.

Following orders from Communist headquarters to new 4th Army field commanders to abate the threat on the Communist-held Shantung peninsula seaport, the situation has quieted around the villages of Hsia-chuang and Liu-ting, 12 miles north, which control the port's water system.

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Cooke Back In Shanghai

Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., commander of the United States 7th Fleet, who briefly visited Tsingtao after conferring with General Marshall at Nanking, returned to Shanghai last night.

Cooke's subordinates said he was not perturbed over the Tsingtao situation and no decision would be required on whether to reinforce the present garrison or withdraw it. The Admiral made no public comment.

Yesterday, while tension was still high, Marines had prepared outskirt defense positions around the airport and on ridges north of Tsingtao.

The Question Of Sovereignty

A Communist headquarters statement in Nanking accused the Nationalist Government of using the question of sovereignty in Manchuria as a pretext for civil war. It added:

"Only foreign troops in China and permission granted to foreign ships for the use of inland rivers could bring up the problem of sovereignty."

The statement referred to the presence of United States Army and Marine forces in China and to recent Government permission for foreign shipping to use some inland ports to relieve seaport congestion and speed the distribution of imports.

What To Do, If Attacked?

While the 4th Marine Regiment dug in here, its top commanders conferred on the actiion to be taken in the event of attack.

Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of all Marine forces in China, talked the situation over with Admiral Cooke and Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods, commander of the 1st Marine Air Wing.

Twelve Corsair fighters roared in from Peiping with 250-pound bombs and rockets in their wing racks.

The heavy cruiser Los Angeles and five destroyers lay at anchor in Tsingtao's harbor. The rest of the United States 7th Fleet was reported only as "at sea." A British cruiser was due from Shanghai.

Believe Danger Past

Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., commander of the U. S. Seventh fleet, returning from a brief visit to Tsingtao after his Nanking conference with General Marshall, refrained from public comment on the situation. Sources close to him, however, said he was not in the least perturbed and found no reason to consider withdrawing the Marine garrison or reinforcing it.

The relaxation of tension over Tsingtao followed a Communist announcement in Nanking Thursday that Red forces in Shantung province had been ordered to halt their attack on the government-held seaport.

Previously reports of new clashes between Nationalist and Communist troops near the city aroused fears that 9,000 United States Marines and Navy personnel stationed there might be caught in a delicate position if the Red troops stormed the Government's inner defense lines.

At the height of the tension yesterday the United States Fourth Marine Regiment was reported to have prepared defense positions on the outskirts of Tsingtao. It was about this time that a Communist spokesman in Nanking announced that an emissary had been sent to Shantung to call off the Tsingtao attack.

The heavy cruiser Los Angeles and five destroyers are in the harbor. Twelve United States Corsair fighters roared in from Peiping Thursday. A British cruiser is due to arrive from Shanghai.

Chinese Government sources said that the Communists, who hold most of the shoreline of strategic Kiaochow Bay, had been driven from two villages twelve miles north of Tsingtao controlling the city's water supply. The city lies at the mouth of the bay.

over the size of slings to be used in unloading cement from a freighter.

The I. L. W. U. appealed to the governor to effect a settlement of the dispute, which involved the suspension of 230 union longshore members. Stainback seized the liner and pier unloading equipment for 24 hours under emergency powers given to him by a territorial act adopted shortly before the war.

removed from Soviet occupation areas which the commissioner was not allowed to visit.

He said Chistiakov replied h would ask his area commander fo the information and would forwar it.

JAPANESE DEVELOP PENICILLIN CULTURE

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Tokyo, June 14 (A. P.)—The successful culture of penicillin bacteria in specially prepared liquid obtained from the chrysalis of silkorms was reported today by the Jiji news agency, which said that the process was developed at the Ayabe laboratory of the Gunze silk-reeling works, and that, when simplified, the production of penicillin on a large scale would be possible.

There were no further details. Jiji said that a number of vitamin extracts had been manufactured from chrysalises at the same laboratory, and that further experimentation on silkworm by-products is under way.

Jap Label R[illegible]rning

Tokyo, June 14 (A. P.)—The "Made-in-Japan" label may reappear soon in American dime stores.

Allied headquarters said today approximately three tons of sample items, from bathtub toys and Christmas-tree ornaments to ivory carvings, would be shipped soon for display to American merchants.

It will be the first shipment of such goods since prewar days, although silk exports to the States have been under way for some time.

Proceeds from such sales will be placed in an account against which Japanese may draw for purchasing food and materials in America, headquarters said.

Union Acts Criticized

Tokyo, June 14 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida told a conference of prefectural governors here today that if the "destructive tendencies" of labor unions and mass movements in Japan continue, internal peace will be jeopardized and the social order demolished.

Yoshida advised the governors, now appointed, that under a reform bill soon to be presented to the Diet they would have to stand for election by popular local vote.

Emperor Plans Trip

Tokyo, June 14 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today was tentatively scheduled to visit the farms, factories and fishing villages in the Shizuoka district, Japan's greatest tea-producing center 120 miles southwest of Tokyo, next Monday and Tuesday in a second trip to spur farmers into greater production.

Captives to Testify in Japan

TOKYO, June 14 (AP)—Eight Allied headquarters officers will leave by plane for the United States tomororw to question nearly 9,000 former prisoners of war whose answers may be used in Japanese war crimes trials here and in Manila. Approximately ninety former prisoners will return to give direct testimony, it was announced.

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Peron Spurs Drive To Cut Living Costs

Buenos Aires, June 14 (A. P.).—President Juan D. Peron brought his Government's sixty-day campaign drive to reduce the national living cost before the people today, telling them that he was declaring a "war to the death against speculation." He added that he would deal severely with those failing to co-operate.

JURY DUE TO GET ROSE CASE TODAY

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MONTREAL, June 14—(AP) The case of Fred Rose, Communist member of parliament accused of conspiring to give wartime secrets to Russia, is expected to go to the jury sometime tomorrow.

The defense presented virtually its entire case today through nine witnesses whose testimony mainly related to close wartime co-operation between Canada and Russia. Chief Defense Counsel Joseph Cohen said he would have one more witness tomorrow, after which he would make his address to the jury. Addresses of the prosecution and the judge are to follow.

Today's witnesses included Laurent Beaudry, chief of the diplomatic division of the department of external affairs in Ottawa, who was subpoenaed to bring to court coupies of communications from the Canadian military attache in Moscow to the external affairs department in the Canadian capital from Jan. 1, 1945, to Sept. 15, 1945.

Instead he brought a declaration signed by Justice Minister Louis St. Laurent, now acting secretary for external affairs, saying that this information consisted of confidential reports and that their contents "cannot be disclosed without injury to the public interest."

Cohen said he wanted to show that it was normal for military attaches to send in code such reports to their home governments. In the so-called spy network with which Rose is accused of cooperating, documents from the former Soviet military attache in Ottawa, Col. S. Nicolai Zabotin, have played a prominent part in the prosecution case.

Judge Wilfrid Lazure remarked from the bench that Col. Zabotin was accused of directing an illegal espionage ring in addition to his normal work as military attache.

JUN 15 1946

2-Zone Control Perils Korea, Pauley Asserts

JUN 15 1946

Seoul, Korea, June 14 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley declared today that Korea would "miss its great opportunity for independence" unless the economic and political barriers of the thirty-eighth parallel dividing the United States and Russian occupation zones were removed.

The United States reparations commissioner told a press conference that Korea "must be politically and economically unified" in order to obtain the industrial equipment, such as machine tools, needed "for making finished products for their own civilian consumption and export."

Pauley's statement came as he prepared to leave later in the day for Mukden, where he will carry on reparations investigations in Manchuria for President Truman.

"We Don't Know," Russ Reply

The Pauley mission recently toured northern Korea, and Martin T. Bennett, Pauley's chief of staff, told newsmen the Russians merely answered "we don't know" when asked what use would be made of products being manufactured there.

Pauley said he was impressed on his trip into North Korea by the lack of mechanical facilities needed to make the divided nation more self-sufficient.

There are plenty of raw materials, he explained, but "during the Japanese occupation the finishing all was done in Japan."

Machine Tolls Needed

Korea, Pauley added, should get some of the machine tools which already have been earmarked for removal from Japan as war potential.

Pauley said he asked Col. Gen. I. M. Chistiakov, Russian commander in northern Korea, if any plants and equipment had been

Jap Constitution Quoted By Tojo Trial Prosecutor

JUN 15 1946

Tokyo, June 14 (AP)—The international war crimes prosecution today quoted the Japanese constitution to pin directly on war Premier Hideki Tojo and his associated war crimes defendants individual responsibility for the acts they committed in the name of the Emperor.

In an hour-long summation at the conclusion of the prosecution's two-day outline of the Japanese Government, Solis Horwitz, assistant United States prosecutor from Pittsburgh, told the international tribunal that Tojo and the 25 other defendants at the trial were the ones charged with planning and devising the war steps ordered by the Emperor.

From the constitution he quoted: "The respective ministers of state shall give their advice to the Emperor and be responsible for it."

Horwitz declared the Emperor acts only on the advice of a minister, hence "the scope of ministerial responsibility is as broad as the imperial prerogative over state affairs."

Function For Emperor

Later, in an attempt to fix responsibility on War and Navy Department officials and officers, he quoted again:

"The supreme command function, while resting, as all other Government functions in Japan do, in the Emperor, is in fact exercised by the chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy. Their power is grave and extensive."

At the conclusion of Horwitz's address, the prosecution introduced eight biographical sketches of defendants, but did not include Tojo in the list.

Court was adjourned until Monday.

DOCK STRIKE ENDS WITH LINER'S SEIZURE

JUN 15 1946

HONOLULU, June 14—(AP) Gov. Ingram M. Stainback seized the Matson liner Matsonia today in the name of the territory thus ending a sympathy work stoppage that had delayed unloading. The ship will sail for the mainland Saturday one day late.

The Matsonia docked Wednesday morning but members of the International Longshoremen's union refused to unload her cargo pending settlement of a waterfront dispute

Fear for Safety of Marines Stationed in Tsingtao Eases

NIGHT

SHANGHAI, June 14.—(AP) Concern over the possibility of a Chinese Communist attack on Tsingtao, involving U. S. Marines in the tangle of Chinese civil strife, ebbed today in the wake of new reports from the strategic Shantung seaport.

Reliable foreign sources in touch with developments there said the danger was considered definitely over.

Filipinos May Get Jap Hemp Fields

Manila, June 14 (A. P.).—President Roxas said today that special legislation to be introduced shortly in the United States Congress would permit the Philippine Republic to take over hemp plantations formerly owned by the Japanese on Mindanao Island and other alien property.

The legislation, Roxas explained to a press conference, is necessary because the Philippines never formally declared war against Japan or other Axis nations.

Board Clears 'Griping' Soldier

MANILA, June 14 (AP)—A review board of the Eigty-sixth Division, "while not condoning" the offense, set aside today the court-martial conviction of T/5 Clair Miller of Reading, Pa., which reduced him in rank to private for having aired "gripes" in a letters column of The Daily Pacifican. The board in a statement said the conviction had been abrogated because other soldiers previously had gone unpunished for similar acts and that Miller was unaware he was committing an offense when he wrote to the Army newspaper.

JAP MAJOR TO HANG

MANILA, June 14—(AP) Japanese Maj. Koe Mikami was sentenced to hang and 12 other Japanese were given prison sentences ranging from 10 years to life by a war crimes commission today. They were convicted of slaying six unarmed Filipinos, including three children, on Mindanao shortly after V-J day last year.

JUN 15 1946

DR. HARRY F. WARD TESTIFIES FOR ROSE

H. Montgomery

Montreal, June 14 (A. P.)—The defense for Fred Rose, Communist Member of Parliament on trial for conspiracy to give unauthorized information to Russia, opened its case today with an attempt to establish that Canada and the Soviet Union had close and friendly relations as Allies during the period of the alleged conspiracy.

The first witness was Dr. Harry F. Ward, 72 years old, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Now a resident of Palisade, N. J., Dr. Ward said he taught in Boston University from 1913 to 1918 and was professor of Christian ethics at Union from 1918 to 1941. The defense sought to put into the record Dr. Ward's opinions of the situation in Russia, which he visited in 1918-19, in 1924 and again in 1931-32.

Chief of defense counsel Joseph Cohen argued that even if a conspiracy were proved against Rose that it must also be shown that it was prejudicial to the interests of Canada. Prosecution objections to this were upheld by Justice Wilfred Lazure, who declared that "the question of sympathy wtih Russia has nothing to do with this case."

with him by telephone, the chief executive said he did not.

The President's disclosure to his news conference of these activities behind the scenes did not make clear whether Jackson actually received the Presidential advice before he acted and thus disregarded it. Due to the time difference between Washington and Nuerenberg, the interval between the time Jackson's statement reached the White House and the time it was made public might have been only a few hours.

In any case Mr. Truman made it clear that he disapproved of Jackson's action in dragging the dissension within the Supreme court into the open, but the President indicated that was the end of it as far as he is concerned. He said in answer to questions that he expects no resignations to result. Asked whether Black had threatened to resign if Jackson were appointed chief justice, the President said he had not discussed the chief justice vacancy with any member of the court.

Steelman is Named

Mr. Truman opened his conference by announcing that Dr. John R. Steelman will become reconversion director succeeding John W. Snyder, named secretary of the treasury.

In announcing Snyder's new appointment last week, the President had said that the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion would be terminated. But today he explained that all the cabinet officers, agency heads, and congressmen and other advisors thought it ought to be continued.

Steelman will continue to serve as special White House labor advisor. Apparently to quash reports that Steelman's activities in this capacity were resented by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, the President said that Steelman's continuation in the post is at the secretary's suggestion.

The President next expressed confidence in settling the maritime dispute before the midnight strike deadline, and the questioning then ranged over these other topics:

Atomic energy—Bernard M. Baruch, special representative to the United Nations atomic commission, has been informed of the administration's policy for international control. Mr. Truman said he had not seen the proposals which Baruch submitted to the U. N. today but he imagines they follow the policy.

Follow's Directive

The President was asked whether Baruch's program follows the Acheson-Lilienthal report and he answered no, it follows the Presidential policy directive. Despite the direct negative, reporters took this to mean that the directive is the guiding factor, and not necessarily that it differs in important particulars with the Acheson study.

Vatican envoy—The president explained, in reply to questions, that it is not entirely correct to say that Myron C. Taylor will be recalled as representative to the Vatican, as Protestant church groups have demanded. He said that President Roosevelt originally sent Taylor there on a special mission to keep the peace, and that Taylor's mission now is to aid in making peace. When that is accomplished, he added, there will be no representative at the Vatican. He referred to world peace, he explained, not merely a peace treaty with Italy. And he could not say when that would come.

Refuses Comment

Mr. Truman declined to comment on:

The OPA bill, with its restrictions on price control powers which the Senate passed last night.

Prospects of an effort being made in Congress to revive the vetoed Case labor bill by attaching it to the emergency strike-control legislation which the President seeks.

The speech in which Foreign Minister Bevin said Britain could not shoulder alone the task of carrying out an Anglo-American commission's recommendations that 100,000 European Jews be admitted to Palestine. Mr. Truman added that he still is trying to gain the admission of the Jews.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that Justice Robert H. Jackson had issued his statement criticizing Justice Hugo Black despite a presidential request for prior consultation.

At the same news conference, Mr. Truman declined comment when asked if he thought both Jackson and Black should resign "for the good of the country and the court," as a reporter phrased it.

As to whether either Jackson or Black had indicated an intention to resign, the President declared he had received no indications of that sort. He said that Jackson wired him on Sunday before the release of his statement in Nuernberg on Monday.

Black Makes No Comment.

Jackson's statement brought into the open a "feud" in the court and told of his objection to Black's participation in a case in which Black's former law partner represented the United Mine Workers who won a 5-4 decision. Black has not commented.

Mr. Truman said that when Jackson informed him of his intention, he suggested that the Justice talk over the matter with him before acting. In response to questions, the President said that Jackson had not done this.

Asked whether Black threatened to resign if Jackson were named Chief Justice, Mr. Truman replied he never discussed the Chief Justice vacancy with any member of the court.

Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated for the high post.

Ask Both to Quit.

Westport, N. Y., June 14 (A. P.).—The resignation of two Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court is proposed by the chairman of the Young Republican National Federation. Citing a public feud between Justices Robert H. Jackson and Hugo Black, Ralph E. Becker of Port Chester told the fourteenth annual convention of the State Association of Young Republicans last night:

"The washing of the dirty linen of the Supreme Court in public between the two justices was undignified. The court should not be wrecked in popular esteem by unwise action or passion on the part of its members."

Becker asserted that "Justice Jackson acted in poor taste and Justice Black with poor judgment." He asserted both "should resign as members of the Court."

Becker assailed what he termed "the incompetent Democratic administration" and praised the State administration of New York's Republican Gov. Dewey. He termed President Truman's veto of the Case Labor bill a "disappointing exhibition in the midst of our labor crisis."

U. S. MAY HELP CHINA TRAIN 60 ARMY DIVISIONS

JUN 15 1946

Plan Approved by Marshall Would Include National and Communist Troops.

RATIO WOULD BE FIVE TO ONE

Congress Must Give Its Consent—Request for Legislation Sent by Byrnes.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The United States is ready to help train a Chinese Army of possibly 1,000,000 men, provided that Congress gives its approval.

The training would include both Central Government and Communist troops, in a ratio of five-to-one. The exact number of men still is uncertain, but Gen. George C. Marshall, special Ambassador to China, has approved a program developed by the State, War and Navy departments calling for an "effective small Army" of sixty divisions.

That description came from officials who said the objective is threefold:

1. To enable China to maintain her internal security.

2. To help preserve peace in Asia.

3. To co-operate in whatever way is necessary with United Nations' peace forces, yet to be organized.

Legislation Requested.

Secretary of State Byrnes sent Acting Senate President McKellar (D.-Tenn.) a request for the necessary legislation before he left yesterday for the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris. The proposal was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for action.

"I firmly believe," Byrnes wrote McKellar, "that the national interest, including this country's interest in the establishment and preservation of peace and security in Asia, requires that the United States give aid to the republic of China by assisting that country to organize and maintain modern military forces of moderate size which will permit China to make a substantial contribution to peace in that part of the world."

United States Army forces in China now number only about 6,000 men, including both officer and enlisted personnel. This is all that remains of the once large American military establishment in eastern Asia.

However, long before the United States Army's Chinese theater passed out of existence on May 1, plans had been made for the eventual assignment of a military group of land, sea and air advisers to the Government of Chiang Kai-shek.

Some of the officers still in China are reported to have been held there in anticipation of such an assignment.

Goal of 60 Divisions.

The goal of sixty divisions, composed of fifty divisions of National Government troops and ten of Chinese Communist troops, was laid down by Marshall last January.

The proposed training program has been planned in expectation that Marshall's program for making peace between the two Chinese factions will go through.

But officials here expect that it will be carried out whether or not the peace efforts are successful, since the general belief is that should they fail the United States would have no alternative but to give Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek its full support in establishing a strong China.

At present, according to information in official quarters here, Marshall has American officers with the armed forces of the Communists as well as with those of the Chinese Government.

Several weeks ago the reportedly assigned eighty-seven advisers to the Communist headquarters. The declared purpose was to help the Communist leaders train and modernize their troops in anticipation of merging them with the American-trained regular Chinese divisions.

Officials said, however, that the assignment served the secondary purpose of furnishing the Communists with concrete evidence of Marshall's desire to help them as well as the Chiang Kai-shek forces so long as the common objective is a strong and unified China.

Truman Urges Liberty for Man All Over World

JUN 15 1946

Pins Highest Medal on Five; Asserts U. S. 'Can Fight and Defeat Any Dictator'

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—President Truman declared today that there will be no real peace until the individual is "safe in his liberties the world over."

Addressing an audience on the White House lawn, where he pinned the Congressional Medal of Honor on five war heroes, the President declared:

"The was is only half won. We haven't won it until we have won a peace which makes the individual safe in his liberties the world over.

"We are going to win the peace, and the reason we are going to win that peace is because the vast majority of our young men and women are made of the same material as these young men on whom I have pinned these medals."

The five, the President continued, are among the heroes who have shown that a peace-loving nation, "when it is pushed to the point of resistance, can fight and defeat any dictator that ever walked."

He decorated Marine Lieutenant John H. Leims, of Chicago, for action on Iwo Jima, and four Army enlisted men, the latter for bravery on Okinawa and Leyte. The Army men were Technical Sergeant Beauford T. Anderson, of Soldiers Grove, Wis.; Technical Sergeant John Meagher, of Jersey City; Sergeant Alejandro R. Ruiz, of Barstow, Tex., and Private First Class Dirk J. Vlug, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The complete text of President Truman's extemporaneous remarks:

Truman Reveals Effort to Halt Jackson's Attack on Black

JUN 15 1946

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) President Truman revealed today that he tried to stop Supreme Court Justice Jackson from issuing his sensational blast at Justice Black but Jackson went ahead anyway.

Jackson sent the President an advance copy of his statement describing his "feud" with Black and assailing the latter's participation in Supreme court decisions in which his former law partner was interested. It reached the White House on Sunday, the day before Jackson released it at a news conference in Nuernberg and cabled it to the Judiciary committees of congress.

Suggests Delay

Mr. Truman shot a message to Jackson suggesting that the justice not release it until the two of them had a chance to talk it over. Asked whether Jackson then discussed it

JACKSON MADE BLAST DESPITE TRUMAN'S PLEA

JUN 15 1946

President Asked Justice to Consult Him Before Attacking Black.

NO RESIGNATIONS OFFERED

Chief Executive Says He Never Discussed Top Vacancy in Court With Any Member of It.

"It is always a pleasure to me on an occasion of this kind to be the President of the United States. It is one of the things that is really a pleasure to him. He doesn't have very many others.

"The greatest thing that can come to a man is to get the Congressional Medal of Honor. I think General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz, and everybody here, will agree with me in that statement.

"These young men have made a contribution to this great nation that is unequaled by any contribution any other man can make. They have shown that a peace-loving nation, when it is pushed to the point of resistance, can fight and defeat any dictator that ever walked.

"We are now fighting for peace. I want these young men to go back to their communities and do for peace just what they were willing and able to do to win a war for peace and prosperity.

"All these young men who have returned from the fighting are the welfare and interest of the country. They now must display the same ideals, the same bravery, the same sacrifice which they have made to win the greatest war in the history of the world.

"The war is only half won. We haven't won it until we have won a peace which makes the individual safe in his liberties the world over. We are going to win that peace, and the reason we are going to win that peace is because the vast majority of our young men and young women are made up of the same material as these young men on whom I have pinned these medals.

"Thank you very much."

BRITISH LOAN PROTEST MADE BY MINORITY

JUN 15 1946

House Group Says It Will Aid Anglo-American Imperialistic Elements

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Four members of the House Banking Committee today filed a minority report opposing the British loan, contending it "will give impetus to Anglo-American imperialistic elements."

On the other hand, Representative Wolcott, of Michigan, senior Republican on the committee, declared the $3,750,000,000 credit "will prevent Great Britain from having to affiliate herself with the Russian sphere of economic and political influence."

The committee approved the loan yesterday, 20 to 5, and sent it to the House floor where debate will begin a week from Monday. The Senate already has passed it.

To Offer Three Amendments

Meanwhile, Representative Jed Johnson (D., Okla.) announced he will offer three amendments. They would:

1. Offer credit instead of cash "to make sure that the British do not spend American money to buy Brazilian cotton, Canadian wheat, Argentine beef and other farm commodities in competition with American farmers."

2. Require that Britain give collateral in the form of Pacific bases "which have been fortified and improved by American taxpayers and which we will have to defend in event of any future conflict."

Interest Changes Suggested

3. Eliminate the moratorium on interest which would run until 1951 and increase the interest rate from two to four per cent, "the same rate as the Government is charging GI's for money loaned to them to buy farms and homes and to go into business."

Signers of the minority report were Representatives Buffett (R., Neb.), Smith (R., Ohio), Sumner (R., Ill.) and Hull (Prog., Wis.).

The claim that the loan would turn England from a trend toward socialism "is wishful thinking," they said, and the argument it is necessary for British participation in the Bretton Woods World Bank "seems to approach the infamous."

49 BILLION OUT IN LEND-LEASE

JUN 15 1946

Truman Cites High Cost of Moving Troops by Air.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—President Truman told Congress today that it cost the United States $300,000,000 to transport four Chinese armies by air to place them in position to disarm the defeated Japanese after V-J day.

The President disclosed this in his twenty-second report on lend-lease operations in explaining why it was deemed necessary to continue such aid to the Nationalist forces after lend-lease had been terminated for all other nations.

Total lend-lease aid to all countries from March 11, 1941 through December 31, 1945, amounted to $49,096,000,000, the President said.

In addition to the "gigantic lend-lease operation" of ferrying Chinese troops by air, Mr. Truman revealed that $68,000,000 in vehicles and $50,000,000 in ammunition were lend-leased to China from American Army supplies in the Far East.

"Two armies were transported by air from West and South China to the area of Shanghai," the President said, "and one of these was transferred further by air to Tientsin. Another Army was picked up at Hankow and transported by air to Peiping."

China Total, $1,335,632,000.

The President's report disclosed that this and other post-V-J-day aid more than doubled the total lend-lease assistance furnished China before that date. The total through December 31, 1945, now stands at $1,335,632,000.

More than 60 per cent of all wartime lend-lease went to the British Empire which got $30,753,304,000. Russia was next with $11,141,470,000, followed by France and its possessions with $2,377,072,000.

China ranked fourth, with a total of $1,335,632,000, followed by Brazil with $319,494,000; the other American republics $114,646,000; the Netherlands $178,064,000; Belgium $82,884,000; Greece $76,838,000; Norway $37,708,000 and other countries $100,186,000. An additional $2,578,827,000 in lend-lease aid was not charged to any foreign government.

In his report the President said that American military aid to China is "continuing beyond the period covered by this report" but recalled his statement of December 15, 1945, when he promised "United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife."

The statement disclosed that a total of $1,242,594,000 in American lend-lease was furnished American allies after V-J day. Reverse lend-lease from other countries to the United States amounted to $7,345,747,000, most of this from the British Empire, which supplied $6,306,149,000.

The President told Congress the United States had concluded final lend-lease settlements with the United Kingdom, Turkey, India, France and Australia, and said that negotiations going on with other countries "will be completed as early as possible."

M'NUTT NOMINATED ENVOY TO MANILA

JUN 15 1946

Will Be First Ambassador to Republic—Military Aid Bill Is Set, New Property Act Drawn

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, now High Commissioner to the Philippines, will be the first United States Ambassador there after the islands become a republic July 4. President Truman announced the designation at his news conference today, saying that the nomination would go to the Senate by tomorrow.

Mr. McNutt also was assigned by the President to represent him at the independence ceremonies. J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, previously had been named for this position, but Charles G. Ross, the President's press secretary, said the shift would permit Mr. Krug to stay in the United States, "where he has a mountain of work before him."

U. S. to Instruct Troops

Soon after the President's announcement both houses of Congress passed a bill to provide military assistance to the Philippines. The House put in two minor amendments, but Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he expected prompt Senate agreement, which would speed the measure to the White House.

The bill, providing for instruction of Philippine military and naval personnel by United States officers and the transfer to the Philippines of certain United States arms and equipment, was described by Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, and by Representative Bloom as of "vital" necessity in helping maintain peace in the Philippines and the Far Pacific.

SENATORS HAND NAVY GO-AHEAD FOR A-BOMB TEST

JUN 15 1946

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) The Senate gave the Navy a go-ahead today for the atom bomb tests at Bikini despite the protests of two senators that the big blast might jar the nation's efforts toward world peace.

By a voice vote, the Senate approved legislation authorizing the Navy to use a large fleet of vessels for the tests in the Pacific early next month. The bill must go back to the House for agreement on a Senate amendment limiting to 33 the number of United States fighting ships which may be used. The House authorization placed no limit.

Plans Not Affected

The Navy said the amendment would effect no curtailment of its present plans, which also call for the use of smaller ships and enemy vessels.

At the same time, there was a chorus of congressional endorsement for the proposals for international atomic controls laid before the United Nations Atomic Energy commission in New York today by Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative.

Chairman McMahon (D-Conn) of the Senate Atomic Energy committee told a reporter that the United States has not only shown its "good faith, but an appreciation of the urgency of the situation" through the proposals.

Baruch's name echoed in debate on the test authorization measure.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said Congress was "weakening the hand of Barney Baruch" in the U.N. atomic conference. Senator Huffman (D-Ohio), who joined Lucas in opposition, said Senate approval of the test "is in discord with our every plea for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

Calls for Delay

Lucas said that even now with ships and scientists gathered in the Pacific for the first of three atomic tests, the President would aid world peace by calling off the whole experiment or at least delaying it.

"This is more of a naval display than an experiment," Lucas shouted, adding that other peoples of the world will misunderstand and accuse the United States of "double talk."

McMahon disputed Lucas' contentions, saying that the United States was using its own ships in areas it controlled and nations would understand. He added that the tests would provide some accurate data on value of naval craft, especially big battleships, in the atomic age.

Lucas said McMahon erred in believing that other people and nations of the world "understand us."

By-products of Atomic Energy Are Made in Oak Ridge Ovens

JUN 15 1946

Army Turns Out Materials Earmarked for Use of Science, Medicine and Industry in Peacetime.

Oak Ridge, Tenn., June 14 (A. P.).—The great shielded ovens that can make atomic bomb ingredients are pioneering today in a new job—producing materials earmarked to serve science, medicine and industry in peacetime.

The Army's Manhattan Engineer District, creator of the bomb, disclosed the production envisions nationwide distribution of radioactive substances made in the same furnaces that produced the essentials of the A-bomb.

The ovens, now producing limited quantities of these by-products of atomic energy, are being geared for the Army's objective of large scale availability of products which they declared may well have far-reaching importance in peacetime research in physics, chemistry, metallurgy and the medical sciences.

Hospitals to Benefit.

Meanwhile, the Army announced that hospital, universities and similar institutions or groups could make immediate application for the small quantities of materials available. A reasonable charge will be made to cover the out-of-pocket costs to the United States, the announcement said.

It added that while present production would be increased as rapidly as possible, it will probably be impossible to meet all the demands of the country until additional facilities are built specifically for production of radioactive substance. This is not contemplated in the immediate future.

Declaring that approximately 100 different radioactive substances—materials that give off invisible rays—would be obtainable in varying quantities from the atom bomb project, the War Department's statement asserted: "They will be used in two important ways: "First as tracer atoms or 'tracers' for following the course of atoms in chemical, biological and technical processes. And possibly second, after considerable research, as therapeutic agents for treatment of certain special diseases."

Called "Radioisotopes."

The radioactive materials being produced by the bomb makers are known as "radioisotopes" — that is, they are radioactive forms of common and rare elements produced in the atom pile by the action of atomic particles.

The reason they can be used as tracers in various scientific processes is that they can be mixed with the stable form of their own element. The rays given off by the radioactive isotopes can be detected by sensitive instruments, even when the material is coursing through the human body.

Their role as possible therapeutic agents in the treatment of certain diseases stems from the fact that they emit powerful rays which may prove to have a beneficial effect on diseased tissue.

The Army's announcement only hinted at the possibilities of employing radioactive substances as aids to industry, but it's well known that such substances have been used to trace new oil pools, to study the cracking of petroleum, and to follow the course of gases through intricate systems.

May Trace Sulfonamide

Radioactive sulphur, another of the Pile's products, conceivably may be used to trace the course of "sulfonamide" drugs through the human body, the Army scien-

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tists declared. Radioactive carbon "is expected to give great impetus to the study of all organic processes including the mechanism and growth of normal and abnormal tissues and all piant and animal functions," they added. Most of the substances to be available for national distribution will be producted at the Clinton laboratories at Oak Ridge, operated for the Army by the Monsanto Chemical Company.

The distribution of the supplies will be co-ordinated and supervised by an advisry committee on isotope distribution, headed by Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, recently elected president of the California Institute of Technology. This advisory committe was appointed by Gen. Leslie Groves, the atom project chief, after nominations were made by the National Academy of Sciences

Atom-Power Plane Is Predicted

JUN 15 1946

San Francisco, June 14 (AP)—A prediction that atomic energy may some day power an airplane as big as a destroyer came from Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, University of California physicist, who helped develop the atomic bomb.

He said in a speech before the Pacific Coast Electrical Association convention meeting yesterday that the first commercial use for atomic energy likely would be in seagoing vessels.

Major Obstacles

The two major obstacles to be overcome for its use in commercial enterprises are corrosion and weight, he said.

Protective lead shields weighing many tons surround atomic energy plants. Alvarez said the problem of this weight may be overcome in the cases of ships by towing the atomic machine in the water, with the water serving as a shield.

Would Use Steam

The weight problem precludes the use of atomic energy in any type of airplane known today, the scientist said, but airplanes might develop to the point that the weight of conventional fuel reaches or exceeds the weight of an atomic power plant. Then, he said, steam generated by atomic heat might be used to turn the propellers.

Alvarez emphasized that he did not know how the problem of corrosion would be overcome but said he was "sure it would be licked."

REDS HARNESSING ATOM FOR WAR, SAYS PROFESSOR

JUN 15 1946

WHITEFIELD, N. H., June 14 (AP) A Harvard University government professor said tonight that "x x x Russia today is bending her energies x x x to building up sources for harnessing atomic energy to war."

Professor William Yandell Elliott told the 83rd quarterly meeting of the New England Council in a prepared address:

"Until Russia shows a more cooperative attitude toward the settlement of peace conditions on other terms than those of Russian dictation, neither loans nor scientific information should be given."

Work for Delay

Prof. Elliott declared that Russia does not want war "in the next few years" but added:

"Unless the Soviet system can be made to abandon an armament race that will include both atomic and germ warfare, armed conflict may be still to come."

Asserting that "the atom bomb has destroyed the possibility of an extended period of time in which nations could discuss their relations," he concluded:

"x x x Russia must show a willingness to live and let live, and to co-operate rather than dictate in international policy, and must cease fifth-column activities, if we are to do what we all wish to do— aid the Russian system in providing a tolerable living standard for the hundreds of millions of people who are now dependent on it."

not forecast when peace will be established.

A delegation representing a number of Protestant denominations visited the White House June 5 and presented their view that the Taylor mission violates the principle of separation of church and state.

Asked today whether he had told the churchmen that Taylor would be recalled, Mr. Truman replied that he did not believe he used the word recall. He said he had told the churchmen this:

Post Ends With Peace

That Taylor has a special mission to fulfill. He was sent to the Pope originally by the late President Roosevelt to aid in keeping the peace. Mr. Truman has sent him back to aid in making the peace. When that is accomplished, there will be no representative there.

Reporters then inquired whether the President meant, by making the peace, the Italian peace treaty. Mr. Truman replied that he meant peace in the world.

The Protestant demands that Taylor be withdrawn were countered Wednesday by Francis Cardinal Spellman who asked in an address at Fordham University, New York, whether the protest "is the anti-Catholicism of unhooded klansmen sewing seeds of disunion within our treasured nation."

In reply, Dr. Arthur Brunn, vice president of the Missouri Lutheran synod, said in a statement at River Forest, Ill., yesterday that the Cardinal "must know that there is no truth to his charge of Ku Klux influence."

FATHERS CALLED FROM OVERSEAS

JUN 15 1946

Taylor to Remain at Vatican Until World Peace Is Secure

JUN 15 1946

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) President Truman said today that he plans to retain Myron C. Taylor as his special representative at the Vatican until world peace is secured, after which he will have no representative there.

In response to questions at his news conference, he said he would

War Dept. Orders Return Home of Non-Volunteer Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) The War department announced tonight that it had ordered the return from overseas of non-volunteer enlisted fathers and men with 12 months or more service.

The department also said it had authorized commanders in this country to discharge as surplus non-volunteer enlisted men with over 21 months service.

The dual action was taken, the department declared in a statement, prior to final decision of Congress on the selective service, in order not to interrupt the flow of men for discharge and to fill returning troop ships which now run on regular schedules.

The greater part of the non-volunteer fathers will be brought back to the United States by Aug. 31, the department estimated.

It said that the approximate number of non-volunteer enlisted fathers totals 133,000, situated as follows:

77,000 in Pacific areas, 28,000 in the zone of the interior, 18,000 in the European theater of operations and 10,000 in other overseas theaters.

A ban on inducting fathers is included in the compromise extension of selective service now pending before a House-Senate conference committee. The legislation also includes a provision that the service of any inductee shall be limited to 18 months.

The department had previously advised Congress that if selective service was extended and replacements authorized, it could arrange to bring home the fathers, and others with comparatively long periods of service.

MAY UP DRAFT AGE LIMIT TO 45 YEARS

JUN 15 1946

Senate, House Conferees Reported in Agreement on Proposal.

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) Agreement between Senate and House conferees to put the draft age limit back up to 45 years was reported today by Chairman Elbert Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military committee.

Approach of a compromise on other differences between the two branches on legislation to extend selective service past its present July 1 expiration date was indicated.

Senator Gurney (R-SD) told a reported the chief point of difference—the drafting of teen agers—probably would be settled by a recommendation that 18-year olds be drafted only as a last resort and that they not be sent overseas until they reach 19.

The House, in voting to extend the draft until March, 1947, exempted 18 and 19-year olds. The Senate, voting to keep the draft alive until next May 15, included the teen agers.

Thomas said that in addition to agreeing to bring men above 29 years old back into the draft picture, the joint Senate-House committee agreed that officers and men being processed for discharge shall not be counted as part of the top limits placed upon manpower totals for the three armed services.

Gurney said the conferees will meet again Monday morning.

'Foreign Sweetheart' Bill Passes Senate

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) The "foreign sweetheart" bill passed the Senate today.

The measure, which now goes to the House, is designed to facilitate the admission into the United States of fiancees or fiances of members of the armed forces.

Until July 1, 1947, it would permit them to enter this country for a period of three months as non-immigrant temporary visitors in order to marry the citizens to whom they are betrothed. After marriage, they would be eligible to remain permanently.

Army Calls World-Wide Roll Of Its Forces

JUN 15 1946

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The Army called the roll all over the world at 11 A.M. (E.S.T.) today to find out just how many men it has.

Secretary of War Patterson ordered the inventory in every theater and department to list military personnel physically present as well as those remaining who are eligible for discharge by June 30.

The War Department said the action was taken to correct and improve its strength and accounting system as "some inconsistencies" had developed as a result of demobilization.

The muster is expected to show well under 2,000,000 in service. Results will be reported to the War Department in ten days, permitting a final tabulation by July 1.

More Food For Famine Relief Offered By Navy

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The Navy today offered an additional 38,000,000 pounds of food from its regular stocks to supplement the 237,000,000 pounds of surplus food it has made available for famine relief.

The new offer is in response to an appeal by the Agriculture Department to all Government agencies to make maximum quantities of food available for relief feeding during the next critical 60 days.

The 38,000,000 pounds are from the Navy's regular operating stocks and will have to be replaced. It includes 17,900,000 pounds of canned fruits, and vegetables, 500,000 pounds of coca, 1,000,000 pounds of cornmeal, 13,000,000 pounds of evaporated and powdered milk.

Surplus Army Rations Can Be Sent to Germans

JUN 15 1946

Purchasers to Pay $15 for 30-Pound Package; Navy Frees More Food

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Thirty-pound packages of surplus Army rations may be delivered to specific individuals in the American occupation zone of Germany under a plan announced today by the War Department.

Under it a person in the United States pays $15 to the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, giving this agency the name and address of the individual to whom he wants to send a package. Delivery will be effected under military government supervision in Germany.

The Navy today offered an additional 38,000,000 pounds of food from its regular stocks to supplement the 237,000,000 pounds of surplus food it has made available for famine relief. The new offer is in response to an appeal by the Department of Agriculture to all government agencies to make maximum quantities of food available for relief feeding during the next critical sixty days.

The Senate Small Business Committee was informed today that Army occupation authorities in Germany have requested imports of 100,000 tons of food a month for the next harvest year ending Sept. 30, 1947. Colonel J. B. Gilchrist, chief of the economics and supply branch of the War Department's civil affairs division, said the request, chiefly for grain, was based on minimum needs to prevent disease and unrest.

The Agriculture Department said the United States has been supplying Mexico with abou t 1,000,000 bushels of wheat a month since Jan. 1 to help make up that country's deficit in its own production. Officials said this country felt obligated to supply Mexico with limited quantities of wheat because it has been a regular customer for years and because Mexico has been supplying this country with farm laborers since early in the war.

50% Fall in Wheat Seen

ALBANY, June 14 (AP).—Winter wheat production of about 4,853,000 bushels in New York State this year, a drop of nearly 50 per cent from 1945, was forecast tonight by the State Department of Agriculture. The department attributed the sharp decline to a reduction in acreage forced by a wet sowing season last fall and to "lower yield prospects this summer."

P. W. Promotions For Navy Vetoed

JUN 15 1946

Truman Assails Failure of Bill to Include Army

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—President Truman today vetoed legislation calling for promotion of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel who had been prisoners of war.

He told Congress in a message that the measure was "neither necessary nor in the national interest," adding: "The act does not include personnel of the Army, and it is my considered belief that any such law should provide a common policy for prisoners of war of all of the armed forces of the United States."

The legislation provided for promotion of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, Mr. Truman said, "without regard for the needs of the service, and with provisions for retroactive increases of pay and allowances."

He said that the Secretaries of War and the Navy made an agreement March 31, 1945, establishing a common policy "giving special consideration to the promotion of returned prisoners of war."

The two departments, he continued, are now promoting such personnel "to the rank, grade or rating and precedence which they presumably would have acquired had they not been captured."

The act contemplates expenditure "of large and indefinite sums" under retroactive features, he said. Army personnel who were taken prisoner far exceed those of the other services, and if the bill's benefits were extended to them, he said, it would involve expenditures far in excess of those contemplated in the legislation.

AID TO FILIPINOS VOTED

Citizenship and Ex-GI Relief Bills Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—A measure permitting Filipinos to attain United States citizenship was approved by the Senate today and sent to the White House.

The bill sets an immigration quota of 100 persons a year after July 4, and makes eligible for naturalization Filipinos resident in the United States and its possessions.

The Senate also passed and sent to the House a bill to provide relief for Philippine veterans of World War II, and another to return to the Commonwealth securities pledged to obtain a loan of military equipment in 1935.

Truman Too Busy To Ask Bank Fund

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that he has been so busy with other things he has not had an opportunity to carry out his intention to ask Congress for an additional $1,500,000,000 for the export-Import Bank.

Reminded at his news conference that he had indicated in February that he would make such a request, the President said he has not done so since he hasn't had the chance of getting around to it.

Jews Honor Eisenhower

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was presented today with the American Hebrew Medal for 1945 for promotion of understanding between Christians and Jews in America. The medal was presented at the War Department by Joseph H. Biden, publisher of the *American Hebrew Magazine* which established the award.

HOUSE REJECTS SENATE'S CURBS ON OPA POWERS

JUN 15 1946

Extension Bill Is Sent to Committee to Effect 'Harmonizing.'

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The House refused today to accept the Senate's drastic curtailments on OPA extension and sent the bill to a Senate-House conference committee for a "harmonizing" of differences.

There was widespread doubt on Capitol Hill, however, that the conferees will be able to write a compromise that will not run head-on into a presidential veto.

President Truman declined to commit himself when he was asked outright at his news conference whether he would sign the measure as it passed the Senate last night. Chester Bowles, Stabilization Director, has announced he will recommend a veto, if weakened OPA legislation is sent to the White House.

Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, a leading advocate of continuing effective price controls, told reporters: "It's going to be very difficult to give the legislation any vitality. It's pretty sick, isn't it?"

On the other hand, Representative Wolcott of Michigan, senior banking committee Republican, said: "If we find either the House or the Senate has gone to such extremes as to destroy effective price control, we will make an endeavor to harmonize the two bills so as to keep an effective OPA and at the same time assure maximum production."

Spence and Wolcott will serve on the joint committee that will write a compromise measure.

Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) appointed these House members to the conference committee Spence, Wolcott, Brown (D.-Ga.), Patman (D.-Tex.), Barry (D.-N. Y.), Crawford (R.-Mich.) and Gamble (R.-N. Y.).

The Senate approved a year's extension of OPA—shorn, however, of much authority and minus the right to keep price controls on meat, eggs, milk, butter and chickens. Reaction to the Senate bill was immediate on and off Capitol Hill.

OPA backers immediately raised a cry for President Truman to veto the emasculated measure. They predicted skyrocketing prices, and renewed reports circulated that both Bowles and Paul Porter, OPA chief, were ready to quit rather than try to administer it.

Sees Fall Election Vital

In a brief reference to the coming campaign, he said that the fall election was going to be "very important" and will decide "whether we are going to stand still, go back a little or forge ahead."

He asserted that if the Democratic party adhered to "the program of human rights laid down by President Roosevelt," a program which he said was now being supported by President Truman "I don't think we can lose."

Bowles Is 'Uncertain' Of Fate of OPA Agency

JUN 15 1946

Sees New Labor Troubles, Inflation if Bill Is Enacted.

OLD SAYBROOK, June 14—(AP) Chester Bowles, in his first appearance before Democratic leaders in his home state, where he has been the subject of speculation as a possible candidate for governor, asserted here tonight it was "hard to believe that Congress will vote for inflation."

The economic stabilization director said he hadn't "the slightest idea of what is going to happen" to OPA in Congress.

Hopes For "Miracle"

"We may by some miracle come out in good style," he added.

The Senate and House have adopted separate bills stripping OPA of most of its controls over prices, and a conference committee has been named to work on a compromise bill.

Tonight's meeting of the State Central committee was called by Chairman John A. McGuire to give Democratic leaders an opportunity to meet men mentioned as likely candidates for the party's ticket this fall.

Bowles, whose home is in nearby Essex, declined to attend in the role of a candidiate for nomination but accepted a later invitation to appear as a spokesman for the Truman administration.

Making no reference to reports he might seek the gubernatorial nomination, Bowles provoked laughter when he described Washington as a "pretty confusing and frustrating spot," and said "I shall be very glad when the time comes when I can get back."

Lieutenant Governor Wilbert Snow was the only potential nominee for high office this fall to attend tonight's meeting in that capacity. Joseph M. Tone of New Haven, a federal labor conciliator, and Thomas J. Dodd, of Lebanon, both mentioned as possible candidates, were unable to be present, Tone because of another meeting and Dodd because he is in Nuernberg, Germany, as a member of the War Criminals Trial prosecution staff.

Asserts People Favor OPA

In discussing the future of OPA Bowles asserted he believed that if Congress removed price controls it will "be doing so against the wishes of the majority of the people."

He said that if price controls were lifted the result would be price increases which would "open the way to another period of labor-management unrest."

Bowles declared with most of the major strikes settled the country now had a chance to embark on a period of industrial peace and could "get back on the right track."

If price controls were hastily removed, however, he contended, "that kind of progress will be impossible."

Snow said that the party was "facing a most difficult year" because, he said, the "tendency in the country is toward the right."

Cites Stassen Setback

He referred to the Nebraska primaries where, he asserted, the candidate of former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota was repudiated and said that the Republicans were endorsing a "back-to-r[illegible]alcy" policy.

Stassen, Snow said, ought be a Democrat and was one of the "few" Republicans with progressive ideas. The Republican motto now was, he said, "if you're not with us, you're a red."

The Lieutenant Governor said he believed that the great majority of men who served in the armed forces would favor the Democrats and he said that, unlike veterans of World War I, they did not feel that the United States should not concern itself with Europe's problems.

"They realize," he said, "that we can't be happy while the rest of the world lives in poverty and squalor and misery."

Although it had been anticipated in some quarters that the meeting would produce some discussion of possible nominees for high office this fall, no talk of that nature developed.

McMahon Predicts Victory

Senator Brien McMahon expressed confidence of a Democratic victory this fall because, he said, no "constructive approach to domestic and international problems" has come from the Republican party.

Representatives Geelan, Koppiemann and Woodhouse also spoke.

At a brief business meeting, a letter of resignation was read from Mrs. Eloise Brocunier of Middletown as state vice chairman. She said she was leaving the state.

No action on a successor was taken because of the proximity of the State convention, expected early in September, when a new state committee is to be elected.

State Comptroller Raymond S. Thatcher, who is chairman of the Jackson Day dinner committee, reported that function had yielded the party approximately $21,000.

A resolution was adopted honoring the memory of late State Comptroller John M. Dowe, who died suddenly shortly after the special session of the General Assembly opened.

SEES TROUBLE IF OPA DIES

Wallace Says Business Man, Farmer, People Would Suffer

ST. LOUIS, June 14 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Wallace said today "doing away with the OPA would be a grave and serious mistake and would result in great trouble for the business man, the farmer and the American people as a whole."

He told a press conference he saw "grave danger that the upward trend of prices might be greater than after the last war."

Asked to comment on the Nebraska primary, he said with a grin, "it showed once again that the Republicans are the Democrats' best friends. The Democratic party is progressive. The Republican party is conservative, and whenever the Republicans make such a bold display of conservatism as they did in Nebraska it helps the Democrats."

BAKERIES' SUGAR RATION SLASHED BY 14 PER CENT

JUN 15 1946

OPA Orders Cut to Reduce Output of Cakes, Pastries.

COFFEE FACES HIKE

Three to Five Cents Boost in Retail Price Is Indicated.

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) In a move to make more bread available by cutting down on cake and other pastries, the OPA today reduced the sugar ration of American bakeries about 14 per cent.

At the same time, there were these other developments on the food front:

1. An OPA official said the retail price of sugar soon will be raised 1-5 of a cent a pound—one cent on a five-pound package—to offset a wage boost for sugar refinery workers.

New Sugar Stamp

2. The agency will validate a second sugar stamp for home canning July 1. Spare Stamp 10 in family ration books will be good for five pounds through Oct. 31. The current coupon, Spare Stamp 9, also is good for five pounds through October.

3. The possibility arose that the retail price of coffee may be raised three to five cents a pound.

Effective during the July-September quarter, bakers will receive only 60 per cent as much sugar as they used during the corresponding quarter in 1941, OPA announced. They now are receiving 70 per cent.

The reduction, which places bakeries on the same basis as most other industrial users of sugar, was prompted by Agriculture department limitations on flour production.

Limit Up July 1

At present, mills may grind only 75 per cent as much flour a month as they did last year. On July 1 this goes up to 85 per cent.

OPA said that because of these limitations there no longer is any justification for bakers receiving more sugar for their products than other industrial sugar users do.

While the official announcement made no mention of it, OPA and Agriculture department officials said privately that the government is counting on the sugar ration cut to help stem diversion of flour from bread to pastries. In many cases, the official said, reports of acute bread shortages have been coupled with protest that flour is going into cake and pies.

Agriculture department officials said they were unable to estimate how deeply the sugar reduction may trim the output of pastries. They predicted that some bakeries may choose to eliminate altogether items which require large amounts of sugar.

Coffee Decision Awaited

As for coffee, officials who could not be quoted by name said the Office of Economic Stabilization will decide soon whether to allow a retail price increase of three to five cents a pound.

A subsidy of three cents a pound now being paid to coffee importers will expire June 30 unless renewed. A decision on whether to continue it will await final disposition of the price control extension bill, it was understood.

Officials said withdrawal of the subsidy probably would boost coffee prices three cents a pound, and that an additional two cent increase might be necessary to maintain shipments from Latin America.

STASSEN ATTACKS U.S. COMMUNISTS

JUN 15 1946

Tells Veterans Their Activities Have Been Harmful

Des Moines, Iowa, June 14 (AP)—Harold Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, struck out tonight at the activities of "Communists within this country" and "extreme reactionaries."

"It is my view that those who treasonably and persistently follow the line of some country other than their own do not serve the interests of either their country or mankind," he declared to the first national convention of the American Veterans Committee.

"Specifically, I believe that the activities of the Communists within this country since the end of the war have been harmful to the United States and also harmful to Russia and have injured the cause of world peace," he said. "They have added to the suspicions and the misunderstandings.

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Have Fomented Distrust

"Equally the extreme reactionaries who have fomented distrust and distorted news, and brought out a stream of vilifications, have been a twin obstacle to the development of friendly relationships on a sound basis."

Stassen, regarded in political quarters as a possible Republican candidate for President in 1948, opened a forum discussion of the veteran's responsibility in the world. The A.V.C., one of the organizations which grew out of World War II, claims 60,000 members in 44 states.

Stassen urged that veterans as a whole "maintain an alert interest and come to grips with the most difficult problems of world policy."

Four Phases Of World Affairs

He particularly urged the A.V.C. to give attention to four phases of world affairs.

1. The development and strengthening of the United Nations and the use at an early date of the amending convention procedure included in the United Nations Charter.

2. The establishment of the control of atomic energy on a world-wide level "so that it may be a blessing to mankind rather than a curse."

3. The maintenance of friendly relations between the peoples of all the nations of the world.

4. The development of policies within each nation to contribute to the economic, social and cultural advances of the peoples of the world as a whole.

JUN 15 1946

Wherry Attacks Stassen

Omaha, June 14 (AP)—Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.), Senate Republican whip, hit indirectly tonight at Harold E. Stassen's "interference" in Nebraska's recent primary election.

The former Minnesota Governor actively backed Gov. Dwight Griswold in his unsuccessful attempt to wrest the Republican senatorial nomination from Senator Hugh Butler.

"You Nebraskans, by an overwhelming vote, gave your notice to the world that you could run your own affairs without interference from outside forces," Senator Wherry said.

erick Karl von Zedlitz, Argentinian representative of a German metal syndicate blacklisted by the British and American governments during the war.

"I have been writing to Count Zedlitz steadily," she declared. "I heard from him just the other day."

Miss Kellems, Connecticut industrialist who advocated a citizens strike against income taxes during the war, closed her case today. She contends that stories about her in the labor paper made her appear "traitorous," and caused her pain and embarrassment.

Quizzed About Correspondence

She was recalled to the stand by the defense and questioned at length about her stand on taxes and about her correspondence with the Argentinian.

She said she wrote to him quite regularly between April, 1941, and October, 1943, and had notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation she was doing so.

Asked whether she had not written von Zedlitz "confidential figures about shipments to the Soviet Union," she replied quickly:

"If they were confidential, I wouldn't be here. I'd be in prison."

Federal Judge Louis Goodman reserved decision on a defense motion to dismiss the case after her attorneys completed their initial presentation.

Miss Kellems, wearing a red jacket and flowered hat, with matching harlequin glasses, met defense questions about von Zedlitz with spirited answers, unhesitatingly expressing friendship and admiration for him.

She described one of his letters as giving what she considered "a masterly analysis of world conditions."

"I still think so," she added with a slight toss of the head.

She admitted referring in one of her letters to "the stupid British blacklist" when she learned his name had been placed upon it. He appeared some time later on the American list of South American firms with which United States firms were asked not to do business.

"If She Were Married To Him"

During a court recess, she told newsmen she met the count in this country in 1935. She denied he sympathized with the Nazis, saying his father had been "murdered by them."

Asked whether she had written von Zedlitz to the effect that if she were married to him she would "not only play a role in national affairs but international affairs," she answered smilingly that it was "quite possible."

Shortly before adjournment of court until next Tuesday for final arguments, defense attorneys introduced a deposition of the former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in which he testified that statements such as those made by Miss Kellems about taxes and Government were "quite harmful to the morale of the country."

Her Tilt With Morgenthau

The deposition also covered identification of newspaper clippings in which Morgenthau was quoted in New York in 1944 as saying Miss Kellems's refusal to pay taxes "smacks of treason." She countered, in an interview at that time in Arkansas, with the statement:

"If the Secretary regards it as reason, let him make the most of it."

Recalled by her own attorney to the stand, Miss Kellems stated she had never refused to pay taxes—she had always paid.

"And I never advised anyone to go on a tax strike," she said.

Earlier she had identified and not contradicted a newspaper clipping reporting a Kansas City speech in 1944 in which she was reported as asserting that she had not paid her taxes and calling upon "big and little business to join a tax strike."

Richard Gladstein, CIO attorney, stipulated that Miss Kellems had asked the *Labor Herald* for a retraction before she filed her suits. He reiterated that he did not consider the paper's statement as libelous, but as a characterization, or expression of opinion, which was not motivated by malice.

Charles L. Irvine, business manager of the *Herald*, was called as a witness by Clark, who was trying to determine the paper's ability to pay. Irvine produced a balance sheet for April 30, 1946, and testified it showed the paper's worth as $43,000.

German War Prisoner Escapes

CAMP KILMER, N. J., June 14 (AP).—A three-state alarm was issued for a German prisoner of war who escaped early today through a hole in the stockade fence, the Camp Kilmer provost marshal's office announced. The escaped prisoner was listed as Willi Gunster, twenty-six. He weighs 129 pounds, stands 5 feet 3¾ inches, and has a dark complexion, dark blond hair and a scar on right leg. The provost marshal's office said all prisoners of war held here were to be moved to Camp Shanks, N. Y., on June 19.

Redeployment Schedule

JUN 15 1946

At least 1,327 veterans of Pacific service are scheduled to debark from seven vessels at three West coast ports today. No troop-carrying vessels are due at New York.

West coast arrivals include: Seattle, Wash., 1,306 men, one ship; San Francisco, one ship, 21 men; San Diego, five vessels, no passenger information.

SHIPS ARRIVING

At Seattle

La Grande Victory from Jinsen via Yokohama, 1,272 army, 34 navy.

At San Diego

No passenger information on following vessels, all from Pearl Harbor: LCI's 1011, 1055 and 1067 and APC's 18, 42.

At San Francisco

Ada Rehan from Noumea, 21 army.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Waterbury Victory from Bremen, 712; Westerly Victory from Le Havre, 929; Sea Devil from Le Havre, 1,444.

At San Diego

Communications ship Mt. Olympus from Shanghai, 621 navy.

At San Francisco

Golden City, 1,340 navy, 29 marines; Andromeda, 94 navy, one marine.

Still Writing To Von Zedlitz, Miss Vivien Kellems Reveals

JUN 15 1946

San Francisco, June 14 (AP)—Vivien Kellems testified in her $1,500,000 libel suit against the CIO *Labor Herald* today that she still corresponds with Count Fred-

U.N.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14--(AP)-THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE TODAY MADE PUBLIC A REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MONDAY ASKING CREATION OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCY TO TAKE OVER THE DISPLACED PERSONS PROBLEM.

EARL G. HARRISON, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION'S COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS, SAID THAT AFTER UNRRA AND THE ARMY HAD EXHAUSTED THEIR BEST EFFORTS, MORE THAN 1,000,000 HOMELESS PEOPLE WOULD STILL BE SEEKING REFUGE.

HARRISON IS DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL AND FORMER U.S. IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER.

THE PROPOSED AGENCY WOULD HAVE POWER TO "PROTECT, MAINTAIN, RESETTLE AND TRANSPORT PERSONS WITHIN ITS MANDATE; OPERATE A WORLD-WIDE TRACING SERVICE AND NEGOTIATE WITH GOVERNMENTS ON THE SETTLEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT OF STATELESS AND NON-PATRIABLE PERSONS."

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AS WELL AS U.N. MEMBERS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCY WHICH MUST BE "ADEQUATELY FINANCED" AND SHOULD HAVE "APPROPRIATE RELATIONSHIP" TO THE U.N., HARRISON'S REPORT SAID.

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JUN 15 1946

ATOMIC

NEW YORK, JUNE 14--(AP)-THE TEXT OF A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHICH WAS READ BY BERNARD M.BARUCH TODAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC COMMISSION FOLLOWS: (60)

I ASK YOU AS THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO EXPRESS TO THE MEMBERS MY SENSE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK IN WHICH THEY ARE ABOUT TO ENGAGE. NOTHING CONCERNS THE WHOLE WORLD MORE THAN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PURPOSE THAT BRINGS THEM TOGETHER. I SPEAK FOR MY FELLOW AMERICANS IN WISHING THEM GODSPEED. (END TEXT)

SW1245PED

JUN 15 1946

ATOMIC REACTION

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, JUNE 14--(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC COMMISSION TODAY GENERALLY PRAISED THE SPEECH OF BERNARD M.BARUCH

OUTLINING THE UNITED STATES POSITION BUT ALL RESERVED COMMENT ON ITS SUBSTANCE PENDING STUDY OF THE HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS TOOK IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CABLE THE FULL TEXT TO THEIR HOME GOVERNMENTS FOR COMPLETE EXAMINATION.

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION, SAID:

"SO FAR MATTERS ARE GOING SMOOTHLY. THE SPEECH WAS WELL WRITTEN AND WELL DELIVERED. I HAVE NO COMMENT ON THE SUBSTANCE."

DR.QUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA TERMED IT AN "INSPIRING" DOCUMENT AND SAID IT REPRESENTS "A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD AND A WAY TO SALVATION."

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN SAID IT WAS "A GOOD SPEECH, JUST RIGHT." THE NETHERLANDS DELEGATE, DR.EELCO VAN KLEFFENS COMMENTED, "I THOUGHT IT A MARVELOUS SPEECH."

FROM CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE, GEN.A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, CAME THE COMMENT:

JUN 15 1946

"IT IS FAR TOO SERIOUS IN ITS IMPLICATIONS TO THE WORLD TO GIVE A QUICK OPINION."

DR.HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALI

, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, SAID HE ANTICIPATED A SERIES OF REACTION SPEECHES ON THE REPORT AT THE COMMISSION MEETING NEXT WEDNESDAY.

FH309PED

UNDATED COMMENT ATOMIC

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 15 1946

(NY) THE NEW YORK TIMES EXPRESSED STRONG APPROVAL OF BERNARD M. BARUCH'S REPORT ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL IN AN EDITORIAL DECLARING THAT "WE BELIEVE THE MASSES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IF THEY THINK THE PROBLEM THROUGH, WILL AGREE WITH WHAT MR. BARUCH HAS SO MOVINGLY AND SOLEMNLY SAID."

"WHAT WE WHO HAVE THE BOMB ARE WILLING TO DO, WE ASK OTHER NATIONS NOT YET POSSESSED OF ALL THE SECRETS TO DO," THE TIMES EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

"FOR THE SAKE OF THE GENERAL SAFETY, WE SACRIFICE WHAT IN STRICT MILITARY TERMS IS A VAST THOUGH TEMPORARY ASSET. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, A NATION POSSESSING A UNIQUE AND DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON HAS OFFERED TO MAKE THE ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THAT WEAPON GENERALLY AVAILABLE, AND THEN TO PUT A STOP TO ITS USE."

THE TIMES CONCLUDED: "BETTER FOREIGN INSPECTORS AT OAK RIDGE THAN FOREIGN BOMBS OVER OUR CITIES OR OUR BOMBS OVER FOREIGN CITIES. . ."

EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS IN ANY INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, THE BALTIMORE SUN STATED THAT BARUCH'S RECOMMENDATION FOR ABOLITION OF THE VETO POWER WAS THE VERY HEART OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

"IT MUST BE OBVIOUS THAT IF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY IS TO BE BINDING, THERE CAN BE NO SUCH AVENUE OF ESCAPE BY WAY OF THE VETO POWER FOR A NATION WHICH MIGHT CHOOSE TO DISREGARD THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY," THE SUN SAID. "ALTHOUGH IT IS UNDENIABLE THAT POSSESSION OF THE BOMB IS NO MORE THAN A TEMPORARY ADVANTAGE, THE ABANDONMENT OF IT WILL BE ONE OF THE HARDEST DECISIONS IN OUR NATIONAL HISTORY."

THE NEWARK (N.J.) STAR LEDGER DECLARED: "THE ATMOSPHERE OF SECRECY THAT HAS PREVAILED IN RUSSIA IS NOT AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUCIVE TO MUTUAL CONFIDENCE OR PEACE. IT MUST END. THE SHOWDOWN THUS IS COMING. AS THE RESULT OF REAC IONS TO THE BARUCH REPORT, THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL EITHER MAKE COMMON CAUSE FOR PEACE OR GO THEIR DIFFERENT WAYS PREPARING FOR WAR XXX"

THE WORCESTER (MASS.) TELEGRAM COMMENTED: "TWO CONDITIONS ARE NEEDED FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF ANY LAW -- ARMED FORCE SUFFICIENT TO

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COMPEL OBEDIENCE, AND A BODY OF PUBLIC OPINION SUFFICIENT TO UPHOLD THE USE OF THAT FORCE. THESE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS ARE FOUND IN ALL ORDERLY STATES. THEY DO NOT YET EXIST IN THE SOCIETY OF NATIONS."

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS SAID: "XXX THE HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI ATOM BOMB EXPLOSIONS THREW SO MANY OF OUR LEADERS AND THINKERS INTO SUCH A PANIC THAT SOME U.S. MOVE TO SHARE OUR ATOMIC KNOWLEDGE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD APPEARS TO BE INEVITABLE.

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"THAT BEING THE CASE, COCKEYED AND CRAZY THOUGH IT MAY BE, MR. BARUCH SEEMS TO US TO HAVE BEEN THE BEST MAN TO CHOOSE TO FIGURE OUT HOW THE THING MIGHT BE DONE. THE FAMOUS PARK BENCH ELDER STATESMAN IS A MAN OF THE HIGHEST PATRIOTISM, AND ONE WHO CAN BE TRUSTED TO LOOK OUT FOR HIS OWN COUNTRY'S INTERESTS FIRST..."

ASSERTING "IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO IGNORE THE RISKS WE WOULD RUN" UNDER THE BARUCH PLAN, THE KANSAS CITY STAR SAID: "WE CANNOT HOPE INDEFINITELY TO HAVE SOLE POSSESSION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB . . . IT IS MANIFESTLY BETTER TO USE OUR CURRENT SUPERIORITY, TO SECURE AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, THAN TO WASTE IT IN PROVOKING AN ATOMIC ARMAMENT RACE. . ."

"MR. BARUCH IS RIGHT WHEN HE SAYS NOBODY SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEFY THE REST OF THE WORLD," THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR DECLARED. "NOT ONLY SHOULD NO COUNTRY DO AS IT PLEASES WITH ATOMIC ENERGY, BUT IT SHOULD COOPERATE IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS...IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO GET STALIN TO SEE THE LIGHT, BUT NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST IN MAKING THE EFFORT."

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES SAID: "REALISTS, SUCH AS THE RUSSIANS ARE PROCLAIMED TO BE, SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS THE BOMB. THE UNITED STATES HAS OFFERED TO DESTROY IT, IF IT RECEIVES GUARANTEES. IF THE RUSSIANS WANT THE BOMB AND THE THREAT OF IT ELIMINATED FROM THE WORLD, THEY CAN HAVE THEIR DESIRE BY WAIV-

ING PART OF THEIR PREVIOUS VETO POWER, ALONG WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE U.N. COUNCIL, AND BY SACRIFICING A JOT OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY, ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD."

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ATOMIC (260)

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS TONIGHT REPORTED THE UNITED STATES SCRAP-THE-ATOMIC-BOMB PROPOSAL IN GLARING HEADLINES, BUT IN GENERAL RESERVED COMMENT AS DID GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

HOWEVER, THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE, THE FIRST LONDON MORNING PAPER TO EDITORIALIZE, SAID THE "AMERICAN INITIATIVE SHOULD START A WAVE OF HOPE IN EVERY HUMAN HEART" AND URGED "OTHER NATIONS TO BE QUICK TO EXPRESS OFFICIAL APPROVAL."

THE YORKSHIRE POST SAID AN "OFFER FULL OF PROMISE HAS BEEN MADE AND SHOULD BE EXAMINED IN THE SAME GENEROUS SPIRIT WHICH PROMPTED IT."

OFFICIAL BRITISH REACTION WOULD BE UNLIKELY BEFORE PARLIAMENT RECONVENES NEXT WEEK AND QUALIFIED SPOKESMEN WHO COULD BE REACHED AS THE LABOR PARTY CONGRESS BROKE UP WERE CHARY OF PREDICTIONS.

SOME DEGREE OF APPROVAL WAS CONSIDERED CERTAIN, HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE REPEATEDLY STATED BRITISH VIEW THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS THE CORNERSTONE OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE OBSERVED THAT THE PROPOSED ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY "MIGHT VERY WELL CLASH WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH FUNCTIONS UNDER VETO RULE." THE POST SUGGESTED NO MORE THAN "EARNEST STUDY."

"NEVER BEFORE IN ALL HISTORY," THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID, "HAS A NATION OFFERED VOLUNTARILY TO RELINQUISH A DECISIVE WEAPON--A WEAPON WHICH IN EVIL HANDS COULD AT THIS MOMENT GIVE TOTAL DOMINION THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

"AMERICA HAS MADE HER OFFER BECAUSE SHE PUTS ORDERED PROGRESS OF THE RACE AT THE TOP OF HER PRIORITIES."

THE POST SAID "SO FAR AS CAN BE SEEN NO POWER BY ACCEPTING THE U.S. PROPOSALS WILL PREJUDICE ITS INTERNATIONAL POSITION UNLESS INDEED IT IS PLANNING TO USE THE ATOMIC WEAPON FOR PURPOSES OF AGGRESSION AND AGGRANDIZEMENT."

RP826PED

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM NEW DELHI SAID TONIGHT THAT THE CONGRESS PARTY HAD "FINALLY REJECTED" A BRITISH MISSION'S PLAN FOR AN INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS FOR INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE.

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THE NEWS AGENCY SAID DR. MAULANA AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, IN A LETTER TO VISCOUNT WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BASED THE LEAGUE'S REJECTION ON THE GROUND THAT WAVELL INTRODUCED INTO ALL DISCUSSIONS THE EQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION EITHER BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE OR BETWEEN CASTE HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

THE CONGRESS SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT CONGRESS LEADERS HAD DEFINITELY TOLD THE BRITISH MISSION THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY PROPOSAL FOR A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WHICH CONTAINED THE PRINCIPLE OF PARITY, REUTERS ADDED.

AZAD WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE EMPHASIZED THE CONGRESS WAS READY TO CONSIDER ANY NEW PROPOSALS THE MISSION NOW MAY CARE TO SUBMIT.

REUTERS SAID IT WAS ALSO REPORTED THE BRITISH CABINET DELEGATION HAD POSTPONED ITS RETURN TO ENGLAND, PLANNED FOR SUNDAY.

BJ1113PED

1946

London, June 14-(AP)-A British legal mission which investigated Greek justice recommended today that Greece stop arresting persons for alleged crimes committed during the German occupation or the civil strife after the enemy retreated.

The mission said 14,252 unconvicted persons were held in prison last October and that "a considerable number would have been released" if the 1945 amnesty law had been followed. Leftists demanded amnesty law and have charged since that it was not observed.

1946

apr williams 01855 rm 1530

Liverpool, June 14--(AP)---Some 400 American seamen, contending that British food and billets were not suitable, refused to go ashore today after bringing over four American ships which are to be turned over to theBritish.

British crews are scheduled to come aboard the four ships Wednesday and the Americans would return as soon as other transport is available.

are due to return home

One national maritime union delegate, acting as spokesman, said "Why should we put up with bacon and one egg ashore when on an American ship we are entitled to two eggs, bacon, sausage, potatoes and fresh fruit?"

PARIS, JUNE 14-(AP)-FRENCH PARTY LEADERS AGREED EARLY TODAY ON SOCIALIST VINCENT AURIOL AS PRESIDENT OF THE NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

AURIOL, WHO WAS PRESIDENT OF THE OLD LEGISLATURE, WAS TO BE FORMALLY ELECTED LATER IN THE DAY.

THE SLATE OF ASSEMBLY OFFICERS INCLUDED SIX VICE-PRESIDENTS: HENRI TEITGEN AND FERNAND BOUXON, OF THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT; JACQUES DUCLOS AND MADELEINE BRAUN, COMMUNISTS; JOSEPH LANIEL, REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LIBERTY; AND YVON DELBOS, RADICAL-SOCIALIST.

JRZ05AED

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DEPUTIES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING ON PEACE PROBLEMS SINCE THE LAST FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HERE LAST MONTH WILL REPORT ON THEIR DISAGREEMENTS ON THE PARIS AIRPORT IMMEDIATELY FOR A BYRNES AND HIS PARTY LEFT MRS. BYRNES AND THE SENATORS' WIVES WERE ON HOTEL IN CENTRAL PARIS. THE PLANE WHICH FLEW DIRECTLY HERE FROM STEPHENSVILLE, NEWFOUNDLAND. BENJAMIN COHEN, COUNSELLOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WAS ONE OF THE PASSENGERS. (DAY MINISTERS) XXX (NEWW)

(NO PICKUP)

N920AED

BERLIN, JUNE 14-(AP)-A TWO-DAY MEETING HERE BETWEEN THE GERMAN STATE ECONOMIC MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONES RESULTED IN AN AGREEMENT FOR A QUARTERLY EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS AMOUNTING TO 100,000,000 REICHSMARKS ($10,000,000). IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THIS AGREEMENT IS INTENDED TO SPUR THE COMPARATIVE TRICKLE OF TRADE BETWEEN THE ZONES.

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WHILE CHARACTERIZING THE AGREEMENT AS A STOPGAP, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE OPTIMISTIC THAT IT WOULD BE FULFILLED.

THEY ESPECIALLY HAILED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT JOINT COMMITTEE OF GERMAN ADMINISTRATORS TO SPONSOR EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM AND TO FURTHER TRADE BETWEEN GERMAN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS IN EACH ZONE.

A PREVIOUS U.S.-SOVIET ZONAL TRADE AGREEMENT AMOUNTED TO ONLY 19,000,000 MARKS.

SPECIFICALLY THE NEW AMERICAN-SOVIET ZONE DEAL CALLED FOR EXCHANGE OF SUCH RUSSIAN ZONE PRODUCTS AS BUNA RUBBER, FILM, X-RAY BULBS AND TRACTORS IN RETURN FOR U.S. ZONE TIRES AND TUBES, DYES, GRAHITE ELECTRODES, STEELS AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

ON A PROPOSAL FOR EXCHANGE OF FOOD PRODUCTS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET ZONE WERE NONCOMMITTAL, AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID.

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Bad Nauheim, June 14--(AP)---The trial of Cpl. Ellis D Adcock of Hot Springs, Ark., on charges of beating and clubbing 11 prisoners while a guard at the U.S. detention camp at Lichfield, Eng. got underway today and the prosecution concluded its case.

Adcock is the fourth enlisted men to be tried in the Lichfield case. Three have been convicted.

The prosecution called nine witnesses, most in rapid succession and most of them testified that they had seen Adcock beat up prisoners.

Pfc. Henry Petras , 570 Bloomfield Ave., Newark, N.J., gave a vivid account of seven guards, including Adcock, assaulting a prisoner named Theodore Maryzyk.

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bremen, germany, june 14 - (ap) - the fourth shipload of european immigrants to leave for the united states since the end of the war sailed from here today aboard the transport marine perch.

the group consisted of 616 immigrants, chiefly displaced persons who suffered nazi persecution and who have close relatives in the united states. also aboard were 178 american citizens who were marooned in germany during the war.

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NUERNBERG, JUNE 14-(AP)-FRANZ VON PAPEN, LONGTIME GERMAN DIPLOMAT, CONTENDED TODAY HE REPRESENTED "OLD GERMANS" AND NOT NAZIS IN ANY EVALUATION OF THE REICH'S CONDUCT OVER THE PAST DOZEN YEARS.

THE SILVER-HAIRED VON PAPEN, WHO PRECEDED HITLER AS CHANCELLOR, TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HE WAS ON RECORD AS HAVING WORKED "FOR DISARMAMENT AND FOR PEACE."

AS HE OPENED A PLEA FOR HIS LIFE VON PAPEN WHO IS CHARGED WITH BEING A WAR CRIMINAL, OCCASIONALLY LOOKED DOWN FROM THE WITNESS STAND TO HIS ATTORNEY-SON, WHO SAT WITH DEFENSE COUNSEL.

RECALLING THE ELECTIONS OF 1932 WHEN HITLER ASSUMED POWER, VON PAPEN ASSERTED HE THEN GAVE AN INTERVIEW TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN WHICH HE ASSERTED:

"THE NAZIS MUST NOW TAKE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND A NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION MUST BE FORMED."

VON PAPEN SAID HE MEANT THE NAZI PARTY WAS A MINORITY AT THE TIME, HAD VIRTUALLY ASSUMED POWER ILLEGALLY AND THIS WAS HIS WAY OF SAYING IT AND PASSING ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

FH116PED

"THE ONLY POSSIBLE CRITICISM I COULD MAKE OF HIM W D BE THAT HE WAS PERHAPS TOO LENIENT WITH HIS ENLISTED MEN," SAID A LETTER FROM HIS FORMER FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY COMMANDER.

CUBAGE'S FATHER WAS A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS PROFESSOR.

JT&GOAED ADD BAD NAUHEIM (DAY LICHFIELD) YYY COURT

C O R R E C T I O N

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BAD NAUHEIM-LICHFIELD TRIAL (AG6) LAST GRAF ... FATHER WAS A FORMER PROFESSOR IN ARKANSAS. (IN PLACE OF UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS PROFESSOR).

THE AP

FH216PED

THE PREMIER SAID THE SUPREME COURT REMAINED FREE TO CONTINUE THE EXAMINATION OF ALLEGED ELECTION IRREGULARITIES BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT "HAD THE DUTY OF TAKING A CLEAR STAND AS SPECIFIED BY LAW."

APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE KING'S PROCLAMATION CHARGING THE GOVERNMENT WITH HAVING TAKEN "REVOLUTIONARY" ACTION, DE GASPERI ASKED:

"WHY DID THE KING'S COUNCILLORS LAUNCH SO BITTER A WORD TO THE COUNTRY?"

HE INTIMATED THE PROCLAMATION, RELEASED FIVE HOURS AFTER UMBERTO'S FLIGHT TOWARD PORTUGAL, MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY THE KING. HE SAID HE FOUND IT DISTASTEFUL TO RENEW THE ARGUMENT, ESPECIALLY SINCE IN HIS LAST ENCOUNTER WITH UMBERTO, THE KING'S WORDS WERE IN CONTRAST WITH THOSE IN THE PROCLAMATION.

THE CABINET, IN ANSWER TO THE PROCLAMATION, SAID IT WAS A "PAINFUL DOCUMENT BASED ON FALSEHOODS" AND HINTED THAT IT MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY THE KING AT ALL.

UMBERTO, WHO LEFT ITALY AFTER RULING FOR A LITTLE MORE THAN A MONTH, SPENT LAST NIGHT AT BARCELONA, WHERE HIS FOUR-ENGINE PLANE ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER DUSK. HE WAS SCHEDULED TO RESUME HIS FLIGHT TO LISBON TODAY, TO JOIN HIS QUEEN AND THEIR FOUR CHILDREN.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION ASSERTED THAT THE CABINET HAD ACTED ILLEGALLY IN NAMING PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI AS PROVISIONAL CHIEF OF STATE WHILE UMBERTO WAS STILL ON THE THRONE.

"I RAISE MY PROTEST AGAINST THE VIOLENCE WHICH HAS BEEN COMMITTED-A PROTEST MADE IN THE NAME OF THE CROWN AND OF ALL THE PEOPLE, BOTH HOME AND ABROAD," THE PROCLAMATION SAID.

"I HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT THE MAGISTRACY, WHOSE TRADITION OF INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY ARE ONE OF THE GLORIES OF ITALY, WILL BE ABLE TO SPEAK FREELY, BUT NOT WISHING TO MEET ABUSE OF AUTHORITY WITH FORCE I LEAVE THE SOIL OF MY COUNTRY IN THE HOPE OF SAVING ITALY FROM NEW GRIEFS AND NEW PAINS."

THE PROCLAMATION SAID UMBERTO WOULD RELEASE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND OTHERS FROM THEIR OATHS OF LOYALTY TO THE CROWN, BUT NOT OF THEIR LOYALTY TO THE NATION.

GEN. ADOLFO INFANTE, THE KING'S AIDE-DE-CAMP, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT UMBERTO WOULD CONSIDER HIMSELF KING AND LEGAL CHIEF OF STATE UNTIL THE SUPREME COURT RULED ON MONARCHIST CHARGES OF FRAUD IN LAST WEEK'S PLEBISCITE. THE COURT IS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE ITS DECISION JUNE 18.

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INFANTE DENIED RUMORS THAT THE MONARCH HAD WITHDRAWN AT THE REQUEST OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES. U.S. ADM. ELLERY E. STONE, CHIEF ALLIED COMMISSIONER FOR ITALY, ALSO SAID REPORTS OF SUCH A REQUEST WERE "COMPLETELY FALSE."

THE CABINET'S STATEMENT, REPLYING TO THE PROCLAMATION, SAID THERE WERE RUMORS THAT THE DOCUMENT HAD BEEN LEFT BY UMBERTO IN OUTLINE FORM AND WAS COMPLETED BY OTHERS IN ROME.

THE STATEMENT SAID THE KING PERSONALLY HAD RECOGNIZED "MORE THAN ONCE THE CORRECT ATTITUDE" OF THE CABINET DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, "WHICH IS SOMETHING THE WRITER OF THE PROCLAMATION SEEMS TO IGNORE."

THE CABINET REAFFIRMED ITS CONTENTION THAT THE REPUBLIC WAS CREATED AUTOMATICALLY LAST MONDAY WHEN MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT PROCLAIMED THAT REPUBLICAN FORCES HAD WON THE PLEBISCITE BY CLOSE TO 2,000,000 VOTES.

WARSAW, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE NEWPAPER RZECZPOSPOLITA, STATING THAT SIX RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICERS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN A RECENT PASSENGER TRAIN HOLDUP BY NSZ FORCES NEAR LUBLIN, WARNED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THE "INTERESTS OF POLAND MAY BE PREJUDICED" BY SUCH ACTS.

THE PAPER CAUTIONED AGAINST CREATION OF THE "IMPRESSION IN RUSSIA THAT HER SOLDIERS ARE NOT SAFE IN POLAND," AND COMMENTED THAT THE CITIZENS VOLUNTEER RESERVE MILITIA NOW BEING TRAINED "SOON WILL REACH 60 TOO 100 THOUSAND MEN."

A MILITARY COURT AT BIALYSTOK RECENTLY SENTENCED TO DEATH EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE NSZ (NATIONAL ARMED FORCES ALLEGED BY THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT TO BE SUPPORTED FROM ABROAD).

JT714AED

MADRID, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED PRESS, WITH TWO OR THREE MORNING PAPERS USING FRONT PAGE EDITORIALS, TODAY EMPHASIZED SPANISH "INDIFFERENCE" TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL'S ACTION ON SPAIN.

THE FALANGE "ARRIBA" RIDICULED THE COUNCIL'S DELIBERATIONS UNDER THE HEADING "THE COUNSELS OF THE COUNCIL."

"WWE ALWAYS SAID THAT NONE OF THE PROPOSALS, WHATEVER THEY MAY BE, HAS SUFFICIENT FORCE TO CHANGE SPAIN'S INTENTIONS, BUT NOW OUR PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO TUNE THEIR HORSELAUGH TO THE LAUGHTER OF THE ENTIRE WORLD," SID ARRIBA. "IT IS TRUE THAT THE IMMENSE PAIN OF SO MANY COUNTRIES CUTS SHORT EVEN MOCKERY, BUT SPANISH TRANQUILITY PERMITS US TO LAUGH FREELY.."

THE CATHOLIC ORGAN, "YA" SAID:

"WE DEEPLY LAMENT ON BEHALF OF PEACE, ON BEHALF OF THE ENORMOUS CONFLICTS WHICH AWAIT A SOLUTION, ON BEHALF OF EVERYTHING THAT REQUIRES PRESTIGE AND EFFICIENCY ON THE PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THAT IT SHOULD HAVE RISKED IN MALEVOLENT, STUPID MANEUVERS AGAINST AN INDEPENDENT NEUTRAL COUNTRY THE PRESTIGE NEEDED AND THE EFFICIENCY REQUIRED BY THE URGENT NEEDS OF THE WORLD."

THE MONARCHIST "ABC," IN AN EDITORIAL HEADED "TO NOBODY'S TASTE," SAID: "IN ANY CASE, LONG OR SHORT TERM, RESISTING RECOMMENDATIONS OR SURVIVING COUNSELS, DEFYING ONE SANCTION OR ANOTHER, OUR PATH HAS BEEN TRACED FOR SOME TIME AND WE ARE UNFRIGHTENED AT FOLLOWING IT IN SOLITUDE."

JR805AED

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OSLO--FIRST ADD JOHANSEN X X X AWAITING TRIAL.

MISS FLAGSTAD WAS LIVING IN STRICT PRIVACY IN SOUTHERN NORWAY AND WAS INACCESSIBLE TO REPORTERS. NO ONE COULD SAY WHETHER SHE WOULD VISIT HER HUSBAND.

THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET CHARGED RECENTLY THAT NORWEGIANS WERE TREATING THE FORMER METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR HARSHLY BECAUSE SHE IS JOHANSEN'S WIFE. THE NEWSPAPER SAID NORWEGIANS WOULD FORCE HER TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE AND HAD REFUSED HER AN EXIT PERMIT FROM NORWAY. THE OSLO NEWSPAPER, VERDENS GANG, DENIED THIS, ASSERTING:

"NOBODY EVER ASKED FLAGSTAD TO DIVORCE HER HUSBAND OR CARED MUCH ABOUT HER AT ALL." THE ACCOUNT SAID MISS FLAGSTAD NEVER HAD APPLIED FOR AN EXIT PERMIT AND SEEMED TO PREFER RETIREMENT TO APPEARANCES IN OR OUTSIDE NORWAY.

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1946

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MOSCOW, JUNE 14-(AP)-IZVESTIA AND OTHER MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED A TASS STATEMENT TODAY SAYING THAT THE CHINESE KUOMINTANG PAPER CHUNG YANG JIH PAO HAD ASSERTED FALSELY THAT SOME SOVIET TROOPS WERE REMAINING IN HARBIN.

"AS IS WELL KNOWN FROM A STATEMENT PUBLISHED MAY 22, 1946, THE WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA WAS FULLY COMPLETED MAY 2," TASS SAID.

MOSCOW, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY PRINTED A FULL PAGE STATEMENT BY ISHTVAN UISASI, FORMER HUNGARIAN GENERAL NOW A SOVIET WAR PRISONER, DECLARING THAT GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC" WAS AN AGENT OF ADM. NICHOLAS HORTHY'S HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND ACTED FOR A BLOC OF FASCIST STATES UNDER NAZI GERMANY."

UISASI SAID HIS STATEMENT WAS MADE "IN THE INTERESTS OF HISTORICAL TRUTH" AND THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO TESTIFY AGAINST MIHAILOVIC AT THE LATTER'S WAR CRIMES TRIAL, NOW UNDER WAY IN BELGRADE.

NIGHT LEAD TRIAL (270)
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 15 (AP)-JAPAN'S MILITARIST HAD POWER TO RECKON WITH IN THE DAYS BEFORE SURRENDER.

THEY COULD MAKE OR BREAK CABINETS, ESTABLISH THEIR OWN POLICIES, AND ENJOYED A SUPERIOR RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE EMPEROR, ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR SOLIS HORWITZ DECLARED IN OUTLINING THEIR TIGHT HOLD ON THE GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TRYING HIDEKI TOJO AND 27 OTHERS.

THE PITTSBURGH, PA., ATTORNEY YESTERDAY COMPLETED AN ANALYSIS OF HOW THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS SET UP AND HOW IT RAN. HIS PRESENTATION WAS AN APPARENT EFFORT BY THE PROSECUTION TO ESTABLISH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEFENDANTS FOR THEIR SHARE OF JAPAN'S AGGRESSIVE EXPANSION.

MOSTLY, HE SHOWED THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF A POWERFUL FEW WITH A DIVISION OF POWER NOT ALWAYS CLEAR.

HE MADE NOTE OF MINISTERS OF STATE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO THE EMPEROR, WHO UNDER THE STILL-EFFECTIVE CONSTITUTION IS HIMSELF "INVIOLABLE" WITH NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS ACTS. HE CABINET LEGISLATES FOR THE EMPEROR, THEREBY ASSUMING "COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY," AND HAS PERHAPS EVEN BROADER POWERS THAN THE DIET.

BUT IN MILITARY AFFAIRS THE EMPEROR EXERCISED HIS SUPREME POWER NOT THROUGH THE CABINET, BUT THROUGH THE MINISTERS OF WAR AND NAVY, THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, AND HIS OWN CHIEF AIDE DE CAMP.

THIS MILITARY CLIQUE CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO ADVISE THE EMPEROR AND FORMULATE POLICY ON SUCH MATTERS AS DECLARATION OF WAR, FOREIGN RELATIONS, TREATY NEGOTIATION AND RATIFICATION.

HORWITZ SAID MILITARISTS COULD PREVENT THE FORMATION OF A CABINET BY FAILING TO APPOINT THE WAR OR NAVY MINISTERS AND COULD FORCE THE RESIGNATION OF A GOVERNMENT BY COMPELLING WAR OR NAVY MINISTERS TO RESIGN THROUGH USE OF DIRECT ACCESS TO THE THRONE, HE ADDED, THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ESTABLISH POLICY CONTRARY TO THE OPINIONS OF THE PREMIER AND THE REST OF THE CABINET.

THE COURT WAS IN RECESS TODAY UNTIL MONDAY MORNING.

GGXA405PCS

TOKYO, JUNE 14-(AP)-DETENTION "FOR INVESTIGATION" OF AKIRA ANDO, PROMINENT JAPANESE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY PRESIDENT AND A REPUTED POLITICAL POWER IN TOKYO, CREATED A STIR IN OCCUPATION AND JAPANESE CIRCLES TODAY.

COL.W.S.WOOD, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED COUNTER INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ANNOUNCED ANDO HAD BEEN IN CUSTODY SINCE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS TWO DAYS AGO RAIDED THE OFFICE OF ONE OF HIS FIRMS, A CLUB REPORTEDLY OPERATED BY HIM.

NEWSMEN AND OTHERS REPORTED FINDING ANDO'S OFFICE IN THE GINZA WELL SUPPLIED WITH AMERICAN CIGARETS AND JAPANESE BEER, WHICH WERE FREELY OFFERED.

BUT ANDO WAS TIGHT LIPPED ABOUT HIS AFFAIRS.

THE NATURE OF THE INVESTIGATION BY ARMY INTELLIGENCE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED, IT WAS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT AT LEAST THREE SEPARATE ALLIED INVESTIGATIVE UNITS HAVE BEEN MAKING A SURVEILLANCE OF ANDO'S ACTIVITIES FOR SOME TIME.

SOME SOURCES CONSIDERED IT SIGNIFICANT THAT ANDO'S DETENTION CAME AT A TIME WHEN HEADQUARTERS WERE CONSIDERING A SWEEPING REVISION OF THE ENTIRE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF HIRING AND PAYING COMMON LABOR, WHICH IS HANDLED ON A MASS BASIS FOR WORK ON ALLIED PROJECTS.

JAPANESE SOURCES REPORTED ANDO HAD A HAND IN MANY

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LABOR, WHICH IS HANDLED ON A MASS BASIS FOR WORK ON ALLIED PROJECTS.

JAPANESE SOURCES REPORTED ANDO HAD A HAND IN MANY SUCH PROJECTS.

HE PUT THE ATSUGI AIRFIELD IN SHAPE FOR THE FIRST LANDINGS OF AIRBORNE OCCUPATION TROOPS LAST AUGUST.

KNOWN AS THE "BOSS" OF TOKYO'S COMMON LABOR, ANDO'S OFFICE IS IN THE DAIAN GUMMI COMPANY IN THE GINZA (SHOPPING AND ENTERTAINMENT) DISTRICT.

THAT DISTRICT WAS VISITED BY MANY AMERICANS TODAY, INCLUDING REPORTERS SEEKING INFORMATION ON ANDO'S PAST AND PRESENT CONNECTIONS, AS A RESULT OF RUMORS CONCERNING HIS POWERFUL POSITION IN POST-SURRENDER POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

GG-P116PCS

TOKYO, JUNE 14 (AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST OF AKIRA ANDO, 46, BUILDER WHO PUT ATSUGI AIRFIELD IN SHAPE FOR THE FIRST OCCUPATION TROOP LANDINGS AND SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME KNOWN AS "BOSS" OF ALL COMMON LABOR IN TOKYO.

HIS CONSTRUCTION FIRM HAS HANDLED MANY CONTRACTS FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FORCES. HEADQUARTERS SAID ONLY THAT ANDO WAS "IN CUSTODY FOR INVESTIGATION."

GG1059ACS JUN 15 1946

NIGHT LEAD CHINA

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MOVE TO TIGHTEN MILITARY LINKS WITH CHINA COINCIDED TODAY WITH A REPORT FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO CONGRESS THAT CHINA ALREADY HAS RECEIVED MORE THAN $1,335,000,000 IN LEND-LEASE.

COINCIDENTALLY SPECULATION INCREASED THAT MR.TRUMAN SOON WILL NAME LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER AS HIS REGULAR AMBASSADOR TO CHINA BUT THAT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL WILL REMAIN IN CHINA SO LONG AS THERE IS ANY HOPE OF BRINGING COMMUNIST AND NATIONALIST FACTIONS TOGETHER.

ALL OF THESE MOVES MADE OR IN VIEW ADD UP TO AN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY DESIGNED TO MAKE CHINA A UNIFIED, MILITARILY COMPETENT POWER ON WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT RELY FOR MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN ASIA AND TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICULARLY COULD LOOK FOR SUPPORT IN MAINTAINING ITS OWN SECURITY.

THE NEWEST KEY PEICE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS POLICY IS A BILL WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT SENT TO CONGRESS LATE YESTERDAY WITH THE BACKING OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS AND OF GENERAL MARSHALL, NOW IN CHINA AS SPECIAL AMBASSADOR. WITH RESPECT STRICTLY TO MILITARY SUPPLIES THIS BILL WOULD ALLOW THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE LEND-LEASE TO CHINA LONG INTO THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

SUCH ASSISTANCE IN MILITARY SUPPLIES WOULD BE DESIGNED TO HELP THE CHINESE DEVELOP AN "EFFECTIVE SMALL ARMY," AS ONE OFFICIAL PUT IT, OF ABOUT ONE MILLION MEN OR SIXTY DIVISIONS.

THE CHINESE ARMY WOULD BE TRAINED BY A SPECIAL GROUP OF LAND, SEA AND AIR OFFICERS WHOSE ASSIGNMENT TO CHINA THE BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE. AN AMERICAN MISSION IS NOW IN CHINA BUT UNDER PRESENT LAW IT WOULD HAVE TO COME HOME WITH THE END OF THE WAR EMERGENCY.

THE TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECTED PROGRAM IS NOT GIVEN BUT PRESUMABLY IT WOULD RUN INTO MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A DESIRABLE PRELIMINARY TO THE PROGRAM, IN THE OPINION OF SOME DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES, IS THAT GENERAL MARSHALL SHOULD FIRST SUCCEED IN BRINGING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS TOGETHER. AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAY THEY HOPE THEY WILL NOT BE FORCED BY EVENTS TO START THE PROGRAM FULLY WITHOUT UNITY. THE PLAN IS FOR 10 OF THE 60 AMERICAN-TRAINED DIVISIONS TO BE COMMUNISTS.

THE FIGURES ON ASSISTANCE TO CHINA COME FROM THE 22ND LEND LEASE REPORT WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS. IT SHOWED THAT TOTAL LEND-LEASE ASSISTANCE TO ALL COUNTRIES THROUGH DECEMBER 31 AMOUNTED TO $49,000,000,000 WHILE ASSISTANCE TO CHINA THROUGH DECEMBER 31 AMOUNTED TO $1,335,000,000. IT HAD COST THE UNITED STATES $300,000,000, HE TOLD CONGRESS, TO TRANSPORT FOUR CHINESE ARMIES BY AIR INTO JAPANESE HELD AREAS OF CHINA AFTER V-J DAY.

SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES HAVE CONTINUED TO MOVE TO CHINA UNDER A SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ORDER BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY FOR LIQUIDATING DEFEATED ENEMY FORCES.

GENERAL WEDEMEYER, WHO HAS BEEN PROMINENTLY MENTIONED AS AMBASSADOR FOR SOME TIME WAS RANKING AMERICAN OFFICER IN THE CHINA THEATER AND REMAINS TECHNICALLY AS HEAD OF THE HANDFUL OF AMERICAN ARMY FORCES WHICH REMAIN THERE. HIS POSITION OF AMBASSADOR TO THE GOVERNMENT GENERALISSIMO CHAIGN KAI-CHECK COULD NOT NECESSARILY CONFLICT WITH THAT OF GENERAL MARSHALL. THE LATTER IS SERVING AS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF TRYING TO RESTORE PEACE AND UNITY IN CHINA.

RZ645PES JUN 15 1946

EXECUTIONS (200)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE HANGING OF 28 NAZIS FOR WAR CRIMES AT THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY LOST OUT TODAY ON ITS CLAIM TO THE DUBIOUS DISTINCTION OF BEING THE LARGEST EXECUTION IN AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY.

LEAFING OVER OLD ARMY RECORDS, HISTORIANS FOUND THAT 38 INDIANS WHO TOOK PART IN THE 1862 SIOUX UPRISING IN MINNESOTA WERE HANGED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT MANKATO, MINN., ON DEC. 26 THAT YEAR FOR MURDER AND RAPE.

IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO A CENTURY AGO 50 AMERICAN DESERTERS WERE ROUNDED UP AND EXECUTED WHEN GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT TOOK MEXICO CITY, BUT THE RECORDS ARE BLURRED ON THE POINT WHETHER THEY WERE HANGED EN MASSE.

THE SIOUX WENT ON THE WARPATH IN THE SUMMER OF 1862 WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, BUSY AT THE MOMENT WITH TRYING TO HOLD THE UNION TOGETHER, FAILED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT FOOD AND FUNDS TO THE INDIANS. THEY KILLED MORE THAN 400 WHITES IN A FEW DAYS AND TOOK MANY MORE PRISONERS.

AFTER SUPPRESSION OF THE UPRISING, 306 WERE CONDEMNED TO DEATH AT MILITARY TRIALS, BUT PRESIDENT LINCOLN COMMUTED THE DEATH SENTENCES OF ALL BUT 39 AND ONE OF THESE WAS GIVEN A LAST MINUTE REPRIEVE.

LINCOLN MAINTAINED THAT THOSE ACCUSED MERELY OF HAVING FOUGHT IN OPEN BATTLE WITHOUT BEING INVOLVED IN MURDER OR RAPE SHOULD BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

AT THE TIME OF THE HANGING OF THE 28 NAZIS ON MAY 29, IT WAS ERRONEOUSLY THOUGHT THIS REPRESENTED THE LARGEST SINGLE EXECUTION IN ARMY ANNALS.

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LAS CRUCES, N.M., JUNE 14-(AP)-A GROUP OF TOP-RANKING SCIENTISTS LEFT HERE TODAY AFTER WITNESSING AN UNHERALDED TEST OF THE GERMAN V-2 ROCKET, THE FOURTH IN A SERIES OF GUIDED MISSILE EXPERIMENTS, AT THE ARMY'S NEARBY WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUNDS.

THE HEIGHT ATTAINED BY THE ROCKET AND OTHER RESULTS OF THE TEST LATE YESTERDAY WERE NOT DISCLOSED. IN TWO PREVIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS THE 14-TON PROJECTILES HAVE SOARED BETTER THAN 70 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

LAS CRUCES RESIDENTS, 28 MILES DISTANT AND ACROSS THE ORGAN MOUNTAINS, SAW A ROCKET VAPOR TRAIL ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE STARTED NEARLY 30 MILES HIGH AND EXTENDING ANOTHER 10 MILES INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.

FOUR MEMBERS OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE NAMED AT ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT REQUEST BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENTISTS VIEWED THE TEST. THEY WERE DR. H. L. DRYDEN OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DR. H. B. RICHMOND, GENERAL RADIO CO.; DR. O.E. BUCKLEY, BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES, AND DR. V.K. ZWORYKIN, RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA.

NN924PCS

WITH ILO

SEATTLE, JUNE 14-(AP)-RUSSIA, WHICH IGNORED AN INVITATION TO ATTEND THE WORLD MARITIME CONFERENCE, NOW IN SESSION HERE, WILL RECEIVE A BID TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION'S CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING IN MONTREAL IN SEPTEMBER, E.J.PHELAN, ACTING DIRECTOR, SAID TODAY.

PHELAN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THE ILO HOPED TO INCLUDE ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN ITS MEMBERSHIP. RUSSIA IS THE ONLY MAJOR POWER IN THE UN, WHICH DOES NOT ALREADY BELONG TO THE LABOR BODY.

RUSSIA WITHDREW FROM THE ILO WHWN IT LEFT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND HAS IGNORED OVERTURES TO INDUCE IT TO RETURN.

NN554PCS

Russia Is Held Key To Atom Control Plan

U. N. Commission Members Agree Approval of World System Will Be Long Process—Baruch Proposal Likely to Be Only One Offered

JUN 16 1946 Morrison

New York, June 15—(AP)—Members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission generally agreed today that approval of an atomic control plan would be a long process and that Russia's attitude would be the key factor.

There also was agrement on another point: That the plan offered yesterday by U. S. Representative Bernard M. Baruch probably would be the only comprehensive plan submitted and that the other nations would merely offer amendments.

"Don't expect the plan to be approved next week or next month," said one delegate, who did not wish to be identified. "This plan is of tremendous importance. It is revolutionary. It raises many questions which will have to be answered."

Await Instruction

Members of the commission, awaiting instructions from their governments, indicated there was not likely to be any official comment before Wednesday, when the 12-nation body will meet to resume discussions.

Under the Baruch plan the United States would stop producing atomic bombs, destroy its stockpile of bombs and turn its atomic secrets over to an international atomic devlopment authority if the world would join in setting up safeguards to make sure that the lethal weapon would never again be used as an instrument of war.

Baruch insisted, however, that these steps would be taken only after the five major powers on the Security Council agreed to give up their veto rights on matters related to atomic energy and provided for suitable punishment of nations which violated strict control regulations.

British circles said Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, was ready to accept the plan as a basis for discussion, but he might propose some additional safeguards.

These sources said, however, that the Baruch report left unanswered a number of important questions such as the relationship of the Atomic Development Authority and the Security Council.

Soviet Views Unknown

What Russia's reaction would be still was undisclosed. Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, remained silent pending instructions from Moscow.

A delegate, representing one of the major powers, expressed belief that at least four of the five permanent members of the Security Council would be willing to surrender their veto power on atomic questions.

It was generally believed, however, that this would be the most difficult proposal for Russia to accept, in view of her previous insistence on broad veto powers. Russian refusal to surrender veto rights might block the entire plan.

Today's activities at the United Nations were confined to two meetings of the Economic and Social Council, in which Russia clashed with the United States and Britain over the handling of displaced persons in Germany.

Soviet Delegate Nikolai J. Feonov asserted that the refugee problem had "acquired a political significance" under United States and British administration.

John G. Winant, U. S. delegate, and Hector McNeil, British delegate, both expressed resentment over the charge. Winant declared the United States was motivated only by "humanitarian" aims.

The clash came during discussion of a Yugoslav proposal for a fact-finding body to study reports that the camps were harboring Quislings and permitting the training of units opposed to the Yugoslav government.

Meanwhile, delegates to the Security Council planned to meet at 2:30 P. M. (D. S. T.) Monday to try to dispose of Poland's charges that Franco Spain threatens world peace.

U. S. Scientists Approve

W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said today scientists "will heartily approve" the United States proposal for world control of atomic energy as a "starting point for the international negotiations."

Mr. Baruch has faced the problem fairly and squarely," Higinbotham said in a broadcast. The federation he heads was formed last year by scientists of Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb. Other scientists now are admitted to membership.

"America is now pledged to make available the information necessary for the understanding" of the technical, political and economic problems involved in world control. Higinbotham said.

"This step is not in any sense a gamble, it is the only hope of humanity."

British Approval

Birmingham, England, June 15—(AP)—The British Atomic Scientists Association approved today Bernard M. Baruch's proposals for atomic controls.

The association, made up of 50 scientists, adopted this resolution:

"This meeting views with great satisfaction the report of proposals put forward by Mr. Bernard Baruch for the international control of atomic energy and hopes to see their early implementation."

Reaction To U.S. Atomic Plan Awaited

JUN 16 1946 Greenwich

New York, June 15 (AP)—Favorable reaction was shaping up today for the principals of the United States rigidly conditioned offer to scrap the atomic-bomb monopoly in exchange for a guaranteed world front outlawing the weapons of mass destruction.

Foreign capitals, however, reserved official comment until the governments have thoroughly reviewed the drastic political implications of the plan laid before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commisison yesterday by United States Delegate Bernard M. Baruch.

The first British press comment was favorable to the American plan and members of the United States Senate and atomic scientists gave it an enthusiastic reception.

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Withholding Comment

Delegates to the twelve-nation Atomic Commission, while praising Baruch's presentation as a moving and historic document, indicated they would have nothing to say about its substance before the commission assembles again next Wednesday afternoon.

After listening to Baruch's proposal to establish an international atomic-development authority, but only after all the countries have met the iron-clad conditions laid down by the United States, the delegates dispatched the 4,500-word document to their home governments.

These conditions provide for the abolition of the Big Five veto power in relation to the operation of the Atomic Development Authority as an all-powerful agency in its field, armed with unprecedented authority of search, seizure and punishment.

Insistence On Guarantees

Baruch made it clear that the United States proposed to have guarantees meeting all the specified conditions before making the final bomb-disposal commitments. He emphasized the condition that the Big Five powers must yield their veto in the Security Council so far as it relates to the field of atomic energy.

"The (United Nations) Charter permits penalization only by concurrence of each of the five great powers—the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, China, France and the United States," he said. "There must be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes."

Praise From Scientists

Among the first voicing approval of the American plan were atomic scientists and members of the United States Senate.

A group of American scientists including Nobel Prize Winners Arthur H. Compton of Washington University and Harold H. Urey of the University of Chicago, met immediately after Baruch's speech.

In a statement they praised the plan as "eminently sound and constructive."

The strongest indorsement came from Frederic Joliot-Curie, another Nobel Prize winner and head of the French scientific advisory group attending the commission meetings.

He told newsmen that if the United States plan is not accepted by the world "we scientists should feel called upon to discontinue our research in the field—to refuse to become a party to the prostitution of science."

U.S. Atom Stand Called A Bomb-For-Peace Swap

JUN 16 1946

New York, June 15 (AP)—An authoritative source suggested today that the United States is willing to trade its atomic bomb for a world government or security system that can and will keep the peace.

This source envisioned a guardian of world peace even higher and mightier than the United Nations Security Council if the council holds tight to the veto. Just what form it should take, he added, is under study.

Outlines Situation

The Security Council might conceivably become this powerful international guardian if the veto power is scrapped, this man said. He outlined the situation substantially as follows:

The United States has the atomic bomb. The United States wants peace and means to have it. The United States will sacrifice the atomic bomb if adequate world security and atomic energy controls are set up but the United States will not destroy one bomb until the nations of the world, including this country, of course, have set up this world organization by treaty.

Old-Fashioned Swap

Thus the United States was represented as being in a position to attain peace by an old-fashioned swap—the bomb for the peace.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States elder statesman, yesterday proposed to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission the creation of an international atomic development authority to control all phases of the development and use of atomic energy.

Baruch emphasized that the veto power must be scrapped as it affects atomic energy control.

One source suggested that the United States was in a position to go even farther—to lay the bomb on the table with the veto and agree to scrap the bomb if the big powers holding the veto would agree to scrap that in the world security setup.

This source pointed out that the United States has been through two world wars; that peace is the prime objective now, and the nations must find peace through whatever means that will work. If this idea does not work, others must be tried.

The Authority's Powers

It was suggested authoritatively that the atomic development authority proposed by Baruch might be given military authority.

Under the United Nations Charter, penalization of an offending nation may be undertaken only by concurrence of the five great powers—Russia, Great Britain, China, France and the United States.

It was pointed out that the Atomic Energy Commission now is the child of the Security Council and the Council can do whatever it likes with its findings. But if the American plan goes through and an atomic development authority is set up, it would be free of Council control and therefore free of Council veto on atomic energy matters.

American 'A' Plan Backed In London

JUN 16 1946

London, June 15 (AP)—A favorable reaction to the United States proposal for renunciation of the atom bomb was voiced in London's newspapers today.

The Foreign Office acknowledged that Britain was studying the American proposal with the greatest attention, but expressed no comment.

Reprieve For Civilization

The *Star*, meanwhile, observed editorially: "The United States has taken the lead which had to come from her, as the present custodian of the atom bomb. If the American plan is acted upon by all great powers, then civilization will have been reprieved.

"Certainly the American offer to yield her custody of the bomb to a world authority is one that must be welcomed by Mr. Bevin, Mr. Molotov and M. Bidault. For here, surely, is something at last upon which they can all agree without quibble or reserve."

The *Evening News* commented that when the four ministers resumed discussions in Paris today, the American statement on world control of atomic energy would stand uncompromisingly in the background of the conversations.

"The Dominant Factor"

"It is not on the agenda," the newspaper acknowledged, "but atomic energy is the dominant factor behind the conference.

"All the minor differences of diplomatic and strategic approach to the building of peace are relentlessly overshadowed by this single tremendous question mark."

British Press Lauds Baruch Atomic Plan

London, June 15 (AP)—London Sunday newspapers tonight hailed Bernard Baruch's atom control proposals with such phrases as "a magnificent gesture" nd "our guarantor against calamity."

Most publications expressed belief that the suggestions might, as the *Sunday Times* phrased it, "lessen suspicion and bring a new confidence" to the Paris Foreign Ministers conference.

Russia's "Mass-Produced Mind"

The conservative *Sunday Dispatch*, however, withheld direct comment on the merits of the proposal or its possible effects, asserting:

"It would be a striking gesture if, in response to the American offer, the Soviet leaders began to demobilize the store of ant-British and anti-American suspicion that they have thought it policy to create in the mind of the Soviet people."

The newspaper said the "mass-production mind of Russia's millions (was) a greater menace than the atom."

The *Sunday Times* said, "the preservation of unity may be helped."

"Will Russia Accept That?"

The *Sunday Chronicle* said atomic control by an international body, as Baruch proposed, was "an essetnial safeguard," and added:

"With the secret shared . . . the doors must be flung open, the iron curtain lifted. Will Russia accept that? There can little doubt that Britain will welcome it cordially."

The *Observer* said the proposal "may be the staff and prop of a tottering world order."

News of the World said of the proposal: "There could be more more powerful deterrent to any nations which may even now be planning world domination through the use of atomic power."

French Silent On A Plan

JUN 16 1946

Paris, June 15 (AP)—The French press failed to comment this morning on the United States proposal to scrap its stock of atom bombs in return for a world accord on permanent peace.

Only two of seventeen morning newspapers, *Liberation* and *Combat*, gave the story top play. Three papers failed to carry the story.

More U.S. Arms Held Need In A-Control Plan

Frankfurt, June 15 (AP)—Officers in Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters commented unofficially today that if atomic energy is to be internationally controlled, as proposed by Bernard M. Baruch yesterday, the United States "unquestionably" would have to increase its air and ground forces in Europe.

These officers suggested that American superiority of the atomic field made it possible to maintain fewer armed forces abroad at present than otherwise might be necessary.

There was no official comment from McNarney or his staff to the Baruch proposal for outlawing the atom bomb. Brig. Gen. George S. Eyester, public relations chief, said:

"The proposal is a highly governmental issue and we cannot make any statement."

Atomic Scientists Back Baruch Plan

JUN 16 1946

Chicago, June 15 (AP)—Atomic Scientists of Chicago, Inc., an organization of most of the men who worked on the atomic bomb at the University of Chicago, today pledged support "in the fullest measure" to Bernard Baruch's proposal for an international authority "which is to develop atomic energy and which is an essential first step in the prevention of war."

The group's executive committee in a statement said that "the proposal is based on recognition of the fact that the atomic bomb has placed the whole of humanity, ourselves included, in deadly peril from which we can escape only if we make the most sincere effort to work for unity between nations.

"Highly Gratifying"

"It is highly gratifying that the United States delegate should take the first forceful step toward establishing law to which all men should be subject so that all of us can live in freedom and in peace. Baruch's message [to the atomic commission of the United Nations yesterday] proposed a world authority; the authority's duties of inspection and control of atomic development are incidental to more positive activities. . . .

"Men from many walks of life who have been cognizant of the essential facts and who have studied the question have come to the conclusion that a plan such as this is necessary.

"Peace Or Destruction"

"We are confident that as other groups give serious consideration to the problem a general agreement will emerge. We recognize that any action in the international sphere is to some extent a gamble but we are all ready in this game where our only choice lies between destruction and peace."

Members of the executive committee who signed the statement are Edward Teller, T. R. Hogness, chairman; C. A. Hutchison, N. G. Mayer, Robert Moon, A. H. Jaffey, M. S. Freedman, Harrison Brown and Aaron Novick.

EUROPE'S CAMPS HIDE POLITICS, SOVIET CHARGES

JUN 16 1946

Yugoslav Demand for Probe of U. S. British Control Starts U. N. Clash

New York, June 15—(AP)—The United States and Great Britain clashed with Russia today in the United Nations Economic and Social Council in debate touched off by an assertion of the Soviet delegate that the refugee problem has "now acquired a political significance."

Nikolai J. Feonov, Russia's representative, implied that the United States and Great Britain did not want "certain facts" to come to light as he supported a Yugoslav demand for an on-the-spot investigation of the refugees' camps in Europe.

Interest 'Humanitarian'

John G. Winant, U. S. delegate, took the floor immediately to retort that "my country's interest in refugees is humanitarian and only that." And then added:

"We never used the plight of refugees for political motivation and I know the camps in the U. S. area have been subject to inspection from other countries involved, including all countries now occupying territory in Austria and Germany."

Hector McNeil, British delegate, followed this by declaring:

"There is nothing sinister in the attitude of my government. We don't object to inspections. We make no attempt to hide anything."

Then referring to the Soviet delegate directly, McNeil added:

"Feonov knows that provision is made for field inspections. We have precisely proposed machinery for inspections.

However, we think the distress and privations of people must come before police hunting. We must put our compassion before our anger."

Army Training Charged

Leo Mattes, Yugoslav delegate, had offered a resolution for a fact-finding body to look into his charges that the camps harbored quislings and condoned training of units of the Royal Yugoslav Army. He proposed naming representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, Poland and Yugoslavia to the committee.

"I fail to see why it is dangerous to study conditions in these camps," Feonov said. "It is perhaps desired in certain quarters that certain facts not be brought to light. . . .

"I would like to know what are the motives of the countries opposing this inspection committee."

After being seconded by Russia, the Yugoslav plan was tabled to await its turn in the order of Council business as discussions continued on the report on refugees and displaced persons.

Molotov Yields To Add Austria To Big 4 List

JUN 16 1946

Reversal of Position Brings Optimism as Council Reconvenes—Molotov Urges Study of Unrest in Italy in Case Intervention Is Needed

Paris, June 15 — (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov agreed today to add Austria to the foreign

ministers conference agenda, then insisted that the Italian political situation be watched to prevent a regrowth of fascism into full scale civil war, American and British informants said.

In a sudden and surprising concession as the ministers reopened their discussions on peace treaties with former enemy states, Molotov reversed Soviet policy as expressed throughout sessions last month and consented to study Austria as "a problem."

Molotov objected to confining the Austrian question to the American-sponsored draft treaty which Washington had circulated among the other powers—France, Russia and Britain.

He maintained that recent events in Italy reflected an attempt by monarchists and fascists to overthrow the republic, and cited the Declaration of Moscow in 1943 to justify Allied intervention in Italian affairs to prevent a rebirth of fascism, American informants said.

In 1943 the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States and Russia issued a declaration on Italy saying that fascism must be destroyed and the Italians given an opportunity to have representative government.

Step To Intervention

The Soviet Foreign Minister asked the council to add the Italian situation to the agenda as a preliminary to intervention if events justified such a course.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes replied that the United States had no objection if events really justified such action, but added that official information available to the United States showed that the Italian Government now had the situation in hand and was successfully upholding the republic, American sources said.

The suggestion to place Austria on the agenda as a "simple problem" was made by the French, and Molotov concurred. Austria was placed on the agenda for discusion after consideration of peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, and a study of the German problems. The Italian political problem will follow Austria.

The ministers met for two and a half hours in their initial session, then adjourned until Monday.

Byrnes, author of the American proposals on Austria, suggested, as in the first half of the session, that Austria be included within the scope of the conference.

Hinting that he expected this session to be long and arduous, Molotov remarked that the council had many things to discuss which would take a lot of time.

Treaties Come First

He said the Russians preferred to wait until later in the session to see if the powers could agree on treaties, then take up Austria if there was sufficient time remaining, the American informant said.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin then said the conference should decide today on inclusion of Austria in order to remove all possible doubts and misunderstandings later as to whether Austria could be mentioned.

The French suggestion for consideration of the Austrian problem was finally accepted.

Molotov's concession on Austria, which the United States views as the key to a settlement in central Europe, injected an upsurge of optimism in conference circles.

The American informant said that at one point Molotov suggested that the conference ask the Italian government's opinion on economic clauses of the proposed treaty—that is, on reparations which Russia up to now has insisted should be heavy.

Byrnes commented that such a request might embarrass the Italian government at this time, and the conference decided to see the deputies' report on economic clauses first.

Molotov's actions caused speculation whether they constituted a prelude to a new Russian policy on Italy, involving a reversal on Trieste and Yugoslav boundary issues as well.

It was agreed that the deputies would meet Monday at 10 A. M. (6 A. M., D.S.T.) and the ministers at 3 P. M. (11 A. M. D.S.T.).

Move Rumored

As they began their conference some informants expressed the belief that the United States had prepared a dramatic move which would lead either to a satisfactory compromise or a complete break with the system of major power unanimity.

These sources said that if there was a break in the system of unanimity, which dates back to the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, it would entail federalizing the American, British and possibly French zones of occupation within Germany without Soviet participation, and an appeal from the ministers' council to the United Nations General Assembly to decide disputed treaty issues.

In Washington, French Ambassador Henri Bonnet has been called to Paris to assist the French delegation in the Big Four Foreign Ministers conference.

At Conference

Paris, June 15 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States resumed their efforts today to write peace treaties for Nazi Germany's satellite nations and to find a means of bridging the chasm between eastern and western Europe.

The four ministers, who with their expert advisers reconvened this afternoon at the Luxembourg Palace, are James F. Byrnes of the United States, Ernest Bevin of Britain, V. M. Molotov of Russia and Georges Bidault of France.

To Try To Break Impasse

They will attempt to break the impasse which prevented them from writing the peace treaties at their last session here, which lasted from April 25 to May 17.

Deputy Foreign Ministers have spent the last four weeks trying to narrow the disagreement between the "Big Four." The story of their lack of success is written in a long report, which they finished this morning.

Presentation Delayed

The necessity of proof-reading and typing the three-language copies of the document, however, precluded its presentation to the Ministers this afternoon. An American source said the Italian peace treaty would be the first item of business.

American circles said the Ministers were just as deadlocked today on how the peace treaties should be written as they were when they left Paris less than a month ago.

Sources close to Byrnes said that Washington and Moscow had not exchanged any diplomatic notes on the proposed treaties in the interim between the meetings.

Reds Ignore Austria Plan

The United States has sent a draft of a proposed treaty with Austria to the other governments, the American sources disclosed, but Moscow has not replied.

In the face of the apparent deadlock, it was problematical how long the session would continue.

To Demand Quick Action,

Despite recent accusations by Molotov that the United States and Britain had formed a bloc aimed at imposing their will on Russia, the two western nations were expected to press for quick action on peace treaties, freedom of transport on the Danube, evacuation of armies from Austria and the Balkans, and restoration of a semblance of Government in Germany without giving Germany a chance to menace Europe again.

Bevin has declared himself in favor of the prompt writing of peace treaties—perferably in agreement with Russia, but without Russia if necessary. Byrnes has said he would place the whole problem before the United Nations, if the Big Four fail to agree.

It seemed certain that Molotov would renew his demands that Trieste be ceded to Yugoslavia. Persons close to Byrnes, said that he would continue to stand pat on his assertion that Trieste must remain Italian. The United States also will renew its request for a four-Power pact to supervise Germany and to prevent the rearmament of that country, American spokesmen said. When Byrnes first proposed the treaty at the last Big Four session, he said it had been approved in principle by Stalin. Molotov, however, opposed the pact, and implied later that it was not now approved by Stalin, in its present form.

Report Upon Interim Efforts Is Awaited

JUN 16 1946

U. S., RUSSIAN ZONES SIGN TRADE ACCORD

JUN 16 1946

German Economic Chiefs Agree to Exchange of Products—Food Question Deferred

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 15—A two-day meeting here between the German State Economic Ministers of the United States and Soviet occupation zones resulted in an agreement for a quarterly exchange of products amounting to 100,000,000 Reichsmarks ($10,000,000), it was announced last night.

This agreement is intended to spur the comparative trickle of trade between the zones.

While characterizing the agreement as a stopgap, United States Military Government officials were optimistic that it would be fulfilled.

They especially hailed the establishment of a permanent joint committee of German administrators to sponsor execution of the program and to further trade between German merchants and manufacturers in each zone.

Previous Agreement Negligible

A previous United States-Soviet zonal trade agreement amounted to only 19,000,000 marks.

Specifically the new United States-Soviet zone deal called for exchange of such Russian zone products as Buna rubber, film, X-ray bulbs and tractors in return for United States zone tires and tubes, dyes, electrodes, steels and electric motors.

On a proposal for exchange of food products representatives of the Soviet zone were noncommittal, a United States spokesman said.

Europe Study Report Says Hitler Foresaw Allied Rift

JUN 16 1946

'Scorched Earth' Policy Was Scrapped to Save Plants

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—The International Committee for the Study of European Questions said today that Adolf Hitler quickly abandoned his "scorched earth" policy in 1945, in a belief that postwar political disagreement among the Allies would save German industry for the future. The committee, in a report, recommended internationalization of the Ruhr as a safeguard against future aggression.

The group, which is non-partisan, was formed eighteen months ago to co-ordinate the efforts of Allied governments and private individuals toward peace. The report, made public here, was submitted to the members of the current Foreign Ministers' conference at Paris. Primarily a private organization, its membership includes Conservative and Laborite members of the British Parliament, as well as continental political leaders.

The report made these further statements:

Before the German collapse, some kind of staff was set up by the I. G. Farben Industrie in a neutral country and this staff now is trying to control again the network of its agents throughout the world. This followed a plan formed by German industrialists in 1944.

Intelligence reports indicate that 652 economic leaders were ordered to leave Germany and seek work in neutral countries to prepare for rehabilitation of the Reich. Only a few of them have been captured, and the names of most are unknown.

CUBAGE FINED, REPRIMANDED

JUN 16 1946

Many Counts Again Lichfied Officer Stricken Out

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 15 (AP)—A military court today convicted Lieut. Granville Cubage of permitting "unauthorized punishment," including beatings with clubs, on American-soldier prisoners at Lichfield, England, fined him $250 and administered a reprimand.

The tall, blond, 27-year-old lieutenant from Oklahoma City, Okla., the first officer to be convicted in the Lichfield trials, flushed as the verdict was announced by Col. Mastin G. White, Tyler (Texas) court president.

But the former Oklahoma University student's relief became increasingly obvious as he heard the court strike out one after another of the original counts against him.

He had been accused of authorizing and permitting cruel and unusual punishment, including beatings of 38 specifically named prisoners.

The court which had deliberated for three hours, modified radically the original charge, eliminating all reference to cruel or unusual punishment, and clearing him personally of aiding in any improper punishment.

The court held him guilty of "wrongfully and unlawfully performing his duties as a prison officer, in that he authorized imposition of unauthorized punishment, which punishment consisted of striking prisoners with clubs, forcing them to stand with nose and toes against the wall for protracted periods and requiring them to endure silent mess."

Six officers and ten enlisted men were involved in the Lichfield trials. Three enlisted men have been convicted, with their sentences ranging from a $60 fine to a three-year prison term.

During Cubage's two-week trial 25 prosecution witnesses told stories of prisoners in the United States Army detention barracks at Lichfield being kicked and beaten with clubs, fists and rifle butts. The defense charged "interference" and "pressure" by high army officials, a high light was the refusal of nineteen witnesses to testify in protest against their treatment by the Army.

The trial produced no evidence that Cubage had personally administered any improper punishment. Much of the debate centered on the question of whether Cubage was responsible for the admittedly severe disciplinary methods employed at Lichfield. He denied ordering any cruelties insisting, like the three enlisted men convicted before him, that higher ranking officers dictated Lichfield policies. Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the 10th Replacement Depot at Lichfield, is one of the defendants yet to be tried.

LICHFIELD OFFICER IS FINED $250

JUN 16 1946

Bad Nauheim, June 15 (A. P.),—Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City was reprimanded and fined $250 today upon his conviction by an American military court of authorizing and permitting "unauthorized punishment" of American soldier prisoners at the detention camp barracks at Lichfield, England.

Cubage was the first officer to be convicted in the Lichfield trial which involve six officers and ten enlisted men. Three enlisted men have been convicted and their sentences range from a $60 fine to a three-year prison term.

Cubage had been accused originally of authorizing, aiding and permitting cruel and unusual punishments, but the court modified the charge in its verdict, eliminating all reference to cruel and unusual punishments and clearing the officer of giving personal aid in any improper discipline. He was held guilty of

"wrongfully and unlawfully performing his duties as a prison officer in that he authorized the imposition of unauthorized punishment, which punishment consisted of striking prisoners with clubs, forcing them to stand with nose and toes against the wall for protracted periods and requiring them to endure silent mess."

Cubage denied ordering the cruelties. He insisted that higher ranking officers dicated the policies at the detention camp.

Cubage was "merely a messenger boy," argued his attorney, Lieut. Col. William E. Parker, of East Hampton, Mass.

"Cubage set in motion a system of brutality," charged the prosecutor, Capt. David M. Proctor, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo. "Whether he got that policy from his superiors is immaterial. An officer is not released of responsibilities for illegal acts because he acted under direction from above."

Border-Crossing Trial Slated For Fischer

Frankfurt, Germany, June 15 (AP). George Fischer, president of the Bavarian Communist party, has been removed from the German Government of Bavaria and will be tried on charges of illegally crossing into Soviet-occupied Germany, the Dana news agency reported from Munich.

Dana quoted American military government officers as saying Fischer and four other Communist party leaders crossed from American to the Russian zone without permission.

A Communist party statement said Fischer—who has been removed from his post as Under Secretary of the Ministry of Economics—crossed the border with his colleagues to attend a party meeting in Berlin. The party declared American authorities had refused him permission several times.

Exchange Of Displaced Germans Ends June 30

British Rhine Army Headquarters, Germany, June 15 (AP)—"Operation Honeybee"—the exchange of displaced Germans between Russian and British occupation zones—will cease June 30, it was announced officially today.

The exchange began last October, and up to June 6, 1,636,000 Germans from Soviet territory had entered the British zone, while 495,000 had moved in the reverse direction.

The heavier westward flow had its origin in the wartime evacuation of Ruhr industrial workers to the east to escape Allied bombing raids.

Justice Jackson Silent On Truman's Statement

Stockholm, June 15—(AP)—President Truman's statement on the Supreme Court controversy brought "no comment" today from Justice Robert H. Jackson.

The President, at a Washington news conference yesterday, said he had suggested that Jackson hold up his criticism of Justice Hugo L. Black until the President had a chance to talk to Jackson about the matter. Jackson, asked today if he wished to discuss this, said:

"I desire to make no comment at all."

Jackson, on vacation from the Nuernberg war crimes trial, was here as a guest of the Swedish minister of justice.

JUN 16 1946

FRENCH MAY NAME AURIOL PRESIDENT

Paris, June 15 (A. P.).—The new French Constituent Assembly has fixed next Wednesday for the election of a President of France, with Socialist Vincent Auriol looming as a compromise candidate in the event that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault should fail to form a government.

Auriol, who was president of the previous assembly, was re-elected last night by a vote of 466 to 28. He was the only candidate, but Francisque Gay of the M. R. P. (Popular Republican Movement) received fifteen votes and other deputies won thirteen.

Whether the election of a new President actually will take place on Wednesday depends upon the Communist party, which has not yet announced its stand on participation in the new government.

If the communists should decline to enter a government led by the M. R. P., which emerged from the recent election as the dominant party in France, the socialists might reverse their decision against accepting power and put forth a compromise candidate such as Auriol, or perhaps Felix Gouin, the retiring president.

FRENCH REDS MAY BALK AT BIDAULT GROUP

JUN 16 1946

Communists Suggest Return to Tripartite Cabinet Under Socialist

Paris, June 15—(AP)—The threat of a serious new French political crisis developed today as the Communist Party gave signs of balking at a government headed by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, whose Popular Republican Movement (MRP) holds the largest bloc of seats in the new constituent assembly.

Speakers at a meeting of the party's central committee advocated a return to the formula of a tripartite cabinet directed by a Socialist and raised a familiar Communist demand for one of three key ministries: foreign affairs, interior or national defense.

It was such a demand that precipitated a crisis last Fall when General De Gaulle was attempting to form a cabinet.

De Gaulle will speak tomorrow in Normandy at ceremonies commemorating his 1944 arrival in France, and there were rumors that he might break his silence on domestic political affairs.

If the anti-MRP sentiment is consolidated in a formal vote at the Communists' meeting tomorrow, two main courses will be left open to give France quickly a government she needs during the crucial foreign ministers' conference.

The Socialists may reverse their decision not to take the presidency and consent to mediate the crisis.

The MRP may try to govern with a wholly MRP cabinet.

The MRP's executive committee today reiterated its confidence in Bidault and expressed the hope that next Wednesday the assembly could unite behind his candidacy.

Bordeaux Arms Cache Is Probed

JUN 16 1946

Paris, June 15 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior said tonight in a communiqué that apparently an international traffic in arms crossing France had been uncovered with the finding of 40 tons of guns and ammunition in a chateau near Bordeaux.

An inquiry, in which British police joined French officials, continued in an effort to determine the origin and the destination of the weapons.

So far only a grounds keeper at the chateau, Jean Boschwitz, has been held by police for questioning. The Ministry said that from his statements the cache appeared to represent international traffic in weapons.

A number of unconfirmed accounts, purporting to explain the cache, circulated. The newspaper *Gironde Populaire* hinted at an escape plot from a prison which confines members of the former Vichy militia. The Press Agency reported that the chateau was occupied by the ORT, a group sheltering Jews attempting to get to Palestine. It said that eight trucks delivered 600 cases of arms and ammunition there on June 2.

U.S. MIHAILOVIC WITNESSES OUT

JUN 16 1946

Testimony From Foreigners Is "Not Needed," Court Rules

Belgrade, June 15 (AP)—A defense request that American aviators be permitted to testify for Gen. Draja Mihailovic was refused by the military court today after the bearded Chetnik leader himself declared he did not agree "in principle" with such a move.

Mihailovic also repudiated his testimony yesterday admitting collaboration, telling the court today "I never collaborated with the enemy. That means agreement with the enemy. That was never."

He said he was exhausted when he answered "yes" to questions put to him by the prosecutor the day before.

Decision Is No Surprise

In an oral decision denying the request to summon the American witnesses, the president of the court trying Mihailovic on charges of treason and collaboration said:

"We have many documents and witnesses from our country and witnesses are not needed from foreign lands."

The court president asserted that men who were in Yugoslavia only a short time would not be as valuable witnesses as those who knew the situation thoroughly.

The decision was not a surprise, since the Yugoslav Government previously had turned down a request that Americans be permitted to testify as to the anti-Nazi attitude of Mihailovic.

American On Defense List

Defense Attorney Jovan Djonovic had proposed that the court summon as witnesses Capt. Walter Mansfield, of New York, a member of the United States military mission attached to Chetnik headquarters; Mike Merkur and J. K. Levin, airmen rescued by the Chetniks, and W. L. Rogers, president of the Committee for the Defense of Mihailovic. Mansfield was the first United States officer parachuted into Yugoslavia.

Under court questioning Mihailovic said he would "like time to consider" the proposal, but the court replied: "This is a matter which does not need reflection. Do you agree that these witnesses shall appear or not?"

"In principle I do not agree with the proposal," Mihailovic answered.

Prosecution Objects Vigorously

Later he declared that the prosecutor "used this opportunity to attack me. He should understand these men could bring much in my defense, but in principle I do not agree."

The prosecution, objecting vigorously to permitting the Americans to testify, declared that what they would have to say would be in contradiction to Mihailovic himself. The statement caused thunderous applause from the courtroom audience.

Mihailovic made it plain today that he did not feel that he could be accused of collaboaration even though commanders of his Chetnik units had pursued such a course.

"Through these obvious collaborations of your commanders did you feel that you also collaborated?" the defense asked.

"No," was the reply.

The Chetnik leader asserted that he had sought mediation by the Red Army in Yugoslavia just before the war's end and also in 1944.

The prosecution asked Mihailovic: "Did you fight against the National Liberation movement (of Tito) as a fight against communism or for some other reason?"

"I have nothing against communism," Mihailovic replied.

Mihailovic declared that the Germans had placed a price on his head "that was highest in 1943" and never ceased offering a reward for his apprehension. He said that he had given orders for the execution of several persons because they "worked for the Germans."

How He Was Captured Ruled Out

The court president prevented Mihailovic from answering a question as to how his capture took place—something that has not been disclosed.

"The defense is interested in knowing how you were captured," Mihailovic's attorney said to the defendant.

The court president interrupted, declaring: "If the defense is interested, let him bring it up at his private conference with the accused. It has nothing to do with the case."

Mihailovic Court Bars Calling Of U.S. Flyers

JUN 16 1946

Belgrade, June 15 (AP)—The Yugoslav military court trying Gen. Draja Milhailovic on charges of treason and collaboration refused a defense request today to call United States aviators as witnesses.

The request was opposed not only by the prosecutor, but by Mihailovic himself. "In principle, I disagree," Mihailovic said.

The court dismissed the proposals by saying to the defense, "Go on with your questioning."

Prosecutor's Objection

The public prosecutor, opposing the proposal, said that what the Americans would have to testify would be in contradiction to the testimony of Mihailovic himself.

The defense had proposed that the court call Capt. Walter Mansfield, of New York, a former member of the American military mission to Mihailovic; Mike Mekur and J. K. Levin, airmen saved by the Chetniks, and W. L. Rogers, president of the Committee for Defense of Mihailovic.

Questioned about the proposal, Mihailovic said: "I would like time to consider it."

"They Could Bring Much"

"This is a matter which does not need reflection," the court president said. "Do you agree that these witnesses should appear or not?"

"In principle I do not agree with the proposal," the defendant replied. Later he added: "The prosecutor has used this opportunity to attack me. He should understand that these men could bring much in my defense, but in principle I do not agree."

The courtroom rang with applause when the prosecutor said the airmen's testimony would contradict Mihailovic, and the president called for order.

Collaboration Disputed

The defense attorney said he had received a cable from the United States stating that the witnesses sought to testify that Mihailovic did not collaborate with the enemy. The message was sent from New York June 12 and received June 13.

Mansfield was the first American officer parachuted into Yugoslavia.

Mihailovic denied he had ever collaborated with the enemy.

The defense attorney said the airmen were ready to fly from the United States and could arrive in three days.

Letter From American

Mihailovic testified that at the time of his capture he carried on his person a letter from an American air force commander thanking him for saving airmen, and the defense asked that this document be produced.

"You had opportunity to examine the evidence," the court president said. "Why don't you produce it?"

"We did not have time," the defense attorney retorted.

The letter was not produced.

Mihailovic's Admission

Mihailovic yesterday admitted collaboration; today the defense said the admission, made during the latter part of a seven-hour court session, came "at a time of physical exhaustion." Today's testimony that he did not collaborate was given early in the session and he was calm, the attorney said.

"Today's denial," the prosecutor replied, "could not be taken seriously. We have documents in his own handwriting. His previous admission was not even necessary."

"I never collaborated with the enemy," Mihailovic told the court today. "Collaboration means an agreement with the enemy. There never was one."

Explains His Meaning

He explained that in his testimony yesterday he had used the term "war intrigue" in describing a letter he wrote in which he said "the Italians helped us well," to cover a time when "three enemy forces are in battle and sometimes two are on one side without any agreement."

"Through these obvious collaborations of your commanders did you feel you also collaborated?" defense counsel asked.

"No," replied the Chetnik leader.

On Contradictions

Mihailovic had admitted under questioning yesterday that he had collaborated personally with the enemy. In answer to a question at that time by the prosecutor as to whether he regarded the letter as collaboration, Mihailovic had answered affirmatively.

The defendant testified today that there were contradictions in his statements which he attributed to physical exhaustion.

"My exhaustion is expressed in my terminology but not in my yes and no answers," he said. "You can see by the record that there are contradicitions, which I don't like."

Anemia Reported

The point was brought out in questioning by Defense Attorney Jovan Djonovic, who also drew from the accused the statement that he is suffering from anemia.

The court interrupted with: "I don't see why you ask such questions."

"Because of his mental state," Djonovic replied.

"I don't see the reason for such questions, which have no connection with the matter under discussion," the court said. "It is not impossible that with such a great number of events you should make contradictory statements."

JUN 16 1946

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Italy's Crisis Gone In Wake Of King

JUN 16 1946

Rome, June 15 (AP)—As fast as it blew up, Italy's political crisis apparently had blown over today.

No new instances of disorder were reported, and the flight into exile of King Umberto II had ceased even to be a subject of frequent debate on Rome streets.

Apparently in deference to the wishes of Interior Minister Giuseppe Romita, there were no celebrations of the King's departure or of the defacto advent of the republic.

Even Press Calms Down

Even the tone of the press was more moderate today. Leftist newspapers yesterday [illegible] such epithets as "traitor" [illegible] the King. Today t[illegible]ly partisan com[illegible] Communist *Un*[illegible] headline about [illegible] Rebel Hunted Away [illegible]

In contrast was the tone [illegible] Socialist *Avanti*, which praised yesterday's unity speech by Premier Alcide de Gasperi and urged interparty harmony in the interest of the new republic.

Anders's Corps Swears To 'Continue Struggle'

Soon To Be Demobilized, They'll Fight On 'for Freedom'

ROME, June 15 (AP).—Members of the Polish 2d Corps took an oath today to "continue our struggle for the freedom of Poland," regardless of conditions in which we shall have to live and act."

Throughout Italy, at Polish cemeteries and camps, the members of the corps—who this month will begin their demobilization and transfer to Great Britain—held religious services.

Their declaration, signed by their commander, Lieutenant General Wladslaw Anders, was bitter toward what it termed "the Soviet occupation of Poland," and expressed disappointment at present Allied treatment of the corps, which, it said, "was not in accord with the spirit of alliance and friendship."

JUN 16 1946

Spanish Border Parleys Reported

Madrid, June 15 (AP)—Authorized Spanish sources said tonight that negotiations were under way to reopen the French frontier, closed on French initiative since March 1, except for the month of April.

Spanish Government officials appeared pleased with the result of the recent French elections and interpreted the gains of the Popular Republican Movement party as a defeat of elements disposed to take unilateral anti-Franco action.

Negotiations to reopen the frontier have been rumored since the elections.

2 Spaniards Sentenced To Death In Bomb Case

Madrid, June 15 (AP)—A military court today sentenced to death two Spaniards charged with placing bombs in the German and Spanish information offices.

Ordered shot to death were Juan Léon Encinas and Julian Sanchez Fernandez, alleged leaders of a group of five Communists. Their sentences must first be approved by Lieut. Gen. Agustin Muñoz Grandes, captain of the general Madrid area.

Three others were sentenced to prison for terms of 12 to 25 years for complicity.

U.S. Is Dissatisfied With Romanian Reply

Bucharest, June 15 (AP)—United States and British diplomatic representatives here, acting on instructions from their Governments, have handed similar notes to the Romanian Government expressing dissatisfaction with Romania's reply to British-American protests of Romania's "non-fulfillment" of the Moscow agreement.

One source said the United States note declared the Romanian reply was "wholly inadequate" in view of the present situation in this country and "contains a number of inaccuracies."

JUN 16 1946

ONE-TRILLION NOTE WORTH 35 CENTS

Budapest, June 15 (A. P.).—A one-trillion pengo note was issued today as Hungary's inflation reached a new and fantastic level.

If this note—officially termed the "Egymillio Milpengo"—had been in existence before the war, it would have been worth roughly $200,000,000,000.

Today the new note is worth about 35 cents.

Russ Ministries Set Up

London, June 15 (AP)—Tass reported in a Moscow dispatch today the establishment of Soviet Ministries of Medical Industry and Geology, headed by Andrei Tretyakov and Ilya Malyshev, respectively.

Reds Sending Scientists to Kuriles

Moscow, June 15 (A. P.).—The maritime branch of the Soviet All-union Geographical Society is sending a party of scientists to the Kurile Islands to obtain data on their strange aborigines, the hairy Ainus, as well as on natural resources and productive possibilities, Tass said today in a Vladivostok dispatch.

Turkey Gives UNRRA Co-Operation Promise

Ankara, June 15 (AP)—The UNRRA mission here announced today that Turkey had agreed to lower the price of products to be supplied to nations suffering from food shortages and to make an outright donation of 20,000 tons of coal and 150,000 tons of salt.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, head of the mission and former United States Minister to Afghanistan, said "We were very satisfied with the outcome of the conference."

Reds Act to Protect Gardens.

Moscow, June 15 (A. P.).—Penalties up to five years imprisonment for stealing produce from victory gardens were announced today by the Justice Ministry in a campaign to protect the produce of millions of Russians growing food in Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet cities.

Treaty With Russians Pleases Afghan Envoy

JUN 16 1946

Moscow, June 15 (AP)—Sultan Ahmed Khan, Afghan Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., said today the newly disclosed treaty revising the Russian-Afghan border, which cedes the Kushkan area to the Soviet Union, alloted to Russia a territory which "lies within the Soviet Union's natural boundaries."

"My country is happy over the agreement ending the discussion of this question," the Ambassador added.

Ahmed praised the attitude of Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov toward Afghanistan. He said Stalin was "most kind" when he received him June 6.

The new treaty recognizes Afghan rights to midstream boundaries along the hundreds of miles of the Amuarya and Pyandzh rivers and Afghan owenrship of numerous river islands previousl yconsidered under Soviet sovereignty.

British Stop And Search Ship For Jerusalem's Grand Mufti

JUN 16 1946

Robert Reit

London, June 15 (AP)—The British transport Devonshire was stopped and searched off Port Said in a determined British hunt for the missing Grand Mufti, of Jerusalem, an Admiralty spokesman announced tonight.

"The Government is taking all possible steps to prevent the Mufti, of Jerusalem, from reaching the Middle East, and the search of the Devonshire was one of the routine measures made necessary by the news that he escaped from France," the spokesman said.

Syrian Premier Spikes Rumors

In Syria, meanwhile, Premier Saadbullah Bey Jabiri, taking cognizance of widespread rumors that the Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, was in hiding there, announced that neither his Government nor any official thereof "has any knowledge" of the whereabouts of the spiritual leader of Palestine's Arabs.

NIGHT

Innumerable rumors followed upon the disclosure that the Mufti had disappeared mysteriously late in May from his place of exile in France, and there have been frequent reports that he had fled to Damascus at a time when the Arab League was meeting in extraordinary session on the Palestine problem. The Mufti is an outspoken foe of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The Syrian Premier described as "particularly ridiculous" one recent report that the Mufti was hiding at the home of Syrian President Shukry al Kuwatly.

Premier's Denial Emphatic

"Haj Amin el Husseini has not landed at Mezze (Damascus) airdrome either officially or incognito," the Premier said. "He has not crossed the Syrian frontier at any frontier post, either officially or incognito. Upon that rests the honor of the Syrian Government."

The Admiralty spokesman declined to say whether any special information on the Mufti's whereabouts led to the search of the Devonshire.

"We don't think he was on it," the spokesman said, adding that after the search of the ship, which had come from Marseille, was allowed to proceed while the destroyer Virago, which had stopped her, dashed southward through the Suez Canal.

A senior British naval officer at Port Said refused to give out any information about the Devonshire, asserting that "this is now a priority secret."

"To Continue A Mystery"

Jerusalem, June 16 (AP)—Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary of the Arab Higher Committee, said today he believed the whereabouts of the Mufti of Jerusalem "will continue to be a mystery. I believe the Mufti does not want anyone to know where he is—not even Arabs."

Asked whether the Mufti, Haj Amin El Husseini, might be in Saudi Arabia, Tannous replied: "That would be the safest place for him. At least there, any Jews who wish to do him harm could not reach him."

Tannous expressed belief that not even Jamal Husseini, the Mufti's cousin and reportedly his best friend, knew where the Mufti was.

Brought "Arab Unity Into Open"

He said also that he did not believe that any actions taken at the Bluden (Syria) conference of the Arab League this week were inspired by the Mufti's personal direction, but said the "news of the Mufti's escape was simply a great exciting event which brought (Arab) unity out into the open in the form of universal celebrations and displays throughout the Arab world."

It was unlikely, Tannous continued, that the Mufti's wife, who has remained in a simple home inside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem since his exile in 1937, had received word of his whereabouts.

Praise For The Mufti

Tannous declared the Mufti "is truly a great and cultured man with the most charming personality I have ever known."

The Mufti now is 53, exercises daily and is lean and strong, he continued.

Tannous said that in Palestine alone the Mufti is considered by more than 90 per cent of Moslems as their spiritual leader. A small number are dissenters because of "personal differences and selfish reasons," he added.

Three hundred thousand Christian Arabs in Palestine also support the Mufti, Tannous said, because the Mufti believes there is no difference between Arabs whether they are Christians or Moslems. Tannous himself is a Christian Arab.

Mystery Ship at Port Said

JUN 16 1946

Grand Mufti Linked With Strange Meeting of British Transport and Destroyer.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Reuters declared in a Cairo dispatch that the British transport Devonshire entered Port Said today with all troops wearing lifejackets and a considerable number of military police on board, after being delayed outside the harbor by unexplained incidents involving a British destroyer.

Refusing to give any information about the Devonshire, a senior British naval officer at Port Said declared: "This is now a priority secret."

When the Devonshire arrived off Port Said yesterday a British destroyer went out to meet her and what seemed to be a boarding party transferred to the transport. That event has been linked by persistent rumors with the movements of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who left Paris secretly in late May, Reuters added.

DAY

Voice From 'Damascus.'

Shortly after meeting the transport, the destroyer signaled for a senior British pilot and since none was available at Port Said, a pilot was "rushed up" from Ismailia, the dispatch declared, adding: "Immediately the pilot arrived, the destroyer was given first priority for passage southward down the Suez Canal. This meant that all ships in the canal had to 'tie up' while the destroyer dashed by at high speed.

"How the name of the Grand Mufti came to be linked up with these happenings has yet to be learned. The Reuters correspondent at Port Said received a mysterious telephone cal purporting to come from Damascus. The voice at the other end of the phone said: 'Have you any news of the Devonshire? This is the biggest story here for years.' Then the telephone went dead."

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 15 (AP)—The Premier of Syria, Saadallah al Jabry, announced today that neither his Government nor any official of the Government "has any knowledge of the whereabouts" of the Mufti of Jerusalem, who disappeared mysteriously from his place of exile in France.

The Premier said in an interview:

"Haj Amin el Husseini [the Mufti] has not landed at Mezze [Damascus] airdrome either officially or incognito. He has not crossed the Syrian frontier at any frontier post, either officially or incognito. Upon that rests the honor of the Syrian Government."

Numerous rumors of the whereabouts of the Mufti, spiritual leader of Palestine's Moslems, have placed him in Syria, where the Arab League Council in extraordinary session has been discussing the Palestine recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

The Syrian Premier described as "particularly ridiculous" one recent report that the Mufti was hiding at the home of Syrian President Shukri al Kuwatly.

JUN 16 1946

Talks On Palestine Plans Scheduled

London, June 15 (AP)—Two State Department experts on Middle Eastern affairs arranged today to begin talks with British officials on the technical aspects of the proposed large-scale Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The American embassy said Evan Wilson, assistant chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, and Laurence Cramer, assistant director of the State, War and Navy departments, arrived here yesterday.

JUN 16 1946

U.S. Gives Egypt War-Time Air Base

Cairo to Pay $10,000,000 for Other Surpluses

CAIRO, Egypt, June 15 (AP).—The United States today gave to Egypt its multi-million-dollar wartime air base near Cairo—Payne Field—and agreed to withdraw all uniformed American Army personnel from the country within six months.

In accepting the field, the Egyptian government agreed to the following conditions:

To make the field available to American military aircraft for six months, renewable as may be mutually agreed upon.

To designate the field as a civil airport available for use on a non-discriminatory basis.

To enter into a bilateral transport agreement with the United States "in accordance with the principles of the November, 1944, Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago."

To pay a price officially estimated at $10,000,000 for remaining American military and naval installations and surplus equipment in Egypt.

A joint communique said Payne Field was being made available to American military aircraft, so the United States could maintain communications with its forces in the Orient.

The agreements between the two countries, including the air transport clause, were signed by the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Lotfi El-Said Pasha, and S. Pinkney Tuck, American Minister to Egypt.

The terms provided that up to 50 per cent of the price Egypt will pay for American installations and surpluses will be used by the United States to purchase real estate or other property for the American Legation and Consulates in Egypt. The remainder will be paid in Egyptian bonds for use by the United States to meet expenses of its representatives here, to purchase Egyptian cotton and for other purposes.

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'Last Word' To India

New Delhi, June 15 (AP)—The British Cabinet mission will announce tomorrow its "last word" on Indian independence, probably stating an "imposed peace" over the All-India Congress party's objections to the proposed composition of an interim government, an authoritative informant said today.

The Cabinet mission conferred for three hours today with Viceroy Lord Wavell after reliable sources said the Congress party had rejected British proposals for parity between the Hindus and Moslems in the interim regime.

The Congress party also was said to have objected to the compulsory grouping of provinces during the transition period and to the participation of European delegates in India's constitutional convention.

"Cannot Go On Indefinitely"

The informant declared that "once again Britain has been forced against its will to take decisive action. These weeks of misunderstanding and failure to agree (among the contending factions) cannot go on indefinitely."

The Moslem League, the other major Indian party, has accepted the British independence proposals, while making it clear that the league still sought its ultimate goal of a separate Moslem state (Pakistan).

Letters explaining the position of the Cabinet mission, which came here to arrange for independence, will be sent today to leaders of both the Congress party and Moslem League, the informant said.

Hints As To Wavell's Plan

Details of the new plan were not disclosed, but there were hints that Lord Wavell might either attempt the formation of a new government, or call upon an outstanding member of the Congress party to name Hindu members of a cabinet to serve with Moslems nominated by the head of the Moslem League, Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

C. Rajagopalachari, former Congress party Premier of Madras, conferred with the Congress party working committee today. He was invited here by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, head of the Cabinet mission, in what was believed to be the role of mediator.

It was understood that the British delegation, when meeting with the Viceroy, also made contact with Pirme Minister Attlee.

The Congress party working committee held a seven-hour session today, and Vallabhai Patel, of the committee, left for a conference with the Viceroy, taking a letter of undisclosed nature. The committee had been expected to set forth its position formally in a resolution, but it announced that none had been passed.

Letters detailing the British Cabinet mission's position in the deadlock were reported being transmitted to both the Congress and the Moslem League later today.

"Cannot Go On"

"Once again Britain has been forced against its will to take decisive action," on source said. "These weeks of misunderstanding and failure to agree cannot go on indefinitely."

It appeared unlikely that the Congress would drop its opposition to parity with the smaller Moslem League or would agree to the participation of European delegates in India's constitutional convention, another debated issue.

Session With Viceroy

Members of the cabinet delegation, here to help bring independence to India, met all morning with the Viceroy, Lord Wavell. The subjects of discussion were not disclosed, but were thought to include new supplementary proposals after contact with Prime Minister Attlee in London.

The position of the Congress party's working committee, although not announced formally, was understood to have been given the Viceroy in a letter from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, party president, rejecting both parity for Moslems and caste Hindus and the compulsory grouping of provinces during the transition period leading to Indian independence.

Bombay Government Would Rule Utilities

Bombay, June 15 (A. P.).—The Congress party government of Bombay announced today that it had decided to sponsor control and possibly ownership by the State or local bodies of key industries and public utilities, "with a view to the removal of gross inequalities between the status and incomes of various classes."

Siamese Police Report King In Bed When Shot

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Bangkok, Siam, June 15 (AP)—King Phumiphon Aduldet presided today over the traditional seventh-day funeral rites for his brother, Ananda Mahidol, while police officials further sought to check whispers circulating in the capital concerning the late monarch's death last Sunday.

Priests intoned ancient Buddhist verses beside a golden urn bearing the remains of their former monarch, while members of the royal family and Government officials attended with traditional gifts of food and flowers.

New information concerning the royal tragedy came to light during an investigative hearing when Police Chief Phra Ramindra told Parliament that the fatal bullet pierced the King's head and pillow. It was the first disclosure that Ananda was reclining at the time of his death.

Report To "Settle The Case"

Officials said a forthcoming report would "settle the case once and forever." Officials who examined the body on the day the death occurred, called the affair accidental.

Police Chief Ramindra said tests of a .45-caliber automatic on a pig's head revealed no powder burns from distances of six inches or more, which, he declared, corroborated the accident theory.

The King's personal physician testified that Ananda already was bandaged when he arrived and all he did was to sew up the gaping head wound.

Looking In Barrel

London, June 15 (AP)—The Siamese Legation said today in a formal statement that King Ananda Mahidol of Siam apparently killed himself by accident last Sunday, while looking in the barrel of a pistol.

Commenting on a police communiqué issued in Bangkok, the legation said:

Because the King was well guarded, "assassination was unlikely," and because of his "constantly serene and happy disposition" there was no reason to assume he died by his own hand.

The legation said the King had been inspecting the gun with which he was killed, looking into its muzzle.

"It would seem that he had once more inspected this automatic in a similar manner, not checking first whether it was loaded or not, and that while doing so he must have touched the trigger and thereby shot himself accidentally in the forehead."

INDONESIANS WARNED ON TROOP MOVEMENT

BATAVIA, Java, June 15 (AP)—Concentrations in the Surabaya area will be liable to air attack unless Indonesian troop train movements cease in that locale by Monday, British military authorities warned today in leaflets dropped by plane.

The leaflets said Indonesian armed forces were being concentrated in the Surabaya neighborhood "contrary to the understanding by Indonesian leaders that Allied troops and Indonesians would do everything to avoid conflicts during negotiations."

A British military spokesman said that 250,000 Japanese had been evacuated from the Netherlands Indies, leaving 34,000. Of these, 7,000 will remain in Java for the time being as laborers.

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Japs Abusing U.S. Aid, Reds Say

Moscow, June 15 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* said today that Japanese landlords and speculators were getting rich by selling hoarded rice on the black market while United States occupation authorities imported food in an effort to relieve shortages.

The writer, V. Kudryatsev, said Premier Shigeru Yoshida was interested primarily in preserving the power of the wealthy classes and was using the food situation for the purpose, adding that the Premier's method was to convince General MacArthur that food imports were necessary to prevent "social unpleasantness."

Describing the Premier as a "wily reactionary," Kudryatsev said that in the meantime the Japanese militarists were regaining prestige and "becoming more villainous and dangerous every day."

Reform Declared Blocked

The writer accused Yoshida's government of blocking reform and preventing the peasants from acquiring land, and of strengthening the landlord classes and financiers by permitting black marketing. The solution, he said, lay in "a fierce policy with respect to speculators and all who are hiding big stores of rice," with public control of distribution until agrarian reform could be carried out.

Instead of this, the writer said, "the occupation authorities inspire in every way the importation of food into Japan from the United States," a policy which he said "contradicts the Far Eastern Commission policy."

6 Tojo Defenders Quit In Protest, Report Says

New York, June 15—NBC reported in a Tokyo broadcast today that six members of the Japanese war crimes tribunal defense counsel had resigned, charging they had not been given sufficient time to prepare their case and asserting that continuation of the trial under present conditions would be "a reflection on American justice."

The six attorneys conferred with General MacArthur last week in an effort to persuade him to intervene, but MacArthur refused to act on the grounds that a postponement is a matter for decision by the tribunal itself, the broadcast said.

Return To U.S. Scheduled

Arrangements for their return already have been completed, NBC said, and some of them will leave Tokyo Monday and others will leave by plane Tuesday morning.

The six have expressed an intention to urge a congressional investigation of the trial.

Those listed as resigning were Capt. Beverly Coleman, USNR, Washington, chief defense counsel; Norris H. Allen, St. Louis; Lieut. Valentine B. Deale, USNR, Cleveland; John Ruider, Littleton, N.H.; Lieut. Joseph F. Hynes, Cleveland, and Charles T. Young, Richmond, Virginia.

Matsuoka Sent To Hospital

TOKYO, June 15 (AP)—Former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who signed up Japan with Italy and Germany in the Tripartite Pact, was transferred today from Sugamo prison to Tokyo Imperial University Hospital. Suffering from a respiratory infection, he was committed to the hospital by the International Military Tribunal. He is one of twenty-eight major war crimes defendants.

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Shidehara Heads Jap War-Probe Group

Tokyo, June 15 (AP)—Japan's own investigation of the war gained impetus today with the announcement of the appointment of former Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara as president of the War Investigation Commission.

At the same time it was announced that Shidehara, who resigned the premiership last month under political pressure, had been named president of the newly-established demobilization board.

Dr. Hitosha Ashida, former Welfare Minister, was selected as vice minister of the War Investigation Commission. Members include Prof. Seiichi Tohaita, of Tokyo Imperial University; Tadao Ikawa, Co-operative party leader; Foreign Vice Minister Taro Tarazaki, Home Vice Minister Issei Ilmume and Agriculture Vice Minister Vyoshio Kusumi.

Tokyo, June 15 (AP).—Ever since the Americans came and began running the country the Japanese have been talking about their Emperor with unwonted candor.

Now, however, the chief imperial procurator, or prosecutor, is hot after a Communist poster writer and is bent on finding out where freedom of speech ends and lese majeste begins. Lese majeste is insult to the dignity of a ruler.

Chief Procurator Sato holds that Emperor Hirohito still is on the throne, the imperial system is still recognized, and hence lese majeste is both possible and punishable.

Consequently, Sato issued a warrant for the arrest of the Japanese Communist who dreamed up a poster that was flaunted in the May Day food demonstrations and which read like this:

"Imperial rescript: The national policy has been protected and preserved. We are eating to our hearts content. Yet our subjects starve to death."

It was signed "Japan Communist Party, Tanaka Precision Company Cell." Sato wants to get his hands on the author and prosecute him for lese majeste.

death.

It was signed "Japan Communist Party, Tanaka Precision Company cell." Sato wants to get his hands on the author and prosecute him for *lese majeste*.

Liberals Remonstrate

Three Japanese attorneys described as Liberals called on Sato yesterday and remonstrated: "*Lese majeste* is based on the spirit that the Emperor is inviolable. But this fundamental spirit is dead."

"The question," Sato replied, "is to what extent this sort of thing should be allowed and to what extent it should be controlled. A lot of newspapers and a lot of political speakers, too, are watching Sato with more than academic interest.

Jap Agrarian Reform Is Allied Council Topic

Tokyo, June 15 (AP)—The Allied Council will meet Monday in special session to discuss Japanese rural land reforms in response to a request from General MacArthur for delegates' comment on that topic.

Two council members, W. MacMahon Ball, representing the British Commonwealth, and Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, of Russia, have already entered proposals which conflict with those presented by the Japanese Government. The

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'Lese Majeste' Poster Stirs Jap Prosecutor

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latter came in reply to a directive from MacArthur on December 9, 1945, asking the Japanese Government to submit a plan "to exterminate the pernicious ills which have long blighted the agrarian structure" of this nation.

Propose Lower Prices

Ball's and Derevyanko's proposals coincide in spirit. Both said when introducing their proposals that the Japanese Government plan was a failure and would not accomplish the aim of breaking up large holdings for resale to farmers. Both said Government-proposed prices were too high.

The Russian plan includes proposals to purchase all land owned by absentee landlords, to create a land reserve fund for farm loans on the purchase of land, and to limit landowners who actually farm their land to three chocho (about 7½ acres).

Only One Chocho

Ball proposed the "maximum average area of tenant-cultivated land which any "nonoperating landowner may possess should be reduced to one chocho" (2.45 acres).

The British delegate prefaced the introduction of his plan with a quotation from the directive, that "more than three fourths of Japan's farmers are either partially or totally tenants paying rentals amounting to half or more of their annual crops."

Japanese Power Company Yields

Tokyo, June 15 (AP)—The Japan Electric Power Company today granted 80 per cent of the 40,000,000 yen ($2,633,000) food allotment funds demanded by its workers, ending a three-week-old labor dispute and ending the threat of a nation-wide blackout from a strike.

Pacific Passport Ruling Relaxed

Tokyo, June 15 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters announced today that it had learned from the War Department that dependents of military personnel and War Department employees who applied to the State Department for passports need not have them in their possession to be cleared for travel to the Pacific theater. The announcement said that arrangements had been made to permit sailing if applications for passports had been filed with the State Department.

More Officers to Leave Japan

YOKOHAMA, June 15 (AP)—Officers with forty-one months' service as of Aug. 31 have been called to the Yokohama Replacement Depot next Friday for transfer to the United States as soon as shipping is available, the Eighth Army announced today.

Japan's 'CIO' Defies Government Dictum

Tokyo, June 15 (AP)—Japan's version of the CIO today defied the Government's newly-announced policy of cracking down on workers who seize and operate industrial plants in wage disputes.

The executive committee of the National Congress of Industrial Organization, modeled after the American CIO, instructed its 1,000,000 members to ignore any Government attempt to curb the workers.

Yoshida's Announcement

Premier Shigeru Yoshida announced Thursday that if workers persisted in taking over and operating plants the Government would step in and hand over operations to a neutral third party.

The committee agreed to inform member unions, Kyodo News Agency said, to avoid strikes at an hour when production is badly needed in Japan.

Right Reasserted

The committee in emergency session reasserted, however, that its members had a right to assume control and operate plants where management refused union demands, declaring that was the only effective weapon left to the worker.

Yoshida's statement of policy so far lacks any legal backing and no further steps have been taken as yet to outlaw the lockouts, which have been fairly common in Japanese industrial disputes.

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NEW PACT CHECKS MANCHURIAN WAR; TSINGTAO NOW SAFE

Communists Announce A New Step Toward Peace

Nanking, June 15 (AP)—Diminishing strife in Manchuria and further relaxation of tension in strategic Tsingtao were reported today as Communists here announced the signing of a new truce-implementation agreement described as a "step toward a permanent cease-fire" in the northeast.

Communist headquarters said the new pact concerned establishment of the advance section of executive (Sino-American truce) headquarters in Changchun, Manchurian capital, and the assignment of field (truce) teams in various areas of the vast northeast territory.

It was signed, the Communist spokesman said, by United States General Marshall, Communist negotiator Chou En-lai and Government representative Gen. Hsu Yung-chang. These three constitute the committee of three formed to seek a settlement of China's prolonged civil strife.

Many Obstacles Seen

"We still have many obstacles and problems before final agreement," the spokesman said, "but the document . . . can be regarded as a concrete step toward a permanent cease-fire in Manchuria." He added that the agreement concerned only Manchuria and that fighting elsewhere in China was "another matter on which we are working."

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch from Peiping reported Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek's Manchurian field commander as saying that serious clashes between Government forces and Communists there had ceased.

It quoted Gen. Tu Li-ming as saying in Changchun that Red forces had withdrawn from Lafachan, southeast of Harbin.

Marine Warning Reported

From Tsingtao another Associated Press dispatch reported categorical assurance against a Communist attack on the city had been given by the Communist field commander, Gen. Chen Yi, after a reported warning that United States Marines stationed there would fight if their positions were fired on.

The Communists had previously announced here on Thursday that an emissary was en route to Shantung with orders halting the Red advance on Tsingtao.

The dispatch said the reported Marine warning to Chen Yi was disclosed by a reliable informant who declined to be identified. This informant said the warning was conveyed by a high-ranking United States Marine officer who was flown to Communist headquarters at Lini, 140 miles southwest of Tsingtao.

In exchange for his categorical assurance Chen asked the Nanking Government not to make use of Tsingtao for Manchuria-bound Nationalist troops.

It was reported that Chen, in a conference with Marine Colonel Cal Larson at Lini, denied vehemently that his forces ever intended to assault Tsingtao. He said the increased Communist activity in towns which fringe the seaport was directed at former Japanese puppet forces.

In southern Hopeh Province the Government relinquished Yungnien to Red forces that had been besieging the city for nine months, Eleventh War Zone headquarters, an Associated Press dispatch from Peiping reported, ordered the Nationalist garrison to halt further resistance to prevent more suffering among the people.

MARINES WARN CHINESE REDS NEAR TSINGTAO

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East China Port to Be Held Against Communists, 12 Miles Away.

Tsingtao, June 15 (AP)—Chinese Communists operating twelve miles north of this east China port were reportedly warned today that United States Marines would fight if their positions here were attacked.

A reliable informant said the warning was conveyed by a high-ranking United States Marine officer who was flown to Communist headquarters at Lini, 140 miles southwest of here.

Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman in Nanking, meanwhile said Communist troops "do not intend to attack Tsingtao" and had taken only "defensive' measures. He predicted a speedy settlement of the Tsingtao question.

Tension In City Eases

Only minor skirmishes were reported around Tsingtao, meanwhile, and much of the tension inside the city had been eased.

Liberty was granted some marines and United States sailors and a number of Chinese Government troops were seen unarmed in the streets.

The United States consulate announced it had completed plans for protecting 150 Americans and 450 nationals of friendly nations in the event of attack.

A Sailboat Attack

A Chinese Government Central News Agency dispatch asserted without confirmation elsewhere that Communist troops in "several sailboats" tried to attack Tuantam Island near Tsingtao early Friday morning, but were repulsed. The news agency broadcast was heard by the Associated Press listening post in San Francisco.

Reports reaching here said the Chinese Communists' new 4th Army had cut off 45,000 Government troops at Tsinan, Shantung province capital west of here, and the railway city of Weihsien.

In Nanking, United States Envoy General Marshall continued meetings today with Communist General Chou En-lai and Government Ministers, without announced results.

Brig. Gen. Henry Byroade, director of operations at executive headquarters, and Communist Generals Wang Shou-tao and Li Min-jen, will return to Peiping and Changchun tomorrow.

Shanghai Ends 1937 Curfew

SHANGHAI, Sunday, June 16 (AP)—The curfew imposed on Shanghai's 4,000,000 inhabitants since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 was lifted at midnight, but an order requiring all places of amusement to close by 11 P. M. was maintained. The curfew for Allied militay personnel also was lifted, except for the United States Navy, which has not yet acted.

Hindu-Moslem Fight in Singapore

SINGAPORE, June 15 (AP)—Two persons were killed and an estimated forty were wounded last night when a mob, which police said was made up of Hindus, attacked Indian Moslem shops in the Tanjong Pagar district of Singapore.

Pauley In Mukden

Mukden, June 15 (AP)—United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley arrived here today to begin his survey of Manchurian industry. He was accompanied on the plane from Seoul, Korea, by U. T. Bennett, adviser; G. S. Cart, chief secretary, and American newspaper correspondents.

15 MORE DEAD, 5 INJURED IN LUZON BATTLES

Agrarian Commission Starts Investigating Continued Civil Fighting

Cabanatuan, Luzon, June 15—(AP)—While President Manuel Roxas' newly-appointed agrarian commission met here today in an attempt to discover the cause and remedy for Central Luzon's prolonged civil unrest, new reports of armed clashes were received—with 15 more peasants dead and five wounded.

Battles between anti-Roxas Hukbalahap guerrillas, civil guards and rival USAFFE guerrillas at the villages of San Felipe, Kabaulihan and Camadag—all within 25 miles of this Neuva Ecija provincial capital—were reported by Gov. Isabelo Casteneda.

He said municipal authorities reported 11 Huks slain at San Felipe. Three were killed, Casteneda declared, in a four-hour clash after 150 Huks burned a number of houses. The other fatality was a farmer killed when the Huks opened fire on his house demanding arms, the governor reported.

Some 6,000 members of the Philippine Church of Christ who fled here last month to seek protection from the Hukbalahap, whom they charged were persecuting them, were interviewed today by Buenaventura Lopez, head of the new government's agrarian commission.

The group said many of their number were ill because of congested conditions in their temporary haven in Cabanatuan's East Central School. They requested protection "if we return to the rice paddies."

The church spokesman, the Rev. Lucio Malgapo, said the refugees had eaten all their horses, hogs and poultry and that food supplies were running low. They saved their carabo (water buffalo) for "farming when peace is restored," he added.

Landowners for the church group opposed any plan for redistributing the haciendas among tenants and suggested instead a system in which farmers would be paid wages in place of taking 60 per cent of the crop, as under the present tenancy custom. They advocated use of unemployed on Government projects.

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Forrestal Due At Bikini

Aboard U.S.S. Mount McKinley, Bikini, June 15 (AP)—Admiral Blandy, commander of Operations Crossroad, said today that Secretary of Navy Forrestal tentatively plans to arrive at Bikini June 28.

A radio message said the Secretary probably would be accompanied by an aide, Capt. William Smedberg, and not more than six other officers.

Forrestal was scheduled to leave Washington June 24 by air, arriving at Pearl Harbor on June 26 and at Bikini by way of Kwajalein two days later.

While no details were forwarded here it was assumed Forrestal probably would stay for at least the first test of the atom bomb. He will stay aboard the Mount McKinley, Blandy's flagship.

Meanwhile today it was revealed that the Superfortress crew commanded by 30-year-old Major Woodrow P. Swancutt will, barring accidents, drop the first bomb next month. The crew won this honor in grueling competition with four other crack teams at the Twentieth Bomber Command base at Kwajalein.

Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the Twentieth, made the recommendation, and Major-Gen. William E. Kepner, the Army's aviation chief at Bikini, said: "I will accept the selection after June 20, always considering as available the other crews if conditions necessitate a change."

Crew Selected To Drop First Bomb at Bikini

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Swancutt, Former College Boxing Champion, Will Probably Pilot Plane

ABOARD THE CROSSROADS FLAGSHIP, MT. McKINLEY, June 15 (AP).—Major Woodrow P. Swancutt, national intercollegiate middleweight boxing champion of 1939 and 1940, probably will pilot the atomic bomb plane in the first test at Bikini Atoll next month, under plans announced today.

The thirty-year-old ex-University of Wisconsin boxer and his Super-Fortress crew were recommended for the honor of dropping the bomb after grueling competition with four other specially picked teams of the 20th Bomber Command base at Kwajalein.

Brigadier General Roger M. Ramey, the 20th's commander, recommended Major Swancutt's crew to Major General William E. Kepner, Army chief of aviation in connection with the atomic tests.

General Kepner said he would accept the selection after June 20, "always considering as available the other crews if conditions necessitate a change."

Swancutt flew forty-nine missions in the China-Burma-India theater. In August, 1943, he piloted Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander for the Southeast Asia Command, from Quebec to Washington for a conference. His home is Rapid, Wis.

The crew, in addition to Swancutt, is composed of Major Harold W. Wood, thirty, bombardier, Bordentown, N. J.; Captain William Charles Harrison, twenty-five, copilot, Odessa, Tex.; Major Will Adams, thirty-one, navigator, San Bernardino, Calif.; Captain Chenchar, twenty-seven, radar operator, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Lieutenant Robert Glenn, twenty-four, flight engineer, Anderson, S. C.; Technical Sergeant Jack Cothran, radio operator, Gadsden, Ala.; Corporal Roland Modlin, nineteen, Franklin, W. Va., and Corporal Herbert Baker Lyons, twenty-one, Decatur, Ill., scanners.

Alternate crews, who General Ramey said would remain in condition to take over the assignment if they are called, are commanded by Colonel Paul Tibbett, of Orlando, Fla.; Lieutenant Colonel Jack Catton, of Los Angeles, and Lieutenant Clarence McPherson, of Oakmont, Pa.

The battleship New York, long delayed at Kwajalein by an outbreak of dysentery among its crew, arrived at Bikini today and took its station in the target fleet.

Admiral William P. Blandy, commander of the atomic test task force, said about eighty of the crew had been put ashore before the ship left Kwajalein but most of this was precautionary and only a few cases of actual illness were found among the group. All members were expected to join the ship later.

The admiral also said that illness had appeared on two other ships at Bikini, the repair ship Ajax and provision ship Quartz, but in neither instance was any appreciable percentage of the crew affected.

Liberty on shore was stopped for men aboard the two ships until all chances of an epidemic had passed.

The transport Burleson carrying live animals for the bomb test also anchored during the day. Admiral Blandy visited the ship where he said he was "very impressed" by the care being taken of the animals. The Burleson's passengers included about 4,000 rats, 200 pigs, 200 goats and some guinea pigs and mice.

The task-force commander jokingly told the Burleson's staff that if more rats were needed they could be caught aboard the half-wrecked Japanese battleship Nagato where rodents were becoming both plentiful and vicious because of the absence of food.

Colonel Thomas Betts, chief security officer, who boarded the McKinley today, said task-force headquarters in Washington had received about 5,000 protests against the use of animals, including a few letters from England, Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

Admiral Blandy told reporters that the use of animals was essential to safeguarding the armed forces and civilians in any future atomic war.

"There will not be any vivisection," the admiral said. "For such animals as live through the tests all efforts will be made to make them well again."

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While no details were forwarded here it was assumed the Navy Secretary probably would stay for at least the first test of the atom bomb. He will stay aboard the Mount McKinley, Admiral Blandy's flagship.

Swancutt's Mother Proud

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 15 (AP).—The sixty-one-year-old mother of Major Woodrow P. Swancutt, Army pilot who was recommended to lead the atom bomb crew in the first test at Bikini atoll next month, received the news today with pride and happiness tempered by concern for her son's safety.

"It seems right now I can't say anything," said Mrs. Caroline Swancutt.

But then she laughed and added: "I'm so happy! This is what he wanted. The last time I heard from him he said that I should not worry, that he would be all right. But I can't help worrying. I just can't help it."

Mrs. Swancutt, of La Crosse, Wis., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Sloan.

Battleship N.Y. At Bikini

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Shore Liberty Stopped

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Protests On Animal Use

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NAVY TAKES DIM VIEW OF ROMANCE

Aboard the U. S. S. Appalachian, June 15 (A. P.).—There will be no frivolous personal messages sent by the 169 writers aboard this press ship bound for Bikini and the historic atomic bomb tests.

The Navy's anti-frivolity rule has several reasons, such as heavily-loaded transmission facilities and restrictions on the type of commercial messages that may be sent on Navy facilities.

On the first day, when writers were informed they could send personal messages, a number were canceled under the rules. One such was this: "Now two days at sea. Still love you. This expedition has 42,000 men and no women."

But the Navy won't ban such messages as this: "Send pair of shoes. Don't forget to pay taxes."

Durants Deny 'Criminal' Role In Jewel Theft

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Ask Army to State Charges 'If Any' in Hesse Gems Case or Else Free Them

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Colonel Jack W. Durant and his wife, Wac Captain Kathleen B. Nash Durant, held in the Kronberg Castle jewel case, asserted today that they had admitted nothing "which they considered criminal" and demanded that the War Department release them or state its charges, "if any."

Held at an undisclosed Army post not far from Washington, the couple issued a statement through counsel assigned them by the military.

They were taken into custody a week ago at Chicago while on their wedding trip after the War Department had begun an investigation into the disappearance of the Hesse royal jewels and relics, valued at $1,500,000, from the German castle at which the Army said both had been stationed.

War Department officials said part of the missing gems were located at Hudson, Wis., and that most of the rest were found in a Chicago railway station locker after Colonel Durant had furnished officers with the key.

Captain Frank M. Bosworth, assistant staff judge advocate for the military district of Washington, serving as interim counsel for the Durants, said in his statement:

"Since being assigned as counsel to Colonel Jack W. Durant and his wife, Captain Kathleen Durant, I have conferred with them several times, and they have requested that I make a statement in their behalf. Neither has had any previous legal representation in this matter. Under normal circumstances I should have advised that no statement be made at this time, but because of the public interest that has been created, I have agreed with them that they are only reasonable in their desire to correct certain impressions that have apparently been created by information previously conveyed to the public.

"No Charges Preferred"

"Colonel and Captain Durant want it emphatically stated that they were at all times available to military authorities, and at no time did either do otherwise than to co-operate with the military to the fullest extent. Likewise, that any impression that has been created that they concealed their identity or whereabouts for any reason is entirely erroneous.

"It should also be pointed out that all information available up to present time has come from sources that are primarily interested in establishing that a fabulous amount of jewelry was removed from Germany under circumstances which amount to criminality. However, no charges have been preferred, and I have advised Colonel Durant action may be taken in the future Accordingly, it is not reasonable to expect any specific statement from either until they know of what they are accused. They have asked me, nonetheless, to correct any impression that either have admitted any act which they considered criminal.

"Both Colonel and Captain Durant have initiated requests within the last two days that Army officers of their own selection be designated as their individual defense counsel. It should be known in the near future whether the officers requested will be available, at which time announcement will be made.

"In the meanwhile, I have made a formal demand on behalf of both that copies of the charges, if any, be furnished to me; or in the alternative, that both be released from their present custody. Action on this demand is likewise expected in the near future."

Countess Won't Sell Gems

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 15 (AP).—The Countess Von Hessen, seventy-four-year-old granddaughter of Queen Victoria, said today she "certainly would not" accept an America's offer to purchase the crown jewels of the House of Hesse for $3,000,000.

Notified this morning that Jack M. Werat, a jeweler, of Dayton, Ohio, had cabled Princess Margarita of the Hesse family that a syndicate he headed was prepared to buy the jewels, the countess said there was "no question" of the gems being offered for sale.

"I couldn't sell them, the countess said, "because in the first place they do not all belong to me or any member of the family individually."

Canadian Red M. P. Is Convicted Of Plotting With Soviet Spy Ring

JUN 16 1946

By The Associated Press.

MONTREAL, June 15—Fred Rose, only Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, was convicted tonight on a charge of conspiring to communicate wartime secrets to Russia through a Moscow-directed espionage network.

A King's Bench jury deliberated only thirty-one minutes before reaching a verdict in the three-weeks-old case.

The court will sentence Rose next Thursday. He is liable to a maximum prison term of seven years.

The member of the House of Commons also is scheduled to stand trial next September on four counts of violating the Official Secrets Act in connection with the espionage case. Each count of violating the Official Secrets Act also carries a maximum sentence of seven years in prison.

During the trial the prosecution presented fifty witnesses and 175 exhibits against Rose.

The conspiracy charge accused Rose, among other things, of receiving from Dr. Raymond Boyer, a Canadian scientist, the secret formula for the super-explosive, RDX. Dr. Boyer also is under indictment as a co-conspirator.

The star prosecution witness during the trial was Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. Gouzenko removed information from the embassy, which he turned over to Canadian officials and which resulted in discovery of the espionage ring.

RED CITES SLANDER

Toronto, June 15 (A. P.).—Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet journalist, charges that "slander against Russia is unlimited" by persons who "already speak for a third world war."

Addressing a meeting of the National Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship here last night, Ehrenburg urged that good relations between the two nations not be obscured by a "smoke-screen of slander."

In two days in Canada I have seen the good and the bad—the good is your people, and bad are your newspaper articles," he said. "There are papers who daily frighten their readers with the bogeyman of Russia. We know that the people are not guilty of these lies of slander. My people extend the hand of friendship to your people despite everything."

SAYS CANADA COULD MAKE OWN 'A' BOMB

JUN 16 1946

Ottawa, June 15 (A. P.).—Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe said in the House of Commons yesterday that no one in Canada knows how the United States makes atomic bombs. But, he felt sure, if Canada found it necessary, she could make atomic bombs of her own.

"No one has asked the United States for the information," Howe told members considering his bill to establish an atomic energy control board in Canada.

"I am sure," he continued, "that if they did ask for it the information would not be given unless it was thought Canada needed it, which I do not think she does at the moment."

Then, he added: "I have no doubt that having the material, the explosive material which we make in Canada, our ordnance people could make a bomb of their own. I doubt very much whether they will do it, but that will be up to the military forces."

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Hiroshima Safety Was Found Behind Three-Foot Wall

Los Angeles, June 15—(AP)—Three feet of concrete is protection against the type of atomic bomb dropped on Japan, says Dr. Verne R. Mason, of the University of Southern California faculty.

Dr. Mason, who studied effects of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, told a civic group yesterday that 22 telephone operators who fled to a concreted shelter when the American plane approached, were uninjured although their dugout was directly under the main blast area.

He added his conclusions applied only to the type of bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

ATOM PLAN LINKED TO PEACE TREATIES

JUN 16 1946

Senator Millikin Urges Signing Before Secret Is Shared—McMahon Disputes View

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Senator Millikin (R., Col.) today demanded speedy Allied agreement on the long-blocked peace treaties of World War II before the United States moves to intrust any atomic secrets to international control.

Millikin saw a definite link between the future work of the United Nations Atomic Commission in New York and the outcome of the reconvened "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris, where a new effort is being made to end the stalemate on treaties.

McMahon Disagrees

Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.), Millikin's colleague on the Senate Atomic Committee, disagreed in a separate interview. He voiced the belief that atomic decisions reached in New York would have more bearing on future peace than agreements made in Paris.

Millikin, however, appeared to represent the majority trend of committee opinion at the moment. He said he and others want to be certain that the world atomic control plan proposed by Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations group yesterday is fully tested before the United States surrenders to other hands the knowledge of atomic developments.

Millikin's Stipulations

"It seems to me that the basic requirement of any real program for international control will be the achievement of some fundamental tests of good faith and the determination of whether the world is really postured for peace," Millikin declared.

"The first of these tests should involve a speedy agreement with our allies on peace terms for our beaten enemies, and the second should be a better and more successful working of the United Nations organization itself."

Atom Pact's Influence

But McMahon indicated a belief that an atomic control pact would do much to hasten an agreement on the terms of formal peace treaties, adding that he is "hoping for speedy action" on Baruch's recommendations to the United Nations Atomic Commission.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.) said he agrees with Baruch that the struggle to eliminate the atomic menace is a struggle to eliminate war itself, adding: "If there is another war, atomic bombs are certain to be used unless a more destructive weapon is developed. World wars must stop."

In another phase of atomic discussion, Senators Huffman (D., Ohio) and Lucas (D., Ill.) told the Senate yesterday the forthcoming Bikini A-bomb experiment is creating the impression that the United States is not done with war. They argued unsuccessfully on this ground against a bill authorizing the use of the naval vessels to be bombed.

Senate Okays Ships' Use

The Senate passed the measure on a voice vote and sent it back to the House for action on an amendment limiting to 33 the number of combat vessels to be used in the test.

Lucas contended that by approving the experiment Congress would be "weakening the hand" of Baruch in the atomic conference. McMahon replied that he didn't think the test had any bearing on the atomic discussions because it is "not a demonstration to scare anybody."

But Lucas said he questioned whether this country would like it if Russia decided to hold an atomic bomb test in Aleutian waters and brought a huge fleet "into our backyard."

Plan To Merge Services With One Cabinet Head Offered By President

JUN 16 1946

Letter 'Deciding' Points at Issue Asks Congress Also to Give Air Force Large Responsibility—Compromise, Which Would Drop Navy Secretary's Post, Largely Army Victory—Would Retain Marines

Washington, June 15—(AP)—President Truman asked Congress today to merge the armed forces under a single cabinet officer and give the air forces more responsibility than the Navy wanted that branch to have.

The President, deciding a disagreement between the Secretaries of War and Navy over unification details, ruled generally in favor of the Army position on three points they told him they could not resolve. He went most of the way with the Navy on the fourth major point in dispute.

Along with the letter to Military and Naval Committee chairmen of the House and Senate setting forth the President's plan for the merger, the White House made public a letter to Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal advising them that the disagreements are "herewith decided."

Support Promised

Mr. Truman told the Congressional leaders that the two secretaries, together with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, chief of Naval operations, had "assured me that they will support such a plan" as the one he offered.

His letter to the secretaries also mentioned his gratification over assurances that the service leaders would "give wholehearted support to a plan of unification no matter what the decision would be" on the disagreements.

Also made public was the report of the Cabinet members, made May 31, which set out their agreement on eight of the 12 points in Mr. Truman's proposal to Congress, and their varying positions on the other four.

The President's ruling for a single department under one cabinet head was strictly an Army victory.

"Only if there is this unity of structure, headed by an individual with power of decision," the War Department view said, "can we achieve action where there is now inaction, concerted policy where there is now disjointed policy, and economy of manpower, resources and money where there is now waste of them all."

Navy Objects

The Navy said it recognized the need for greater integration but that it favored unification "in a less drastic and extreme form." It said a single department would "involve sacrifices of sound administrative autonomy and essential service morale."

It added that the eight measures on which agreement was reached "would fully meet the needs of present conditions." It proposed that Congress put them into effect now and that further study be given to the remaining matters in disagreement.

The President came closer to Army desires than to the Navy's ideas also in his decision favoring three co-ordinate branches in that department—one of them for air—and each having a non-cabinet secretary. The Navy said it felt that national security "requires maintenance of the integrity of the Navy Department, headed by a civilian secretary of cabinet rank," with naval aviation integrated.

It said it thought similar integration of Army air and ground forces was in the best interests of security.

"However," it declared, "if the alternatives were three military departments or one, the Navy would prefer three departments."

As for aviation, the Navy said:

'One reason for the Navy's strong conviction against a single department is the continued efforts of the Army Air Forces to restrict and limit naval aviation. The Navy knows that these efforts, if successful, would seriously impair our sea power and jeopardize our national security.

Air Force Responsibilities

But again, Mr. Truman followed largely the recommendations of the Army that the air forces, with some exceptions, be given the responsibility for the development, procurement, maintenance and operation of the country's military air resources.

Only on the question of the status of the Marine Corps, did the President take the Navy's advice in preference to the Army's.

Under the President's ruling, air force personnel would operate land based planes for naval reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare, and protection of shipping. The Navy would keep its own carrier, ship and water based craft, Marine Corps planes, and some others.

The Army proposed heavier restrictions than the Navy wanted on the use of Marines. Mr. Truman held, much in line with Navy contentions, that the corps should conduct limited land operations in seizing or defending advanced bases and prosecuting a naval campaign. It would be "maintained as a constituent part of the naval service."

Pleads for Unity

The President told the two secretaries that "there is no desire or intention to affect adversely the integrity of any of the services."

"They should perform their separate functions under the unifying direction, authority and control of the secretary of national defense," he wrote. "The internal administration of the three services should be preserved in order that the high morale and esprit de corps of each service can be retained."

"It is my hope that the Congress will pass legislation as soon as possible effecting a unification based upon these 12 principles," the President said.

As a concession to Navy objections, the new program drops the recommendation Mr. Truman made for a single military chief of staff in his message last December 18.

The President said that Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary Forrestal of the Navy had made "splendid progress" toward settling the controversy over unification, which has continued since V-J Day. He reported they had reached agreement on eighth important elements of unification and that "their differences are not irreconcilable" upon four on which they failed to agree entirely in a recent series of conferences.

In its major provisions aside from elimination of a single Chief of Staff, the new proposal coincides with legislation recommended in April by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

That bill was offered by Senators Thomas (D-Utah), Hill (D-Ala) and Austin (R-Vt.)

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee has held hearings on it and Chairman Walsh (D-Mass) has announced any amendments which grow out of these will be offered when the measure reaches the floor.

In the House legislation much along the same lines is awaiting action by the expenditures committee, which has indicated it will hold off until the Senate moves.

Along with the letter to the committee chairman, the White House made public the report given to the President May 31 by Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal in which they set out their points of agreement and disagreement, and the President's reply to them dated today.

He noted that they agreed on creation of the council of common defense, a national security resources board, joint Chiefs of Staff, omission of a single military Chief of Staff, a central intelligence agency, procurement and supply, research agencies and military education and training. He termed their understanding a "significant accomplishment."

The President agreed with the cabinet members that a provision in the Thomas Bill for four assistant secretaries in the department of national defense was "unnecessary."

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Text Of The Truman Plan

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's letter to the Senate and House Military and Naval Committee chairmen on the proposed army-navy merger:

One of the most important problems confronting our country today is the establishment of a definite military policy.

In the solution of this problem I consider it vital that we have a unified force for our national defense.

At my request the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have made a sincere effort to settle the differences existing between the services on this question. They have made splendid progress.

They have reached an agreement on eight important elements of unification, and with reference to the four upon which there was not full agreement, their differences are not irreconcilable.

States His Position

On May 31, 1946, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy delivered a report to me of the results of their efforts. I have replied to them today stating my position on those points submitted to me for decision.

I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, together with a copy of my reply to them.

You will note that there are now presented twelve basic principles upon which the unification of the services can be based. They are as follows:

1. SINGLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT—There should be one Department of National Defense. It would be under the control of a civilian who would be a member of the Cabinet. Each of the services would be headed by a civilian with the title of "secretary." These secretaries would be charged with the internal administration within their own services. They would not be members of the Cabinet.

Autonomy Retained

Each service would retain its autonomy, subject of course to the authority and overall control by the Secretary of National Defense. It is recognized that the services have different functions and different organizations and for these reasons the integrity of each service should be retained. The civilian secretaries of the services would be members of the Council of Common Defense and in this capacity they would have the further opportunity to represent their respective services to the fullest extent.

2. THREE CO-ORDINATED SERVICES—There should be three co-ordinated services — the Army, Navy and Air Force. These three services should be on a parity and should operate in a common purpose toward overall efficiency of the national defense under the control and supervision of the Secretary of National Defense. The secretaries of the three services should be known as Secretary for the Army, Secretary for the Navy and Secretary for the Air Force.

3. AVIATION—The air force shall have the responsibility for the development, procurement, maintenance and operation of the military air resources of the United States, with the following exceptions, in which responsibility must be vested in the Navy:

(1) Ship, carrier and water-based aircraft essential to naval operations, and aircraft of the United States Marine Corps.

Naval Air Transport

(2) Land-type aircraft necessary for essential internal administration and for air transport over routes of sole interest to naval forces and where the requirements cannot be met by normal air transport facilities.

(3) Land-type aircraft necessary for the training of personnel for the afore-mentioned purposes.

Land-based planes for naval reconnaissance anti-submarine warfare and protection of shipping can and should be manned by Air Force personnel. If the three services are

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to work as a team there must be close co-operation, with interchange of personnel and special training for specific duties.

Within its proper sphere of operation, naval aviation must not be restricted but must be given every opportunity to develop its maximum usefulness.

Marine Corps Mentioned

4. UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—There shall be maintained as a constituent part of the naval service a balanced fleet Marine Force, including its supporting air component, to perform the following functions:

(1) Service with the fleet in the seizure of defense of advanced naval bases or for the conduct of such limited land operations as are essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign.

(2) To continue the development of those aspects of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, technique, and equipment employed by the landing forces.

(3) To provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy.

(4) To provide security detachment for protection of naval property at naval stations and bases.

Council Of Defense

5. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—To integrate our foreign and military policies and to enable the military services and other agencies of government to co-operate more effectively in matters involving our national security. The membership of this council should consist of the Secretary of State, the civilian head of the military establishment, the civilian heads of the military services and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, referred to below.

6. NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD—To establish, and keep up to date, policies and programs for the maximum use of the nation's resources in support of our national security. It should operate under the council and be composed of representatives of the military services and of other appropriate agencies.

7. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—To formulate strategic plans, to assign logistic responsibilities to the services in support thereof, to integrate the military programs, and to provide for the strategic direction of the United States military forces.

No One Military Chief

8. NO SINGLE MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF—In the opinion of the War Department, the military establishment should contain a single military chief of staff, who would serve as principal military adviser, available to offer advice when differences of opinion arise among the military heads of the several services. The Navy feels that the joint chief of staff should be the highest source of military advice. The War Department is willing to omit the feature of a single chief of staff.

9. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—To compile, analyze, and evaluate information gathered by various Government agencies, including the military, and to furnish such information to the National Defense Council and to other Government agencies entitled thereto. It should operate under the council. An organization along these lines, established by executive order, already exists.

10. PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY—There should be an agency to prevent wasteful competition in the field of military supply and procurement through joint planning and co-ordination of procurement, production and distribution.

Research Agency Wanted

11. RESEARCH AGENCIES—There should be an agency to co-ordinate the scientific research and development of the military services.

12. MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING — There should be an agency to review periodically the several systems of education and training of personnel of the military services and to adjust them into an integrated program.

A plan of unification containing these twelve elements has my unqualified endorsement. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval Operations have assured me that they will support such a plan.

It is my hope that the Congress will pass legislation as soon as possible effecting a unification based upon these twelve principles.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Patterson-Forrestal Statement

JUN 16 1946

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—Following are the texts of the joint letter on Army and Navy unification sent to President Truman by Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal, and the President's reply to them:

31 May, 1946.

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to your instructions, we have reviewed the major elements involved in establishing a greater measure of unification among our national security organizations, with a view to defining those matters upon which we agree and those upon which we differ. While we regret our inability to bridge completely the gap between us, we are pleased to be able to report a considerable area of agreement. Sincere efforts to expand it were made by both of us.

For your convenience, we outline below those matters upon which agreement exists and those upon which we are unable to agree. The order of presentation is not intended to indicate the relative importance of the various items.

I. Agreement exists on the following matters:

1. Council of Common Defense.

To integrate our foreign and military policies and to enable the military services and other agencies of government to co-operate more effectively in matters involving our national security. The membership of this council should consist of the Secretary of State, the civilian head of the military establishment (if there be a single military department), the civilian heads of the military services, and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, referred to below.

2. National Security Resources Board. To establish, and keep up to date, policies and programs for the maximum use of the nation's resources in support of our national security it should operate under the council and be composed of representatives of the military services and of other appropriate agencies.

3. The joint chiefs of staff.

To formulate strategic plans, to assign logistic responsibilities to the services in support thereof, to integrate the military programs, to make recommendations for integration of the military budget, and the provide for the strategic direction of the United States military forces.

4. No single military chief of staff.

In the opinion of the War Department, the military establishment should contain a single military chief of staff, who would serve as principal military adviser, available to offer advice when differences of opinion arise among the military heads of the several services. The Navy feels that the joint chiefs of staff should be the highest source of military advice. The War Department is willing to omit the feature of a single chief of staff.

5. General intelligence agency.

To compile, analyze, and evaluate information gathered by various government agencies, including the military, and to furnish such information to the National Security Council and to other government agencies entitled thereto. It should operate under the council. An organization along these lines, established by executive order, already exists.

6. Procurement and supply.

There should be an agency to prevent wasteful competition in the field of military supply and procurement through joint planning and co-ordination of procurement, production and distribution. If there should be a single military department, this agency should be within the department.

7. Research agencies.

There should be an agency to co-ordinate the scientific research and development of the military services. If there should be a single military department, this agency should be within the department. The existence of such an agency would not remove the need for an over-all central research agency.

8. Military education and training:

There should be an agency to review periodically the several systems of education and training of personnel of the military services and to adjust them into an integrated program. If there should be a single military department, this agency should be within the department.

As to the agencies mentioned in 6, 7 and 8 above, the War Deparement believes that these agencies will not be fully effective except as agencies within a single department. The Navy, on the other hand, believes that they will be more fully effective under a co-ordinated organization than under a single military department.

II. We are unable to agree on the following matters:

1. Single military department

War Department view:

The military establishment should be set up as a single entity, headed by a civilian of Cabinet rank with authority and responsibility fcor the several services. The administration and supervision of the services should, however, so far as possible be delegated to their respective heads, in order that each service may have as much freedom of development as possible and in order that the traditions and prestige of each be not impaired.

(Only if there is this unity of structure, headed by an individual with power of decision, can we achieve action where there is now inaction, concerted policy where there is now disjointed policy, and economy of manpower, resources and money where there is now waste of them all. Any organization which does not facilitate prompt decision and prompt action thereon, totally ignores scientific development and the nature of modern war. The military security of the United States is a single objective. Accomplishment of this single objective with the greatest economy and efficiency demands unity of direction.)

Navy Department view:

The Navy favors unification but in a less drastic and extreme form. It believes that serious disadvantages will result from combining the military services into one department. It would involve sacrifices of sound administrative autonomy and essential service morale.

The Navy recognizes the need for a greater measure of integration than now exists, not only between the military departments, but among all agencies of government responsible for our national security. A single military department falls short of meeting these objectives.

While the Navy feels that the measures upon which agreement exists, as set forth above, would fully meet the needs of present conditions, it sees certain advantages in placing a Presidential deputy with clearly defined powers of decision over specified matters at the head of the Council of Common Defense. From this as a starting point, it should be possible to move forward such further measures of unification as become advisable, based on further experience.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends to the President, in view of the wide area of agreement which presently exists, that legislation be enacted at once giving statutory effect to these matters on which there is agreement. These steps will of themselves constitute a very substantial advance over our pre-war, and even our present, organization for national security. If these are put into effect it will be possible, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, to meet the nine specific objectives set forth in the President's message to the Congress on Dec. 19, 1945. Further consideration and study can then be given to the remaining questions of which there is wide and general divergence of view between, and outside of, the military departments.

2. Three co-ordinate branches.

War Department view:

The military establishment should contain three co-ordinate branches—Naval, ground and air. Each should have a civilian head and a military command. These officials should have access to the President, but not Cabinet rank since this would be in derogation of the position of the civilian head of the military establishment. As was stated above, the three branches should be given as much autonomy as possible. (Our experience in the last war clearly indicates that parity for the Air Force and the operation of all three services as a team are essential to our national security. Everything that we know of the future points to an increase rather than a decrease in the decisive role of air power.)

Navy Department view:

The Navy feels that our national security requires maintenance of the integrity of the Navy Department, headed by a civilian secretary of Cabinet rank. Naval aviation, together with surface and subsurface components, have been soundly integrated within the Navy. The Navy feels that similar integration by the Army of its air and ground forces would be in the best interest of our national security.

However, if the alternatives were three military departments or one, the Navy would prefer three departments.

3. Aviation.

War Department view:

Responsibility for the development, procurement, maintenance and operations of the military air resources of the United States should be a function of the air forces with the following exceptions, in which cases these responsibilities should be vested in the United States Navy: (A) Ship, carrier and waterbased aircraft essential to Naval operations including those of the United States Marine Corps. (B) Land-type aircraft necessary for essential internal administration and for air transport over routes of sole interest to Naval forces and where the requirements cannot be met by normal air transport facilities. (C) Land-type aircraft necessary for the training of personnel for (A) and (B) above.

(The nation cannot afford the luxury of several completely self-sufficient services. The war demonstrated that they must be complementary — mutually supporting. With respect to land planes, there are no purely naval functions which justify uneconomical duplication of equipment and installations. For example, the air force already performs long-range reconnaissance for the ground forces and itself. The Navy's recognized requirement for the products of long-range reconnaissance can be effectively filled by the air force. As regards anti-submarine warfare, it is the view of the War Department that the experience of the Army Air Forces in the last war adequately justifies the belief that land-based planes operated by the air forces can meet this requirement.)

Navy Department view:

The Navy has no desire either to compete with, or to dictate to the Army Air Forces. On the other hand, the Navy feels that its experience qualifies it to judge its own aviation needs.

One reason for the Navy's strong conviction against a single department is the continued efforts of the Army Air Forces to restrict and limit naval aviation. The Navy knows that these efforts, if successful, would seriously impair our sea power and jeopardize our national security.

To accomplish its fundamental purpose the Navy needs a certain number of land planes for reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare and protection of shipping. Experience indicates that such land planes, to be effective, must be manned by naval personnel trained in naval warfare. Lack of such aircraft under complete naval control as to design, procurement, operations, personnel, training and administration might be disastrous to our national security. Similarly the Navy must have air transport essential to its needs.

4. United States Marine Corps.

The Navy and the Army differ on the functions of the United States Marine Corps as follows:

War Department view:

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There shall be maintained as a constituent part of the naval service a balanced fleet marine force including its supporting air component for

(1) Service with the fleet in the seizure of enemy positions not involving sustained land fighting and

(2) To continue the development of tactics, techniques and equipment relating to those phases of amphibious warfare which pertain to water-borne aspects of landing operations.

Navy Department view:

There shall be maintained as a constituent part of the naval service a balanced fleet marine force including its supporting air component for

(1) Service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advance naval bases or for the conduct of such limited land operations as are essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign and

(2) To continue the development of those aspects of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, techniques and equipment employed by landing forces.

There is agreement upon the other primary duties of the Marine Corps, viz:

(1) To provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, and

(2) To provide security detachments for protection of Naval property at Naval stations and bases.

These matters have been explored by us with a sincere desire to comply with your wishes that the military services reach complete mutual agreement. Our failure to achieve complete unanimity is due to no reason other than that our respective views on the points of difference are as sincere as they are divergent. Faithfully yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.
JAMES FORRESTAL,
Secretary of the Navy.

President Truman's Reply

July 15, 1946

Gentlemen:

I have read with care your joint report of May 31, 1946. It was also helpful to me to have the full oral presentation of the points involved, which you and the members of your department made to me on June 4.

I am pleased and gratified at the progress you have made. I feel that we have come a long way in narrowing the zone of disagreement which had previously existed between the services. The full understanding reached on eight vital aspects of unification is a significant accomplishment. These eight elements are Council of Common Defense, National Security Resources Board, joint chiefs of staff, omission of single military chief of staff, central intelligence agency, procurement and supply, research agencies and military education and training.

In addition to these eight points of agreement, I am advised also by representatives of both services that they are in accord in their attitude toward the provision in the Thomas bill, S 2044, which provides for four assistant secretaries in charge of research, intelligence, procurement and training, respectively. They believe that such assistant secretaries are unnecessary. I agree with their position that the presence of these four assistant secretaries is undesirable because they would greatly complicate the internal administration of the services and that such a plan would deprive the secretaries of the respective services of functions which are properly theirs.

Your report of May 31st listed four items upon which you were unable to gree. An analysis of your comments contained in your report, and in the lengthy discussion which we had, discloses that the services are not nearly so far apart in their attitude toward these points as had been reported. It is my firm conviction that the determination of these questions in the manner which I present herein will result in a plan which incorporates the best features offered by the respective services.

With reference to the points upon which full agreement was not reached my position is as follows:

1. Single military department.

There should be one department of national defense. It would be under the control of a civilian who would be a member of the Cabinet. Each of the services would be headed by a civilian with the title of "secretary." Hhese secretaries would be charged with the internal administration within their own services. They would not be members of the Cabinet. Each service would retain its autonomy, subject, of course, to the authority and over-all controls by the Secretary of National Defense. It is recognized that the services have different functions and different organizations, and for these reasons the integrity of each service should be retaianed. The civilian secretaries of the services would be members of the Council of Common Defense and in their respective services to the fullest extent.

2. Three co-ordinated services.

There should be three co-ordinated services—the Army, Navy and Air Force. The three services should be on a parity and should operate in a common purpose toward over-all efficiency of the national defense under the control and supervision of the Secretary of National Defense. The secretaries of the three services should be known as Secretary for the Army, Secretary for the Navy, and Secretary for the Air Force.

3. Aviation.

The Air Force shall have the responsibility for the development, procurement, maintenance and operation of the military air resources of the United States with the following exceptions, in which responsibility must be vested in the Navy:

1. Ship, carrier and water-based aircraft essential to naval operations, and aircraft of the United States Marine Corps.

2. Land-type aircraft necessary for essential internal administration and for air transport over routes of sole interest to Naval forces and where the requirements cannot be met by normal air transport facilities.

3. Land-type aircraft necessary for the training of personnel for the afore-mentioned purposes.

Land-based planes for Naval reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare and protection of shipping can and should be manned by Air Force personnel. If the three services are to work as a team there must be close cooperation with interchange of personnel and special training for specific duties.

Within its proper sphere of operation, Navy aviation must not be restricted but must be given every opportunity to develop its maximum usefulness.

4. United States Marine Corps.

There shall be maintained as a constituent par of the naval serve a balanced fleet marine force including its supporting air component to perform the following functions:

(1) Service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases or for the conduct of such limited land operations as are essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign.

(2) To continue the development of those aspects of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, technique, and equipment employed by the landing forces.

(3) To provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy.

(4) To provide security detachments for protection of naval property at naval stations and bases.

It is important that the basic elements of the plan of unification be stated clearly. The eight fundamental points agreed upon and the four points which are herewith decided, constitute a total of twelve basic principles that should form the framework of the program for integration.

There is no desire or intention to affect adversely the integrity of any of the services. They should perform their separate functions under the unifying direction, authority and control of the Secretary of National Defense. The Internal administration of the three services should be preserved in order that the high morale and esprit de corps of each service can be retained.

It was gratifying to have both of you and General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz assure me that you would all give your wholehearted support to a plan of unification no matter what the decision would be on those points upon which you did not fully agree. I know that I can count upon all of you for full assistance in obtaining passage in the Congress of a bill containing the twelve basic elements set forth above.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The Honorable
Robert P. Patterson
The Secretary of War.
The Honorable
James Forrestal
The Secretary of the Navy.

BEVIN ACCUSED BY 2 SENATORS

JUN 16 1946

Wagner and Mead Brand Utterance 'Anti-Semitic.'

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead today accused British Foreign Minister Bevin of a "false and anti-Semitic utterance" in his recent speech on the Palestine immigration problem.

The two New York Democratic legislators released the text of a cablegram sent to Bevin which also charged the British Foreign Minister with echoing "Nazi dogma" and with "a gratuitous insult" to the American people. They referred specifically to a paragraph in Bevin's address of last Wednesday in which he said:

"The agitation in the United States and particularly in New York for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine—and I do not want the Americans to misunderstand me—is because they do not want too many of them in New York."

In their cabled protest to Bevin, Mead and Wagner said they were "shocked by your recent published statement." They added:

"We are amazed that this false and anti-Semitic utterance should come from a leader of the British Labor party whose policies we have always admired. This echo from Nazi dogma is a mockery of the decent principles for which our two peoples waged war.

"Such a gratuitous insult will not be excused or forgotten by the fair-minded people of our State and of every State—men and women of every creed, race and color who have shed their blood and participated in generous and comradely aid to Britain, in the common cause of winning the war and the peace.

"Nor can they square your repudiation of the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry, itself established at Britain's suggestion, with your own earlier declaration to the committee in London that a unanimous report would result in the immediate implementation of its recommendation.

"The American people overwhelmingly believe that lame excuses and new conditions, inconsistent with the pledges of the mandate as well as the recent committee report, are especially unbecoming to those spokesmen like yourself who justly emphasize the integrity of international undertakings and the sanctity of human rights at the bar of international law and opinion. We submit that your statement was hardly compatible with the friendly understanding that should exist between our two peoples."

30.74-3353

JUN 16 1946

3d Loan Bid Ready for U.S.S.R., Economic Issue Is Still a Snag

WASHINGTON, June 15—The United States has drafted a third note to Moscow, inviting the Russians to begin negotiations for a requested billion dollar loan in mid-July.

Government officials disclosed today that the message had been drawn up and approved by Secretary Byrnes before he left for Paris Thursday. If the note had not already been sent, it would go out in a few days, they said.

The latest American contribution to this diplomatic exchange which began last December was said to outline the topics the United States thinks should be discussed concurrently with any loan conversations.

These officials closely connected with the negotiations said that despite Moscow's previously expressed reluctance to do so, the American Government was insisting on discussing economic conditions in Eastern Europe during any such talks.

Since this point had been the main stumbling block in previous exchanges, there was doubt in some quarters that the Russians would accept the invitation.

American Government officials are hoping to convince Russia that she should alter her trade policies in the Balkans, especially the five-year treaties of economic collaboration signed with Rumania and Hungary.

Bonnet Called To Paris

Washington, June 15 (AP)—French Ambassador Henri Bonnet has been called to Paris to assist the French delegation in the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference. An Embassy spokesman said Bonnet would leave by plane for New York tonight and take off tomorrow morning for Paris.

JUN 16 1946

Polar Expedition Plan Pondered By Air Force

Washington, June 15 (AP)—The Army Air Force is considering an expedition over the North Polar regions, the official publication, *Air Force*, reported today.

The magazine said it was expected that war-developed Loran radio directional equipment would be used but gave no additional information. Loran was used in "Operation Musk Ox" land expedition into the Canadian Far North.

Underscoring its interest in the Arctic short route between Europe and America, the Air Forces already have sent three converted B-29 weather planes to the region of the magnetic pole this year.

ARMY TO DISCHARGE 133,000 FATHERS

JUN 16 1946

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The Army has decided to bring back from overseas all non-volunteer enlisted fathers and men with at least twenty-one months of service. At the same time, it has authorized the discharge of all non-volunteer enlisted men in this country who have twenty-one months or more in uniform.

The announcement last night estimated 133,000 fathers would be involved, including 77,000 in the Pacific, 18,000 in Europe, 28,000 in the United States and 10,000 in miscellaneous overseas areas. The plan is to have them all home by August 31.

War Department officials said that the non-volunteer enlisted fathers brought back from overseas would not necessarily be discharged immediately.

A conference committee of Senate and House ironing out kinks in a bill to extend the draft law plans to meet again Monday amid indications that a compromise is near. The biggest headache is

over whether to draft teen agers, but Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.) told a reporter that that probably would be cured by recommending drafting boys of 18 only as a last resort, with the proviso they not be sent overseas before they are 19. The present draft law expires on June 30.

Rationing Return Held Unnecessary

JUN 16 1946

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, declared tonight he does not believe a return to consumer rationing will be necessary to save peoples in other lands from starvation in the year ahead.

He said the United States no longer has the machinery for enforcing rationing and he doubts "Congress will wish to set it up again, at this point."

The Government is developing, the Secretary said, "a simpler form of rationing nearer the source—rationing of wheat and other short supplies to processors and distributors."

As an example, he cited an Agriculture Department order requiring millers to cut their distribution of flour for domestic consumption 25 per cent. from last year's level.

Crop Prospects Good

Anderson gave this view in a report prepared for a radio network program entitled "Can Famine Be Prevented?" Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the United Nations food and agriculture organization, also took part.

The Secretary said American crop prospects are good, but he forecast short supplies of breadgrains, meats and fats for 1947.

Sir John, like Anderson, expressed belief that famine can be prevented during the year ahead if major producing countries will continue wartime controls, use high-extraction flour, price grain so as to discourage farmers from feeding it to livestock, and limit the amount of grain used for industrial purposes, including alcoholic beverages.

1947 Harvest Cited

"The world food situation will remain critical at least until the 1947 harvest," Anderson said. "And it will be years even after that before normal food production is restored."

Anderson said it may be necessary for the United States to continue a 25 per cent cut in flour supplies. He previously had said the reduction will be only fifteen per cent, beginning July 1.

Both Anderson and Sir John praised the action of a recent international food conference held which resulted in the creation of the International Emergency Food Council to supplant the wartime British - American - Canadian Combined Food Board in directing the attack on postwar famine.

This committee will hold its first meeting here Thursday. Twenty-two countries have been invited to become members.

Sees Russia Joining

Anderson, in reply to a question as to whether Russian participation would be essential, said:

"Yes, Russia is one of the great food-producing countries. I believe she will come in—but the Russians move very slowly. Meanwhile, we shall have to get along without them."

Looking beyond the postwar famine emergency, Sir John and Anderson said the world faces a long-term battle of solving what the FAO chief called the "twin problems of famine and surplus."

"It could happen again — surpluses in some countries and hunger in others—unless we plan the world's food distribution better," the Secretary declared.

Sir John said there should be an international "food bank" or "ever-normal-granary" system to bridge the gap between surplus and lean production years and between surplus-producing areas and hunger areas.

Meyer Leaves Famine Group

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—President Truman today accepted the resignation of Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of The Washington Post, as a member of the Famine Emergency Committee. Mr. Meyer is ending Government activities before assuming his duties as president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Bowles Predicts Great Flood Of Goods If—

JUN 16 1946

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Stabilization Director Chester Bowles today predicted a "flood" of consumer goods by Christmas if "we can prevent the kind of paralysis that comes when prices are too high."

Bowles, in a radio address, made no direct reference to the pending Senate and House price-control bills he had condemned as high-roads to runaway inflation, but he said:

"I only hope we can summon the courage, and have the vision and good sense to make the right decisions now to prevent an economic breakdown. The choice is up to all of us—and the next few days will decide."

Against Pending Bill

Legislation which extends OPA's life nine to 12 months beyond June 30, but sharply curbs its authority over prices, is now before a House-Senate conference committee. It is expected to be sent to President Truman shortly. Bowles has indicated he will urge that the bill be vetoed.

"Today more than ever," Bowles said, "we need stability to keep our excellent start on full production from going into a tailspin. If we can just hang on, production will continue to move up gradually.

"I believe by next Christmas you'll see a flood of goods that will amaze us all. Some shortages will still exist, but others will vanish and seem as remote as last year's cigarette shortage does now.

"There's just one question in my mind, and it's a big one. Will we prevent the kind of paralysis that comes when prices are too high, and everyone starts to hoard, and the economic machinery slows down?"

Reports Productive Progress

Bowles said that, "in spite of strikes and shortages, some remarkable progress has been made" on the production front. He said two principal reasons why scarcities still exist are:

"Everyone today is trying to satisfy the piled-up needs of four long years of war—when many civilian goods just weren't produced. . . . And the money that people have to spend it putting a lot of steam behind this terrific demand."

Bowles reiterated his prediction that the supply of men's shirts and other cotton garments will be larger by next month, but he said there won't be enough to meet demand "for some time yet."

On men's suits, Bowles said more are being made than before the war, but that demand is at a record high.

"In the old days," Bowles said, "you went looking for a suit maybe once a year, and on that day only a few people would be looking. Today millions of Americans are looking at once."

STRIPPED OPA EXTENSION BILL IS FACING VETO

JUN 16 1946

Conference Committee Has Only 10 Working Days to Reach Accord.

PRICE CONTROL ENDS JUNE 30

Washington Believes Congress Won't Be Able to Pass Law Over President's Head.

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—A Senate-House conference committee discovered today it had only ten days—not counting Sundays—to decide on the final version of an OPA extension bill which now seems headed for veto by President Truman.

Senate majority leader Barkley, chairman of the fourteen-member group named to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, told reporters that absence of key House conferees made it impossible to hold the first conference before Tuesday. There is no certainty that the session will be held even then, he added.

The price control law expires Sunday, June 30, unless Congress acts and the President approves its action. Ten days remain between Tuesday and Saturday, June 29.

Meanwhile, an administration lieutenant with close White House connections reported privately that Mr. Truman would veto the measure if it reaches him in the form passed by the Senate. The President already has served notice he would disapprove the House version.

An official universally regarded by experienced Washington reporters as an accurate judge of legislative sentiment on Capitol Hill predicted that there was not a chance that Congress would override a veto of the price control bill. Declining to be quoted directly, he went even further to volunteer his opinion that Mr. Truman would not approve any subsequent stop-gap measure providing for only an extension of rent control. What might happen if Congress then decides to do nothing at all was something that defied predictions.

Sees Higher Prices.

The prospect of a veto was buttressed by Stabilization Director Bowles's declaration yesterday that he would recommend such action if the OPA bill reached the White House in the shape it passed the Senate. He said that current increases in the cost of living would be only "a drop in the bucket" if the pending bill became law.

Bowles predicted today a flood of consumer goods by Christmas if "we can prevent the kind of paralysis that comes when prices are too high." In a radio address, he made no direct reference to the pending Senate and House bills, but he said:

"I only hope we can summon the courage, and have the vision and good sense to make the right decisions how to prevent an economic breakdown. The choice is up to all of us—and the next few days will decide."

"Today more than ever," Bowles said, "we need stability to keep up our excellent start on full production from going into a tailspin. If we can just hang on, production will continue to move up gradually."

Bowles reiterated his prediction that the supply of men's shirts and other cotton garments will be larger by next month, but he said there won't be enough to meet demand for some time yet.

Sugar Rise Planned.

Meanwhile, an organization styling itself "The New Council of American Business" renewed an earlier request to President Truman that he veto the bill.

In the meantime, OPA is planning a higher price on sugar, and the cost of coffee may be increased 3 to 5 cents a pound soon.

With price rises authorized or already in effect for milk, bread, butter, cheese and some cereals, an OPA official disclosed that housewives will have to pay a penny more on a five-pound package of sugar. The price will be raised, he said, to offset wage increases to refinery workers.

Importers have been conferring with Bowles on the possibility of a price increase for coffee.

HOUSING PLAN DATA OUTLINED

JUN 16 1946

Details For Obtaining Loan Through GI Bill And FHA

Washington, June 15 (AP)—A veteran has to do several things before he can buy a home under the GI bill and the veterans' emergency housing law.

The Veterans Administration says there is one important thing he doesn't have to do but should do—take extra precaution to see that he is not paying too much.

A veteran, like other persons, must pay for his home. The GI bill and the Housing Act merely give him a chance to buy a house on favorable terms providing he has a job or income which indicates he will be able to repay a loan for up to 25 years.

50% Of Home Loan

There are two general plans for financing a GI home.

With Plan No. 1 the Veterans Administration, under certain conditions, offers to guarantee up to 50 per cent of your home loan, or up to $4,000, whichever is less.

With Plan No. 2, when the Federal Housing Administration has already insured a loan, VA guarantees a second loan up to twenty per cent but not more than $4,000 of the purchase price of a home.

Doesn't Lend Money

The guarantee is made to financial institutions to encourage them to make loans to veterans. The Veterans Administration itself does not make loans. If the Government pays the guaranteed part of the loan to the lender, the veteran is obligated to repay the Government.

An advantage of Plan No. 1 is that the maximum interest you pay is four per cent. On the FHA-insured part of the loan under the second plan, you pay four per cent interest plus one half of one per cent premium for FHA mortgage insurance.

May Buy Real Estate

An advantage of Plan No. 2 is that you may not need to use as much of your $4,000 VA guarantee allowance to obtain a desired amount of house loan and may use the rest to help buy real estate.

Suppose you find a $6,000 house you want to buy under Plan No. 1. You take your discharge certificate to a bank, trust company, savings and loan association or other lender. Your job indicates you can afford a $6,000 home. Perhaps you can borrow all the money you need to buy the house.

Will Pay 4%

But before the loan is made, the house must be appraised by an appraiser who has been approved by the Veterans Administration to see whether the purchase price is in line with the reasonable value. The Veterans Administration will pay four per cent on the part of the loan it guarantees, as a gift to the veteran.

Under Plan No. 2, you go to a home-financing institution which makes FHA-insured loans and ask to buy on the FHA plan. If you are buying a new home priced at $6,000 or less and it meets FHA standards, the lender can lend up to 90 per cent, which the FHA insures for the lender. On a $6,000 loan this would be $5,400.

Down Payments

Next, you may want to obtain a loan of $600 to cover the down payment of the $6,000 house. You borrow $600 secured by a second lien guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

Under the Housing Act, the Housing Administration may prescribe mortgage amounts up to $8,100 on GI homes. On a home which is not new, the FHA will insure a loan up to 80 per cent of the appraised value.

Way To Get Homes Shown To Ex-GI's

Des Moines, June 15 (AP)—Homes for veterans can be had, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, said tonight, "if enough of the people insist—with every democratic means at their command—that their National Government issues the proper priority to build homes at fair prices and with fair monthly payments."

"If in some areas, this means further subsidies and more Government participation, then these things we must have," Wallace continued at a forum of the American Veterans Committee convention.

In commending the AVC for its opposition to "lobbyists heeding the beck and call of real estate speculators," Wallace declared that such lobbyists "have diverted critical building materials from a hospital or a housing project to build a race track."

JUN 16 1946

30.24-3355

WORLD WAR II RULING MADE BY VETERANS

JUN 16 1946

Group Adopts Constitution Limiting Membership; Other Proposals

Des Moines, Iowa, June 15 (AP). The first convention of the American Veterans Committee today adopted a constitution making the organization exclusively for World War II veterans.

Attention then turned to a series of platform proposals ranging from advocacy of "unity in the Big Three" to "peace, jobs and freedom."

The 840 voting delegates made eligible for membership all honorably discharged United States veterans of World War II who served in the United States armed forces, the merchant marine, or with the armed forces of any of the other United Nations, regardless of national origin, creed or color.

Group Ruled Out

An attempt to include Americans who fought with Loyalist Spain was defeated. Committee members said adoption of such a proposal probably would prevent the group from obtaining a congressional charter.

Women veterans who served in the WACs, WAVES, SPARS and Marines would be eligible for AVC membership. Provision also was made for a women's auxiliary.

The constitution provided, as a prerequisite of membership, that a veteran must prescribe in writing to its basic principles as described in the preamble, including:

1. To preserve the Constitution of the United States.

Free Speech Supported

2. To insure the rights of free press, free speech, free worship, free assembly and free elections.

3. To provide thorough social and economic security to all.

4. To maintain full production and full employment in the United States under a system of private enterprise.

Meantime, with Charles G. Bolte, of Greenwich, Conn., and New York, national chairman, unopposed for re-election, a four-way contest was developed for the national vice chairmanship.

Contestants for the post were Gilbert Harrison, of Los Angeles, one of the founders of AVC; Frederick Borden, of New York city, assistant public relations director of the Political Action Committee; J. Robert White, chairman of the Washington delegation; and Norris Helford, of Los Angeles, Western AVC organizer.

Military Setup Taking New Shape In Proposals Pending In Capital

JUN 16 1946

Washington, June 15—(AP)—Congress, the White House and the Navy and War Departments are busily reshaping the nation's entire military establishment to fit peacetime needs.

Here's a quick glance at the more vital and controversial projects which are now pending:

1. Draft extension—the bill passed by the Senate June 5 extended Selective Service through May 15, 1947, and provided for the drafting of men 18 and 19 years old. Senate and House conferees are now seeking to compose their differences on the measure. They must do so by June 30 or the draft bill will expire. The chief issue is the drafting of 'teenage men, which was omitted from the bill as it was originally passed by the House.

2. Universal military training—Congress has taken no action on this measure since the House Military Committee held prolonged hearings. The Army and Navy approve it, and the President has recommended it.

3. Unification of the Army and Navy—the Army insists on merger of all armed forces into a single department. The Navy contends there should be no merger, only better coordination through a Council of Common Defense, a National Resources Planning Board, the joint chiefs of staff and other co-operative enterprises.

Senate Military and Naval committees held exhaustive hearings, and the military committee has reported out a bill which would carry out the Army plan.

4. Pay increases—the draft extension bill passed by the Senate and awaiting House action provides pay raises for enlisted men but not for officers, ranging from two per cent for master sergeants to 50 per cent for privates.

The House has passed a separate bill, now pending in the Senate, which gives a 50 per cent increase to enlisted personnel and a 10 per cent raise to officers.

5. Size of the Army and Navy—the draft extension bill authorized for the Army the manpower it requested, 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947.

It cut the Navy's request to 558,000 naval personnel and 108,000 Marines by July 1, 1947. But the Naval Appropriations Bill, which has passed the House, authorizes funds to boost the naval reserve about two-thirds above the Navy's request and to double the proposed Marine Corps Reserve. The bill authorized 965 major combatant ships instead of the 1,079 which the Navy requested.

6. Hemisphere defense — the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 7 approved a bill carrying out the recommendations made by the President on May 6. To enable the American republics and Canada to work as a team in case of attack, the bill would authorize the President to provide the other countries with military missions for the training of personnel, to maintain and repair their military equipment, and to transfer ships and implements of war to them.

7. Outlying bases — the Inter-American Defense Board has submitted to the American republics a proposed plan for off-shore bases, providing an outer ring and an inner ring of naval and air establishments.

The Atlantic outer ring includes Iceland, the Azores, the Canary Islands and the Falkland Islands.

The Navy has submitted to Congress a proposed system of bases, including 22 in the Pacific as far west as the Ryukyus and 14 in the Atlantic, omitting the outer ring proposed by the Inter-American board.

No Army plan has been submitted. The House Naval Committee has held hearings on the Navy plan for bases, but no legislative action has been initiated.

8. Atomic energy control — the Senate on June 1 passed a bill establishing a commission of five civilians to supervise all work on atomic energy and placing control of all atomic energy production facilities in the hands of the government. House action is pending.

9. Democratization of the army—the Doolittle board recommended various reforms to narrow the gap between the officer and the enlisted man and to answer many of the GI gripes against the Army 'caste system.'

It is expected that the War Department will institute many of the reforms recommended.

HOOVER SAYS REDS OPPOSE FOOD SHARING

JUN 16 1946

Sees Communists Against Provision of Supplies to Hungry People.

IN ORDER TO PRODUCE CHAOS

President's Investigator States Then 'They Can Fish in Troubled Waters.'

Rio de Janeiro, June 15 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover told a press conference here today that the "universal party line of the Communist party in every country is trying to break down the provision of food for hungry people and thus produce chaos where they can fish in troubled waters."

Hoover, in Brazil on a food study in South America for President Truman, said that if his analysis of the Communist policy on food were "not the case, it would appear that this is the time for Moscow to establish a new party line in the Communist press of the world."

Hoover—who said the Government and people of Brazil were eager to help relieve world famine and could furnish rice, beans and corn — was attacked upon his arrival here by the communist press as "The Ambassador of Wall Street coming to take bread from the Brazilian people."

Attacked by Communists.

"In Brazil as well as in the thirty - seven other countries I have visited," Hoover said, "wherever there is a communist press, and this is in most of them, that press has attacked this effort to provide food for the hungry working people of the world, alleging the food was to be used for political purposes."

"In Latin America, it also takes the form that we are trying to take food from the people, when our only purpose is to provide food. The unity of the opposition is interesting, because the Communist press is aware that the Christian world today is denying itself food in order that the working people of France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and twenty other countries may be saved from starvation. Among these people, there are millions of Communists who have received their full share and whose lives were saved by our action.

Cites Aid to Russia.

"It is still more interesting because after the first world war, at the request of the Soviet Government, I organized relief for the great famine among the working people of south Russia and received the most fulsome documents of thanks and appreciation signed by the highest officials of the Russian Government.

"As we are feeding Communists in all countries and always have done so, there obviously has been no use of food for political purposes or no intent to make such use of it."

MRS. LUCE ASKS PROMPT PEACE FOR EUROPEANS

JUN 16 1946

United States, Other Nations Urged to Act With or Without Russia

New London, June 15—(AP)—Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) proposed tonight that the United States and other nations proceed "promptly and as best we can" to establish order in Europe independently of Russia if that country refuses to join in the task.

Asserting the Russia problem abroad and the labor problem at home held the answer as to whether the present period was a "troubled lull between World War II and World War III," Mrs. Luce said in a prepared speech, her second here today, the "Russian question is infinitely the more dangerous and difficult of these two problems."

She called for the application of "justice and fidelity to the (Russian) problem," and then said:

Should Invite Russia

"We must in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter invite Russia to sit down and make peace with us. If she refuses, we must with the help of all the little nations and the big ones outside the iron curtain (a phrase recently used by Winston Churchill in describing areas under Russian influence) promptly and as best we can organize the peace of the pieces of Europe without her. If Soviet Russian then wants out of the U. N., we must faithfully use the organization not to gang up on Russia . . . but to begin the rehabilitation of a democratic world.

"I believe that if we remain firm and proceed with a tolerance and patience which matches our firmness, Russia must at last come to believe that ours is neither a warlike, nor an aggressive, nor an imperialistic spirit."

Mrs. Luce, principal speaker at Flag Day exercises held by New London Elks as part of New London's observance of its tercentenary, said that a war with Russia would "be a tragedy of such overwhelming proportion for all civilization that no man or woman of good will can contemplate it without horror."

Labor Situation

She said:

"We all realize that if our nation could only come to some peaceful accord with the Soviet Union, the shadow of war would lift for our lifetime. And if we can resolve the discontent of labor which expresses itself in strikes which disastrously cripple our economy, we could enter an era of domestic prosperity and high production which would also enable us to play our proper and reasonable part in rehabilitating the war devastated economies of Europe and Asia."

On the labor question, Mrs. Luce, asserted that "men and women do not strike for the fun of the thing," and contended that rising living costs had placed workers in a "predicament."

The Government, in trying to help the worker out of that predicament, she said, "has flunked its job rather badly" and price controls have been "mangled and muddled."

"Intelligent administration would mean that we don't have to choose between Mr. Bowles' frying pan and the fire of inflation."

"Bread and Liberty"

In an afternoon speech before a meeting for the emergency conservation of food here, Mrs. Luce said that "bread and liberty" were the key to world-wide peace. She expressed the belief that food was the "thread that will guide civilization" out of a "vast maze of national and international questions."

"If we Americans win the battle against world-wide famine," she asserted, "we will find at the battle's end what we all want most, a peaceful world, for we Americans know that to offer men liberty without bread is to betray the physical man and that to offer him bread without liberty is to betray the spiritual man."

Hunger, she said, was "the overwhelming political fact in the world today."

"Bread and liberty, the most of both," she contended, "is essentially the political program of all truly democratic people. And without both, either peace in the world will not be achieved or it will be a police-state, concentration - camp peace sustained only by bayonets."

The meeting was sponsored by the New London League of Women Voters and the American Emergency Famine Committee."

Ticket Bureau Set Up For U.N.

New York, June 15 (AP)—The American Theater Wing has set out to help entertain the United Nations' delegations in New York city by setting up a ticket bureau for theater, radio, movie, ballet, opera, concert, sports events, and exhibits. During the war the wing operated a similar bureau for merchant seamen and regards the present service as a contribution "to winning the peace."

The wing reasons that it is important to have the cultural opportunities of New York at the disposal of the visitors and regards the service as an instrument of good will.

In its first two days of existence the bureau turned over 2,000 tickets.

CORN SCARCITY CAUSES MANY PRODUCT LAGS

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Shortage Affecting Such Varied Items As Medicine, Book Paper, Castings

Washington, June 15 (AP)—Four witnesses told the Senate Small Business committee today that the domestic corn shortage is threatening production of such varied products as medicines, magazine and book paper and iron castings.

The committee is investigating the effect on businesses of the Government's purchases of corn and wheat for world famine relief.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton B. Anderson told the committee he is hopeful the Government can release some corn to industrial users soon after "OPA"s future is finally determined."

30-Day Paper Supply

Maurice Ash, purchasing manager, and Dr. J. L. Snyder, director of general sales for Merck and Company, a medical products firm of Rahway, N.J., told the committee the company's $4,000,000 plant newly built to produce the so-called "miracle drug" streptomycin, will have to close tonight for lack of celetose, a corn sugar.

E. W. Tinker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association of New York, said most magazines have less than a 30-day supply of paper. Cornstarch is necessary not only for magazine paper but for papers used in packaging chemicals, flour and many foods.

W. W. Cautts, of Cleveland, representing the Gray Iron Founders Society, Incorporated, said cornstarch is used as a binder in casting and "if we don't get it we won't get our automobiles and our houses because castings are used in pipe and plumbing for homes and for various parts in automobiles."

Wheat Can Replace Corn

Anderson had testified that if corn is to become available for industrial uses it must not be "unduly profitable" for farmers to feed it to hogs rather than sell it.

In coupling the possible release of corn for industrial uses with the fate of OPA, Anderson said it is probable that farmers will market additional wheat after the pricing policy is determined, and that wheat can replace corn bought for relief purposes.

Honolulu Joins Inactive Fleet

Philadelphia, June 15 (AP)—The 10,000-ton cruiser Honolulu, veteran of the attack on Pearl Harbor and five Pacific engagements, has become the eighth ship to join the Philadelphia group of the 16th (inactive) Fleet.

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FBI ACCUSES FORMER GI OF LIBRARY THEFT

500 Technical Volumes Taken Or Mutilated, Statement Says

Washington, June 15 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, today accused a former GI with a Ph.D. degree of removing or mutilating more than 500 technical books of the Library of Congress.

In a formal statement, the director said Herman Richard Cooke, 32, was arrested last night in Chester, Mont. He was to be arraigned today at Great Falls, Mont. Hoover said Cooke had been charged in a complaint with theft and destruction of the books.

Hoover said that fingerprints on illustrations cut from books led to Cooke, whom he identified as honorably discharged last month from the armed forces with his home listed as Reno, Nev.

On Government Survey

The statement asserted that "the vandalism was perpetrated by Cooke over a one-year period preceding March of this year while he was engaged in a geographical and geological survey" for a branch of the armed services and "when arrested he was employed on the Government survey in the West."

Hoover said "preliminary investigation disclosed that Cooke, using a razor blade, had extracted whole chapters of colored plates, portions of texts and pictures of an estimated 400 technical books, many irreplaceable or of foreign authorship."

Thirteen Boxes In Storage

"An estimated 150 textbooks were also removed from the (Library) stacked and stored by Cooke, who planned to establish a personal reference library," the statement said.

"The purloined property, with the exception of three books found in Cooke's possession, were found in thirteen boxes which were located yesterday by FBI agents in a Washington storage firm," Hoover added.

The FBI described Cooke as born January 13, 1914, at Tonopah, Nev., where he enlisted as a private and became an aerial photograhic reader and interpreter. The FBI said Cooke had a doctor of philosophy degree.

BY LARRY HAUCK (290)

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA TODAY DEMANDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS NAME A FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE TO MAKE AN ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION OF REFUGEE CAMPS IN EUROPE, AFTER CHARGING SUCH CENTERS HARBORED QUISLINGS AND CONDONED TRAINING OF UNITS OF THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV ARMY.

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LEO MATTES, YUGOSLAV DELEGATE TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL, MADE HIS STATEMENTS AT A HEARING ON THE REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

DECLARING THAT THE REFUGEE PROBLEM COULD BE SETTLED ONLY THROUGH A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION BY AN INTERNATIONAL BODY, MATTES SUGGESTED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA BE NAMED TO THE FACT-FINDING GROUP.

MATTES PROPOSED THAT SUCH A COMMITTEE COLLECT INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM REFUGEES THEMSELVES AND CAMP COMMANDERS: THAT THEY BE AIDED BY WORKING GROUPS FROM GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED; AND THAT A COMPLETE REPORT BE SUBMITTED TO THE LATE SUMMER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

MATTES ESPECIALLY SINGLED OUT PONGAU CAMP, AUSTRIA; EBOLI CAMP, NAPLES, ITALY; AND HIRT CAMP, AUSTRIA.

HE SAID UNITS OF THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV ARMY, OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT MARSHAL TITO REGIME, WERE TRAINING IN THESE AND OTHER CAMPS, SOMETIMES IN UNIFORM. HE ALSO CHARGED THAT SOME DISPLACED PERSONS WERE TORTURED OR MURDERED BECAUSE OF POLITICAL OPINIONS CONTRARY TO THOSE OF THE MILITARY GROUP.

AS EVIDENCE, MATTES CITED PRESS CLIPPINGS AND STORIES FROM ESCAPED YUGOSLAVS.

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BE SATISFIED ON A QUESTION AFFECTING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WITHOUT HAVING FIRST-HAND INFORMATION," HE DECLARED.

THE REFUGEE REPORT WAS DRAFTED AFTER NEARLY TWO MONTHS OF DELIBERATIONS BY A COMMITTEE IN LONDON. IT HAS BROUGHT FORTH HEATED DEBATE IN THE COUNCIL, WITH ONE OF THE PRIME ISSUES WHETHER PERSONS SHOULD BE FORCED TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AGAINST THEIR WILL.

THE VIEW TAKEN BY RUSSIA IS THAT THEY SHOULD BE FORCED TO RETURN, WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS CONTENDED THAT THERE SHOULD BE INDIVIDUAL CHOICE IN CASES WHERE THE PERSONS EXPRESSED FEAR OF PERSECUTION.

RQ106PED

"WITH WHOM WE FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE FOR
THE COMMON CAUSE OF FREEDOM," THE DECLARATION SAID, "THE POLISH
FORCES ARE TO BE DEMOBILIZED. THIS COMES AT A TIME WHEN THE POLISH
NATION IS NOT YET FREE. XXX THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS THAT POLAND
REMAINS UNDER THE HEAVIEST SOVIET OCCUPATION."
THE DECLARATION SAID POLAND FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM WITHOUT
INTERRUPTION AND SUFFERED LOSSES OF 13.6 PER CENT OF HER POPULATION,
COMPARED WITH 3.7 FOR RUSSIA AND 2 PER CENT FOR FRANCE.

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"A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT BY SCIENTISTS IS THE LAST RESOR[illegible] JOLIOT-CURIE SAID. "I HOPE AND BELIEVE THERE WILL BE AGREEME[illegible]."

THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LAST NI[illegible] ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO GIVE A SUB CO[illegible]SSON ON WOMEN THE STATUS OF A FULL COMMISSION.

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INACCURACIES." [illegible]

BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN NOTES ALSO DECLARED, THIS SOURCE SAID, THAT THEIR ORIGINAL PROTESTS REMAINED IN EFFECT BECAUSE CONDITIONS WHICH CAUSED THE PROTESTS HAVE NOT BEEN CHANGED.

THE UNITED STATES CHARGED IN ITS ORIGINAL PROTEST OF MAY 27 THAT NO DATE HAD BEEN SET FOR A ROMANIAN NATIONAL ELECTION AND THAT PARTIES IN OPPOSITION TO THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN DENIED PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT REPLIED ON JUNE 3 THAT IT WAS "EAGER" TO HOLD NATIONAL ELECTIONS, THAT THE DRAFT OF A VOTING LAW HAD BEEN PUBLISHED AND THAT OPPOSITION PARTIES WERE RECEIVING FULL "LICENSE."

THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT A "VAST ORGANIZATION" NAMED THE "NATION STUDENTS' FRONT" WAS DISCOVERED AT JASSY. THE PURPOSE OF THE GROUP, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WAS TO PRINT AND DISTRIBUTE FASCIST LITERATURE AND CREATE DISORDERS.

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V-DAY, IT SAID, "WAS NOT A POLISH V-DAY BECAUSE POLAND IS NOT YET FREE."

"ALL CENTRAL EUROPE, WITH HER 127,000,000 INHABITANTS, LIVES BEHIND THE 'IRON CURTAIN' OF SOVIET DOMINATION," IT SAID.

"THE WAR AIMS," THE DECLARATION CONTINUED, "HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED.

"WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE FORCED INTO A SYSTEM WHICH IS FOREIGN TO US. XXX WE SHALL THEREFORE REMAIN LOYAL TO OUR ALLIES. WE SHALL STAY WITH THEM EVEN AGAINST THEIR WILL.

"WE ARE PART OF THE POLISH NATION WHICH IS CONTINUING, SINGLE-HANDED AND UNAIDED, HER STRUGGLE FOR HER RIGHT TO BE INDEPENDENT.

"AS SOLDIERS OF THE SOVEREIGN POLISH REPUBLIC XXX WE VOW TODAY BEFORE GOD, OUR MILITARY BANNERS AND THE GRAVES OF OUR COMRADES THAT WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERTY OF POLAND, REGARDLESS OF CONDITIONS IN WHICH WE SHALL HAVE TO LIVE AND ACT."

(milan, june 15-(ap)-the 79 italian bicyclists participating in the first 26-day race tour of italy since the nation's entry into war have been forbidden to stop at trieste because no permission has been given to pass through the "a" zone of disputed venezia giulia.

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(british-american occupation authorities in the zone have banned public demonstrations or events there which might excite the population during the yugoslav-italian controversy over the territory.

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ROME, JUNE 15-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM TRIESTE TODAY REPORTED UNUSUAL ACTIVITY BY ALLIED FORCES IN THE DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA AREA.

THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA QUOTED TRAVELERS AS SAYING ALLIED FORCES HAD "RECTIFIED" THE MORGAN LINE ALONG SEVEN MILES OF HIGH GROUND IN THE GORIZIA AREA WHERE THE YUGOSLAVS HAD OBSERVATION POINTS. THE NEWSPAPER SAID ALSO THERE WERE UNUSUAL MOVEMENTS OF MEN AND MATERIEL THROUGH TRIESTE.

OFFICIAL SOURCES, HOWEVER, DENIED ANY UNUSUAL MOVEMENTS. AN AIDE OF LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, DEPUTY ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN COMMANDER, SAID THAT "SOME MEN OR A COMPANY" MIGHT HAVE BEEN SHIFTED, BUT "FOR NO ULTERIOR PURPOSE."

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN MILAN THAT 79 ITALIAN BICYCLISTS PARTICIPATING IN THE FIRST 26-DAY RACE TOUR OF ITALY SINCE BEFORE THE WAR HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN TO STOP AT TRIESTE BECAUSE BRITISH-AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAD NOT GIVEN PERMISSION TO PASS THROUGH THE "A" ZONE. #

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NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE PUBLISHER OF "FRANCE SOIR," DAILY NEWSPAPER WITH THE SECOND LARGEST CIRCULATION IN PARIS, PREDICTS A FRENCH PRESS OF THE FUTURE WHICH WILL BE HONEST AND UNFETTERED BY THE SUBSIDIES THAT SITMATIZED THE REPUBLIC'S PRE-WAR PRESS.

ARISTIDE BLANK, 26-YEAR-OLD PUBLISHER, FORMER EDITOR OF A LEADING UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER, AND AT PRESENT SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH FEDERATION OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS, MADE THE PREDICTION IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY.

"WE HOPE TO AVOID A RETURN TO THE BAD OLD DAYS OF VENAL NEWSPAPERS BY PRESS-CONTROL LEGISLATION, YET TO BE DRAFTED, WHICH WOULD REQUIRE ALL PUBLICATIONS NOT PAYING THEIR OWN WAY THROUGH LEGITIMATE ADVERTISING AND SALES REVENUE TO ADMIT PUBLICLY THEIR SOURCES OF SUBSIDIES FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS THAT USE THEM AS PROPAGANDA MEDIUMS," BLANK SAID.

HE ADDED THAT "WE ARE NOW WORKING ON A PLAN TO CONVERT, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, OUR FRANCE-PRESS AGENCY FROM A GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED ENTERPRISE TO A COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION OPERATED BY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, LIKE YOUR ASSOCIATED PRESS IN THIS COUNTRY."

JJ1136AED

TOKYO, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE SERVICE OF COL.IVAN L.BENNETT, CHIEF CHAPLAIN OF THE PACIFIC FORCES, IN AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA AND THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE HE CAME TO JAPAN, WAS REWARDED TODAY WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT.

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COLONEL BENNETT, WHO LIVES AT THE RALEIGH APARTMENTS, RALEIGH, N.C., WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT SHORTLY.

TOKYO, JUNE 15-(AP)-SHOCKY-HAIRED, ARROGANT AKIRA ANDO, TOKYO LABOR BOSS AND REPUTED BEHIND-THE-SCENES POLITICAL POWER, REMAINED IN UNEXPLAINED AMERICAN CUSTODY FOR THE SECOND DAY TODAY, WHILE OCCUPATION INVESTIGATORS CHECKED INTO HIS ACTIVITIES.

[illegible] WAS PROMINENTLY LINKED WITH ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR JAPANESE AIR FORCES, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATSUGI AIRFIELD.

THE LABOR BOSS MADE NO SECRET OF HIS POLITICAL AMBITIONS OR HIS OPPOSITION TO THE JAPANESE LEFT WING. HE ALSO IS THE REPUTED BACKER OF MANY JAPANESE NIGHT CLUBS.

TOKYO, JUNE 15-(AP)-ALLIED [illegible] SHIPLOADS OF GRAIN, TOTALLING [illegible] UNITED STATES FOR JAPANESE USE, [illegible] THE SHIPMENTS WILL INCLUDE [illegible] WHEAT FLOUR [illegible] ARTERS SAID T [illegible] TONS, WERE EX [illegible] N THE NEXT 30 [illegible] THAT NINE [illegible] D FROM THE [illegible] ORN.

DS338APS

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 15-(AP)-YOSHIO KAMEOKA, FORMER INTERPRETER AT THE NARUMI PRISON CAMP, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY AT THE START OF HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST AMERICAN PRISONERS.

KAMEOKA IS CHARGED WITH HAVING HELPED BEAT NAVY SEAMAN D.W.WAGGONER OF SHREVEPORT,LA., TO DEATH, AND OF HAVING BEATEN CHARLES H.WESTON, CEDARVILLE,MICH.; SAMUEL MOODY, 29 PROSPECT ST., LYNN, MASS.; JOSEPH L.DUBE, 7 VAN BUREN ST., NASHUA,N.H., AND WALTER P.HOTL, WAYNESVILLE, ILL.

KURE,JAPAN,SUNDAY,JUNE 16-(AP)-LT.GEN.H.C.ROBERTSON TOOK COMMAND OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN AND LEFT TODAY FOR AN INSPECTION TRIP WITH LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT, RETIRING COMMANDER.

IN A FAREWELL STATEMENT, NORTHCOTT PRAISED THE WORK OF THE COMMONWEALTH FORCES AND SAID "OUR ASSOCIATION WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN A VERY HAPPY ONE."

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"THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE," HE ADDED, "IS A GREAT EXPERIMENT IN THE INTEGRATION OF EMPIRE FORCES AND EMPIRE CO-OPERATION. ITS SUCCESS IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE FUTURE SECURITY OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AND I HOPE THAT EVERY MAN, WHATEVER HIS RANK OR JOB MAY BE, WILL WHOLE-HEARTEDLY CONTRIBUTE TOWARD ITS SUCCESS."

SEOUL,KOREA,JUNE 15-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.WICKS HAS TAKEN COMMAND OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE U.S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN KOREA TODAY. HE RELIEVED BRIG.GEN.ROBERT O.SHOE, WHO IS BEING REASSIGNED.

WICKS JOINED THE DIVISION AFTER SERVING AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND, CHICAGO. DURING THE WAR HE WAS ARTILLERY COMMANDER OF THE 103RD INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY. HIS WIFES LIVES AT SAN LORENZO,CALIF.

ABOARD THE U.S.S. PANAMINT ENROUTE TO BIKINI,JUNE 15-(AP)-REP. ANDREWS (R-NY), RANKING MEMBER OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, DECLARED THAT OBVIOUSLY THE DESIRES OF BERNARD M.BARUCH U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

"ARE THE ULTIMATE AIM OF EVERY PEACE-LOVING AMERICAN."

"THE MOST IMPORTANT THING BARUCH SAID," HE ADDED, "WAS: 'THE MATTER OF PUNISHMENT LIES AT THE VERY HEART OF OUR PRESENT SECURITY SYSTEM.'

"IN OTHER WORDS, HOW IN HELL ARE YOU GOING TO ENFORCE IT? WE MUST BE STRONG TO DO SO. WE MUST HAVE A GOOD AIR FORCE AND PARTICIPATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND BACK IT TO THE LIMIT."

TWO RUSSIAN OBSERVERS WERE NONCOMMITTAL. DR.MICHAIL G.MESCHERYAKOV, YOUNG, BROODING-EYED SCIENTIST, SAID THROUGH AN INTERPRETER THAT HE COULDN'T READ ENGLISH AND WAS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE REPORT.

PROF.SEMYON PETER ALEXANDROV, OF MOSCOW'S NON-FERROUS AND GOLD INSTITUTE, SAID HE PREFERRED TO WITHHOLD COMMENT UNTIL HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO STUDY THE BARUCH REPORT IN FULL.

ET321PCS NM

BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD USS PANAMINT ENROUTE TO BIKINI,JUNE 16-(AP)-NEWS OF AN ATOM-BOMBED FLEET MIGHT LIVE LONG ENOUGH TO FIGHT AND WIN A DECISIVE BATTLE, EVEN THOUGH ALL EVENTUALLY DIED OF RADIOACTIVITY POISON, A YALE UNIVERSITY SCIENTIST SUGGESTED TODAY.

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DR.GEORGE B.DARLING, 40, WHO WILL TAKE A NEW POSITION AS DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AFFAIRS AT YALE JULY 1 -- THE SAME DATE THE BIKINI BOMB TEST IS SCHEDULED -- MADE THE OBSERVATION ABOARD THIS COMMAND SHIP BOUND FOR BIKINI.

WARTIME VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY MEDICINE, DARLING NOW IS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, AND ONE OF 21 NON-PARTICIPATING SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS ON THE PANAMINT.

THE ALERT, CRISP-MOUSTACHED YOUNG DOCTOR, AS A MEDICAL MAN IS MOST INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL PROTECTION ANGLES OF THE ATOM BOMB TEST. HE EXPRESSED HIS OPINION CAREFULLY, LABELING IT SPECULATION, THAT PRESENT SHIPS NOT DIRECTLY HIT MIGHT WELL GIVE GOOD PROTECTION AGAINST HEAT AND BLAST.

"RADIOACTIVITY, THE THIRD GREAT DANGER, MIGHT BE BAD, BUT THEN AGAIN WE MIGHT FIND THAT DUE TO THE SHORT TIME OF EXPOSURE AND THE THICKNESS OF THE SHIPS' ARMOR, RADIOACTIVITY EFFECTS MIGHT BE SMALL AS FAR AS PERSONNEL IS CONCERNED," DARLING DECLARED.

DARLING SAID FURTHER THE TIME FACTOR IN THE EFFECTS OF RADIOACTIVITY ON LIVING ORGANISMS -- MEANING MEN -- MIGHT PROVE VITALLY IMPORTANT.

"A CREW DEFINITELY DOOMED BY EXPOSURE MIGHT SURVIVE LONG ENOUGH TO WIN THE DECISIVE BATTLE," HE ASSERTED.

"WITH LIVING SUBSTANCES YOU HAVE DIFFERENT RATES OF ABSORPTION, SO YOU MIGHT FIND SOME FORMS OF LIFE POISONED PROMPTLY AND OTHERS ABLE TO SURVIVE FOR CONSIDERABLE PERIODS."

REGARDING THE RECENT PREDICTION OF A SOVIET SCIENTIST THAT THE BIKINI BOMB EXPLOSION MIGHT ENGULF THE WHOLE CROSSROADS EXPEDITION AND EVEN CRACK OPEN THE DEEP CRUST OF THE EARTH, HE GRINNED AND CONCLUDED:

"IF HE IS RIGHT IT WILL BE A GRAND, MINCING FUNERAL. WE WILL GO OUT IN GOOD COMPANY."

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BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD USS PANAMINT ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE SAME SORT OF EXHAUST FUMES THAT KILL CARELESS MOTORISTS MIGHT PROVE MORE DEADLY ABOARD THE ATOM-BOMBED FLEET THAN THE DIRECT EFFECTS OF THE BOMB ITSELF, IN THE OPINION OF ONE OF 21 EMINENT SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS ABOARD THIS SHIP.

HE IS DR. JOHN H. YOE, 53, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA FOR THE PAST 27 YEARS AND RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON TOXIC GASES IN CHEMICAL WARFARE.

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CARBON MONOXIDE IS THE KILLER FOR WHICH YOE IS WATCHING. AND HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT SECONDARY EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES AMONG MUNITIONS AND OTHER INFLAMMABLES MAY CREATE IT IN LETHAL QUANTITIES ABOARD VESSELS WHICH MAY ESCAPE THE ACTUAL BLAST.

THE FORTHCOMING TESTS MAY NOT PROVE POSSIBILITIES IN THIS CONNECTION AS THOROUGHLY AS HE WOULD LIKE BUT YOE IS CONVINCED THAT CARBON MONOXIDE FROM SUCH SECONDARY RESULTS OF THE BIG BLAST "WOULD HAVE DEFINITE MILITARY EFFECT." HE HAZARDED THE OPINION THAT IT MAY BE POSSIBLY FIVE TO SEVEN DAYS BEFORE OBSERVERS WOULD BE ABLE TO INSPECT THE FLEET AND POSSIBLY TWO DAYS BEFORE PROTECTED PERSONNEL COULD VISIT IT AND "THAT'S STILL NOT EARLY ENOUGH TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE PROMPTLY."

YOE, WHO DID CHEMICAL WARFARE WORK IN BOTH WORLD WARS, BELIEVES THAT REGARDLESS OF THE ATOM BOMB'S SENSATIONAL POWERS, IT STILL IS UNABLE TO ELIMINATE GAS WARFARE.

"GAS WARFARE IS A MODERN TOOL OF WAR," YOE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS. "IT WAS UNUSED IN THE RECENT WAR BECAUSE WE DIDN'T NEED TO AND THE ENEMY WAS AFRAID TO USE TI KNOWING THAT WE WERE ABLE TO RETALIATE MORE STRONGLY. YET GAS WARFARE IS RELATIVE HUMANE. IT'S NASTY AND HORRIBLE BUT MOST CASUALTIES ULTIMATELY RECOVER. YOU DON'T WANT TO KILL MEN IN WAR, YOU WANT TO INCAPACITATE THEM BECAUSE THEY ARE BIGGER LIABILITIES TO THE ENEMY THAN DEAD MEN.

"I DON'T PRESCRIBE USING GASES AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATIONS, YET WE USED BLOCK-BUSTERS ON THEM."

WHILE KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE BIKINI SPECTACLE, YOE CHUCKLED AS HE SUGGESTED THAT LISTENERS IN THE UNITED STATES MIGHT WELL HEAR THE SINGLE EXPLOSION THREE TIMES BEFORE SPECTATORS AT THE SCENE HEAR IT FOR THE ONE AND ONLY TIME.

"I UNDERSTAND THEY HAVE THREE MICROPHONES SET UP AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES FROM THE TARGET," HE SAID, "AND IF ALL WORKED, THE LISTENERS BY RADIO SHOULD HEAR THE EXPLOSION THREE TIMES AS IT EXTENDS OUTWARD IN 15 SECONDS OR SO BEFORE WE HEAR IT FOR THE FIRST TIME."

DSO6APS NM

BRITISH PROPOSE NEW INDIAN PLAN

JUN 16 1946

Suggest 14-Man Interim Government Until Charter Is Drafted.

NEW DELHI, June 16 — (AP) Viceroy Lord Wavell and the British cabinet mission proposed today a 14-man interim government for India. A spokesman for Mohandas K. Gandhi said the spiritual leader of the powerful Congress party was "personally very unhappy" over the plan.

A member of the working committee of the Moslem league, chief rival of the Congress party, declared however that "if there is no further modification of the cabinet plan I see no reason why we should not accept."

Gandhi Addresses Meeting

Gandhi, addressing a prayer meeting three hours after the proposal was disclosed exhorted his listeners to "wait, watch and pray," and said acceptance would be guided by "mature consideration of the greatest good to all."

The British said that invitations had been issued to 14 representative Indian leaders to participate in a government which would administer this huge sub-continent while a constituent assembly drafts a charter for independence.

The cabinet would be made up of five members of the Moslem league, including President M. A. Jinnah; five members of the Congress party, including President-elect Jawaharlal Nehru; one representative of the depressed classes, one Sikh, one Parsee and one Indian Christian.

The spokesman for Gandhi said that the list of 14 "has not done justice to the Congress. I do not know whether Jinnah will be satisfied, but there is one silver lining—there is no compulsion for nominees to join the government."

Party Rejected

Yesterday Congress party leaders were reported to have rejected any idea of parity between the Moslem league and the Congress in the government. Today some observers conceded that ordinarily a sixth vote could be assured the Congress from the depressed caste member and aid would be forthcoming from the Indian christian and Sikh members.

The latter was already promised Gandhi's blessing "if he is approved by the entire Sikh community." Unofficial reports said the Congress might accept the plans if it could obtain one more cabinet seat, even if it meant raising the total to 15.

Congress leaders indicated that the party position would be made known tomorrow after the session of the working committee.

The working committee of the Moslem league met this afternoon, but took no formal action on the proposal. Individual Moslem league cabinet nominees declined to comment, saying "this is for the league to decide."

Will Proceed with Plan

The joint statement by the cabinet mission and the viceroy made clear, however, that the British would proceed with an interim government even though participation is declined by any of the individuals invited to join the cabinet or by the Congress and the Moslem league.

If the invitations to join the government are accepted "the viceroy will aim at inaugurating the new government about June 26," a statement declared, "but if any of those invited is unable for personal reasons to accept the viceroy will after consultation invite some other person in his place."

The statement added that "in the event of the two major parties, or either of them proving unwilling to join in the setting up of the coalition government on the above lines, it is the intention of the viceroy to proceed with formation of an interim government which will be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of May 16 (date of announcement of the mission's plan)."

In letters sent to Jinnah and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress party, the viceroy said:

"We are unwilling to abandon our hope of working partnership between the two major parties and representatives of the minorities. We have therefore done our best to arrive at a practicable arrangement taking into consideration the various conflicting aims and the need for obtaining a government capable of representative administrators."

12 Weeks of Study

The announcement of the interim government came at the end of 12 weeks of patient, striving for a solution to the 200-year problem of Indian independence.

It came just a month after the mission announced its plan for Indian independence after conferences with Indian leaders from all walks of life. Lord Pethick Lawrence, head of the mission, said the plan would make possible "a great new sovereign state."

While it rejected Moslem demands for parkistan, the cabinet mission head said it would enable the Moslems to "secure the advantages of parkistan without incurring dang- inherent in a division of India."

The plan, generally well received in Hindu circles, required grouping of Indian provinces into three blocs: First, six having clear Hindu majority; second Moslem majority of which there are three; third, the Moslem Majority privince of Bengal and the Hindu majority province of Assam.

The cabinet mission proposed that a constituent assembly be elected to draft a new constitution. The assembly would be chosen on a population ratio of one repressentative per million people. The total population of India is approximately 390,000,000.

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Proposed Cabinet List

The men proposed for the Cabinet:

Congress Party — Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chakrawarthi Rajagopalachari and H. K. Mahtab.

Moslem League—Jinnah, Liquat Khan, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Sir Kwaja Nazimuddin, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.

Depressed Castes—Jagjivan Ram.

Sikhs—Sardar Baldev Singh.

Parsees—Sir N. P. Engineer.

Indian Christian—Dr. John Matthai.

Of the fourteen, Jinnah and Nehru are the best known outside India. Jinnah, who will be 70 next Christmas Day, received part of his education in England and practiced law in London for several years. He is founder and president of the Moslem League and is best known for his advocacy of Pakistan — a separate Moslem state.

Gandhi's "Heir Apparent"

Nehru, Harrow and Cambridge educated, is 57. He is referred to by Mohandas K. Gandhi as his "heir apparent." With a record of nine imprisonments during the last 25 years for civil disobedience under the British Indian penal code, he is recognized as a pronounced left-wing Socialist in political philosqpohy.

Patel, 71-year-old "iron man" of the Congress, is a member of the Congress Working Committee. Prasad, 62, was twice president of the Congress. Rajagopalachari, 67, former Premier of Madras, who entered last-minute negotiations as a mediator, has been an outspoken critic of the party, while Mahtab is present Congress Premier of Orissa province and a member of the working committee.

On the Moslem side Ali Khan is secretary of the Moslem League and second only to Jinnah. Sir Kwaja Nazimuddin, 52, recently in the United States as a food negotiator, is a former Prime Minister of Bengal. Ismail Khan and Rab Mishtar are members of the league's working committee.

In Punjab Ministry

Baldev Singh is Sikh Minister in the present coalition ministry in the Punjab. Engineer is Advocate General of India. Matthai is a well-known Indian Christian economist and director of the vast Tata industrial holdings, and Jagjivan Ram is a legislator in Bihar province.

The announcement of the interim Government came at the end of twelve weeks of striving for a solution to the 200-year problem of Indian independence.

It came just a month after the mission anounced its plan for Indian independence, after conferences with Indian leaders from all walks of life.

While the plan rejected Moslem demands for Pakistan the Cabinet mission head said it would enable the Moslems to "secure the advantages of Pakistan without incurring dangers inherent in a division of India."

The plan, generally well received in Hindu circles, required grouping of Indian provinces into three blocs: First, six having clear Hindu majority; second, northwest Moslem majority provinces of which there are three; third, the Moslem majority province of Bengal and the Hindu majority province of Assam.

Texts on Regime for India

JUN 17 1946

Text of Statement

NEW DELHI, June 16 (AP)—The text of the statement by the Viceroy, Viscount Wavell, and the three members of the British Cabinet mission proposing a new interim government for India:

JUN 17 1946

The Viceroy for some time has been exploring the possibilities of forming a coalition government drawn from the two major parties and from certain minorities. Discussions have revealed the difficulties which exist for the two major parties in arriving at any agreed basis for the formation of such a government. The Viceroy and Cabinet mission appreciate these difficulties and the efforts which the two main parties have made to meet them. They consider, however, that no useful purpose can be served by further prolonging these discussions. It is indeed urgently necessary that a strong and representative interim government should be set up to conduct the very heavy and important business that has to be carried through.

The Viceroy is now issuing an invitation to the following to serve as interim government members on the basis that the constitution-making shall proceed in accordance with the May 16 statement; Sinclair Baldev Singh, Dr. John Matthai, Jagjivan Ram, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, H. K. Mahtab, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Sir Nazimuddin Khwaja, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, C. Rajagopalacharia, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

If any of these is unable for personal reasons to accept, the Viceroy will, after consultation, invite some other person in his place. The Viceroy will arrange the distribution of portfolios in consultation with the two main party leaders.

The above composition of an interim government is in no way to be taken as a precedent for the solution of any other communal question. It is an expedient put forward to solve the present difficulty only and to obtain the best available coalition government.

The Viceroy and Cabinet mission believe that Indians of all communities desire to arrive at a speedy settlement of this matter so that the process of constitution-making can go forward and that the government of India may be carried on as efficiently as possible in the meantime.

They therefore hope that all parties, especially the two major parties, will accept this proposal so as to overcome the present obstacles and will cooperate for the successful carrying on of the interim government. Should this proposal be accepted the Viceroy will aim at inaugurating the new government about June 26.

In the event of the major parties or either of them proving unwilling to join in the setting up of a coalition government on the above lines, it is planned to proceed with the formation of an interim government which will be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the British Cabinet mission's statement of May 16. The Viceroy is also directing the Governors of the provinces to summon the Provincial Legislative Assemblies forthwith to proceed with the elections necessary for the setting up of constitution-making machinery as put forward in the May 16 statement.

Letter From Viceroy

The text of identical letters sent by the Viceroy to the heads of the Congress party and the Moslem League:

The Cabinet Ministers and I are fully aware of the difficulties that have prevented agreement on the composition of an interim government. We are unwilling to abandon our hope of a working partnership between the two major parties and the representatives of the minorities.

We have therefore done our best to arrive at a practical arrangement, taking into consideration the various conflicting claims and the need for obtaining a government of capable and representative administrators.

We hope the parties will now take their share in the administration of the country on the basis outlined in our new statement. We are sure we can rely on you and your Working Committee to look to the wider issues and to the urgent needs of the country as a whole and to consider this proposal in a spirit of accommodation.

Soviets Blast 'Anglo-Saxon Foes of Peace'

JUN 17 1946

Press and Radio Launch New Broadside Against 'Reactionaries' in West

E. CREAGH

Intervention Is Hit In Danubian Issue

U. S., Britain Accused of Trying to Impose Their Will on Other Countries

JUN 17 1946

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 16.—The Moscow press and radio launched today extensive broadsides against what they termed Western "reactionaries and enemies of peace."

Highlights of the Soviet broadcasts and articles, reaching the Western democracies at a time when the Foreign Ministers' conference has resumed peace talks at Paris, included:

1. A statement that the Danube waterways question "can be settled freely by the Danubian states without any intervention imposed upon them from outside."

2. A suggestion—made in connection with the fifth anniversary next Saturday of the invasion of Russia by Germany—that the Germans might have perfected the atomic bomb if the Red Army had not kept them too busy.

3. A new charge that influential circles in the Anglo-Saxon countries, and not in Russia, were endangering the peace by a "policy of imposing their will on other states."

NIGHT

Hits Friends of Franco

4. A declaration that "those who approve of the Franco regime in Spain and royalist terror in Greece cannot be pleased with the forces of the young democracy whose weight and authority are steadily growing in eastern Europe."

Referring to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's plea before the House of Commons on June 4 that all of Europe's rivers be reopened to international shipping, Philip Baratov, commentator, said: "The Danube problem is one of those post-war problems which are created and artificially made complicated by certain circles which are striving to retrieve their pre-war privileges again by force and not by right." He added: "The Danube question can be settled freely by the Danubian states without any intervention imposed upon them from outside."

An article in the Soviet magazine "New Times" said it was "ridiculous" for the New York Herald Tribune to assert "that the Soviet Union could not have defeated the Germans without the assistance of Great Britain and America, and that the latter could have won the war even without the assistance of the Soviet Union."

"How could the Americans be sure," the magazine demanded, "that the Germans would not have discovered the secret of the new weapon before them . . . had not Germany been compelled for nearly four years to concentrate all her forces and resources on the main front of the second world war—the Soviet-German fronts?"

The Soviet news agency Tass reported from Paris, meanwhile, a general expectation of "new proposals" by British and United States delegates to break the deadlock of the last conference.

"Wide circles of the international public are expecting from the delegations of both these countries constructive steps toward the solution of disputed problems," the agency said.

BRITAIN TO RATION ITS BREAD SUPPLY, SAYS FOOD CHIEF

JUN 17 1946

LONDON, June 16 — (AP) John Strachey, in his first broadcast since he succeeded Sir Ben Smith as food minister, said tonight it was "highly probable" that bread would be rationed in Britain.

"I say to the whole world that this country cannot today give a greater proof of its international good faith than by preparing to ration its own bread," Strachey declared.

NIGHT

"It's rather the fashion for all of us to start criticizing America just now because she is better fed than we are," he said. "But do we realize that at this moment there are idle flour mills and bread queues in American cities because of the amount of what America is striving to send overseas?"

Strachey, who will leave by plane tomorrow for food talks in Canada and later for the first meeting of the International Emergency Food council in the United States, suggested that the monotonous British diet is not so thin as it seems.

"In total quantity we as a nation are only eating about seven per cent less food than we did before the war," he said. "Richer people are getting considerably less food than they used to, while many poorer people are actually getting more x x x.

"But there is a strict limit to what Britain can do to help starving peoples," the food minister continued, "and that limit has undoubtedly been reached at the point at which we have to make all preparations for bread rationing."

Predicting food policies now being formulated would make Britain in a few years better fed than ever before, Strachey said he was proud of the contribution the country had made to avert starvation in Germany and elsewhere.

"Our country can do no more than it is doing to save our fellow men from the horrors of world famine," he declared.

Soviet Wheat Crop Speeded

London, June 16 (AP)—Hot wet weather has hastened the development of grain crops in almost all the European and Central Asiatic territory of the Soviet Union, the Moscow radio said tonight.

Big 4 to Get Treaty Draft For Romania

J. DYMAN

Said to Confirm Soviet Hold on Bessarabia, Restore Transylvania

JUN 17 1946

Italy Pact Drawn But With Big Gaps

Major Problems Are Left for Ministers to Settle When They Meet Today

By The Associated Press

PARIS, June 16 (AP).—A skeleton proposal of a treaty with Romania was reported today by American informants as ready for submission to the Council of Foreign Ministers, which will resume discussions tomorrow in the Luxembourg Palace.

NIGHT

The treaty was understood to include recognition of the transfer to the Soviet Union of Bessarabia, which was occupied by the Russians in 1940 and annexed in 1944 in a bilateral settlement.

At the conferences here in May the ministers were reported to have agreed upon restoring Transylvania to Romania, as provided in the terms of the Hungarian surrender to the Allies.

Interim Report Studied

The American, British, French and Soviet delegations studied today the interim report of their deputies, focusing attention on the major issues remaining for decision.

This report, summarizing the work of the deputy foreign ministers since the ministers recessed last month, was understood to include a skeleton draft of a treaty with Italy, with gaps for outstanding points still in dispute. Alternate proposals were supplied to fill these blank spots.

Unfortunately for conference harmony, these gaps involved big differences, on the Italian treaty, the status of Trieste, the Italian-Yugoslav frontier, the Italian colonies and reparations, an American informant said.

The deputies will meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow to map out a priorities list for the ministers' session at 3 p. m. At their first reconvened session yesterday the ministers agreed to study the Italian treaty, but the deputies still have to select various clauses for discussion.

American informants said drafts of treaties for Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland will be submitted as soon as possible later in the week.

Bulgarians Fly

Sofia, June 16 (AP) ...garian delegatio.. headed by Vassil Kolarov, Communist Speaker of Parliament, was flying today to Paris.

party in the June 2 elections, has proposed Foreign Minister Georges Bidault for the provisional presidency. The newly chosen Constituent Assembly was asked to elect him next Wednesday.

Ends 6-Month Silence

DeGaulle, breaking a political silence of six months, urged the Constituent Assembly to draft for the Fourth Republic a constitution which would set up a two-house legislature and a strong executive. The MRP has advanced similar proposals.

The French people in a referendum in May rejected a Communist-backed constitution which would have set up a powerful one-house legislature and reduced the president virtually to the status of figurehead.

Speaking in Bayeux at a ceremony commemorating his return to France in 1944, de Gaulle warned of the threat of dictatorship.

"The actual situation of the world, where, behind opposing ideologies, powers between which we are placed confront one another, threatens to introduce into our political rivalries an element of dangerous trouble," he said.

Apparently deGaulle referred to his former description of France's position as being delicately placed between Russia and the United States.

Faces Critical Situation

France, the former provisional president said, faces a "life or death" situation, with "the position, independence and existence of our country and empire really at stake." Therefore the branches of the government should be "clearly separated and strongly balanced," he argued.

Red Party in France Balks On Bidault as New President

JUN 17 1946

G. F. HODENFIELD

PARIS, June 16—(AP) The Communists served notice today they would oppose any government headed by the moderate Popular Republican Movement (MRP), as Gen de Gaulle re-entered the political arena with strong support of MRP proposals for the Fourth French Republic.

The Communist party's secretary general, Maurice Thorez, announced the party's decision to the closing session of the party's central committee, posing the prospect of a new governmental crisis. The MRP, which displaced the Communists as the strongest single

DeGaulle's speech was bound to have profound reverberations, since it placed him in open opposition to the Communists, who still insist upon the all-powerful single House assembly.

The Communists issued a communique urging that a socialist be named to head the government. The Communists said they believed that "all partisan considerations must be effaced before the superior interests of the country."

The communique stated the willingness of the Communists to make concessions on the new constitution, except for the issue of state subsidies for parochial schools—a perpetual point of friction with the

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MRP—and the "sovereignty of the national assembly."

War reparations "and the largest share of German coal for France, suport of trade union demands for a 25 percent wage increase, further severe budget economies and continued attempts for unity of action with the Socialists were called for by the Communists.

Seen as Candidate

In some quarters de Gaulle's speech was looked upon as an indication that he was a candidate for the presidency of the Fourth Republic, to be set up under the new constitution, if the people approved the system he supported.

DeGaulle resigned as provisional president during a governmental crisis last January. Explaining that move, he told his Bayeux audience that he had sought certainty that "no question could be raised about an individual, director of a state, exercising an influence on the task of the legislators." Also, he said, he wanted to avoid either being involved in or seeming to condone "political bickering."

This was deGaulle's stand on the constitution which the newly elected constituent assembly will write.

"The essence of democracy is the expression of opinions by universal suffrage," but all principles and all experiences demand that the public powers—legislative, executive and judicial—be clearly separated and strongly balanced, that above political contingencies there be established a national arbiter to maintain stability in the midst of bickers. x x x

"The executive power must be wielded by a chief of state, placed above all parties, elected by a college embracing the parliament, but larger, and composed in such a manner as to make him president of the empire as well as the republic."

Demands Wide Powers

DeGaulle urged that the president of the Republic be given power to nominate ministers, including the prime minister; to approve cabinet decisions, and to preside at government councils.

Rivalry of French political parties today, he said, "too often overshadows the superior interest of the country. x x xThe menace of dictatorship can appear at any moment."

He recalled the history of Germany's Weimar republic and of the Spanish republic, both of which had one-house legislatures.

"The future of 110,000,000 French men and women who live under our flag is in the organization of a federated structure that in time will be elaborated in precise form," deGaulle declared. "Our new constitution must take the first step toward its creation."

The first step, he said, should be the setting up of the second assembly, whose members "for the most part would be elected by our municipal councils and councils general." These councils are roughly comparable to American county administrations.

Such second house, deGaulle said, would supplement the other chamber by persuading it if necessary to revise its own projects and by providing an administrative point of view which a "purely political assembly naturally has a tendency to neglect."

"It would be normal to introduce into it (the second house) representatives of economic, family and intellectual organizations, so that the voices of the principal activities of the state can be heard.

"Mingled with the deputies of overseas local assemblies, the members of this assembly would form the big council of the empire, qaulified to debate on laws and problems concerning the empire—budget, finances and communication."

Plan To Split Reich Into States Assailed

JUN 17 1946

Berlin, June 16 (AP)—Suggestions from abroad that Germany should be split into a dozen autonomous states bound by a customs union were denounced as "dangerous for the future peace of Europe" today by leaders of the Christian Democratic Union.

Speaking to a convention of delegates from all four occupation zones, Jacob Kaiser, party chairman, said any such divisions would result in "constant unrest, with a tug of war of interests and rivalry between German states."

FRAULEIN IS HELD FOR SLAYING YANK

JUN 17 1946

NUERNBERG, June 16—(AP) A 20-year-old German girl will go on trial Thursday on a charge of slaying a U. S. Army sergeant with his own .45 automatic, military government authorities announced today.

The girl, Erika Krebs, is accused of killing a master sergeant of the 793rd military police battalion with the gun she had taken from him earlier with the intention of killing herself, Army authorities said. They stated she claimed the pistol was discharged accidentally. The sergeant's name was withheld, pending notification of next of kin.

This was the second case in recent months in which a fraulein has been charged with murdering an American. Five German girls have been found dead in American Army billets in the past five weeks. Four of them were listed as suicides and the fifth as an accidental fatality.

FULL DENIAL BY MIHAILOVIC

JUN 17 1946

"Never Ordered Murder," Chetnik Chief Tells Court

U.S. FIRST EDITION

Belgrade, June 16 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic entered a blanket denial today to prosecution charges that he countenanced war crimes by his Chetnik guerrillas, and replied spiritedly that "I never ordered murder, particularly of women and children."

"Never, as long as I have been a soldier, have I allowed even captured soldiers to be killed, and more so, never civilians," Mihailovic said as the prosecution confronted him with charges against the Chetnik forces ranging from murder and rape to the burning of villages.

The Cryptic Letter "Z"

The testimony in the Sunday session—the seventh day of Mihailovic's trial on charges of treason and collaboration—was indicative of the violence of recent Balkan history. Much of the testimony concerned interpretation of "Z," described by the prosecution as the name of a Chetnik unit.

The prosecution contended that "Z" stood for the word *Zaklati*, which means to stab to death. Mihailovic testified, however, that it denoted *Zaplasiti*, which means to frighten.

"Put under the 'Z'," the prosecution claimed, meant to mark individuals unfriendly to Mihailovic for murder. But the defendant testified:

"I wanted to frighten certain people, and I managed in many cases to frighten them.

The Three Chetnik Branches

The war-crimes charges against Mihailovic revolve about three branches of the Chetnik leader's wartime movement. These were the "Black Threes," the "Flying Squads," and "Z."

The prosecution contended that all three groups were formed for the purpose of carrying out reprisals against Partisan sympathizers. Mihailovic said all three were used for propaganda purposes and to take action against traitors.

He admitted he had ordered the "liquidation of the (partisan) movement."

The prosecution asked Mihailovic if it was not "the duty of the flying squads to liquidate partisans and their sympathizers."

Claims Persuasion Was Meant

"In this case," Mihailovic answered, "to liquidate meant to perusade them to change—not to kill them."

Mihailovic, asked about a charge that in February, 1943, eight thousand old men, woman and children were slain in Bosnia by the Chetniks, said he had ordered one of his commanders to clear the area, but added: "I had no idea he would do it that way. I think these figures are exaggerated."

The "Black Threes," Mihailovic testified, were "chiefly . . . to purge especially those Quislings in the towns which were hindering us."

Mihailovic told the tribunal that reports of "Black Threes" activities were broadcast over the British Broadcasting Company facilities "in order to frighten those who worked with the Quislings," and that orders to "put the letter's 'Z'" on certain persons also "went through BBC on particulars . . . about Quisling persons who deserved to be treated that way."

Innsbruck Newspaper Suspended By French

JUN 17 1946

Vienna, June 16 (AP)—French military authorities in Innsbruck have suspended temporarily the daily newspaper *Tiroler Nachrichten* for publishing an article in which the Austrian law against Nazis was criticized.

The newspaper, an organ of the People's party of Chancellor Leopold Figl, announced before its suspension that the article was published through an oversight.

The French information service said the publishers of two other Innsbruck publications were placed under house arrest, one for publishing statements hostile to the Allies.

1st Clipper

Pan American [illegible] Takes 21 H[illegible] Minute

VIENNA, June 16 (AP).—The Pan American World Airways' first commercial clipper flight to Vienna arrived today after a total east-bound flight time of twenty-one hours and forty-one minutes from New York.

Passengers included Mrs. Seymour Freidin, the former Miss Elizabeth Jane Shepherd, wife of the New York Herald Tribune correspondent in southeastern Europe. Jan A. Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, was passenger from London to Prague.

[A new commercial-plane record for a transatlantic flight from La Guardia Field to London was set yesterday by a British Overseas Airway Corporation Constellation, which covered the 3,520 miles in eleven hours and twenty-four minutes, at an average speed of 310 miles an hour, the B. O. A. C. report.]

UMBERTO IN LISBON

LISBON, June 16—(AP) Former King Umberto II of Italy made his first public appearance in Portugal today when he attended mass in a church in the resort town of Sintra accompanied by former Queen Marie Jose, their children and members of Umberto's suite. Umberto left Italy June 13 to go into exile.

ATOM GRENADE PREDICTED

STOCKHOLM, June 16 — (AP) The newspaper Aftonbladet today quoted Victor Hammer, chief engineer of Bofors, famed Swedish munitions firm, as predicting the development of an "atom grenade."

"The grenade would be used against airplanes before they could drop atom bombs," Hammer said during an interview.

Moscow Papers Play Up Big Four Conference

JUN 17 1946

Moscow, June 16 (AP) —The resumption of the Four Power Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris and the report of the Atomic Energy Commission in the United States were given prominent display in the foreign sections of Moscow's press today.

One Tass dispatch from Paris said the "organs of the one-sided English and American press raised a big noise about the reparations demands of the Soviet Union (upon Italy) and at the same time were silent about many American and British economic claims presented to Italy."

JEWISH AGENCY'S STAND IS STATED

JUN 17 1946

EGOFFE ETREU

Reply Sent U.S. And Britain. Underground Charges Plot

Jerusalem, June 16 (AP)—The Jewish Agency declared today in a statement to the American and British governments that the "establishment of Palestine as a Jewish state" is the only "just, practicable and lasting solution" of the Palestine problem.

The agency, official organization of the Jews in Palestine, issued the statement to C. L. Pinkerton, United States Consul General in Palestine, and General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, for transmission to their respective governments.

The American and British governments had asked that the agency inform them by June 20 of its reaction to the report of the British-American committee of inquiry, which recommended that 100,000 European Jews be admitted to Palestine this year.

Deportation Scheme Charged

The reply was handed to the British and American representatives shortly after the Jewish underground radio declared it had uncovered a "highly secret" British plan to deport Zionist leaders from the Holy Land "if the position in Palestine takes a more serious turn."

The Jewish agency's statement asserted that Jews all over the world were caused "grave concern in the hesitation and delay shown in implementing" the positive recommendations of the British-American committee.

The statement also criticized the "procrastination" which it said was shown by the fact that Jews still remained in European displaced-persons camps a year after the war's end.

"Utmost Dispatch" Urged

The agency urged that "the authorities carry out with the utmost dispatch the committee's recommendations that 100,000 Jewish victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution be permitted immediately to enter Palestine, and that discriminatory and restrictive land transfer regulations in force in Palestine be rescinded and replaced by a policy of freedom in the sale and lease of land. . . ."

It expressed the hope that "the governments of Great Britain and the United States . . . will cooperate wholeheartedly in the tasks of transport and resettlement involved."

The Jewish underground radio said the "highly secret" British plan called for wiping out Haganah, the illegal Jewish defense organization, and bombing and shelling any Jewish settlements which resisted search.

"Let the Jews the world over and the whole civilized world know what Misters Bevin and Attlee and their henchmen are preparing for us, and let the world know that we will fight."

"Propaganda," British Say

[The British Foreign Office in London said it had no knowledge of such a plan. A spokesman said the broadcast "probably is a part of the acrimonious propaganda war being waged by both Jews and Arabs pending a decision on implementing the British-American inquiry committee report.]

The announcer, who said he spoke for "resistance headquarters," did not say when or where the document was discovered but asserted that its "black list" of Jewish leaders, containing "thousands of names," would be broadcast soon.

JUN 17 1946

Leaders Declared On List

He said the list for deportation or imprisonment included David Ben Gurion, Moshe Shertok and the other eight members of the Jewish Agency executive committee, as well as Mayor Israel Rokeach and Mrs. Golda Myerson, of Tel Aviv, and scientists of the Hebrew University.

"It is perfectly obvious," the announcer said, "that this black list is aimed not only at the liquidation of Haganah, but at the liquidation of the entire Jewish community."

The broadcast said the resistance movement had learned from the document all the secret codes it said the British planned to use in an attack to "disrupt and disarm Jewish forces."

Notified Individually

The announcer declared the document contained a list of Haganah meeting places, and a list of caches of rifles in milk cans, and other arms under haystacks, in cisterns, in orange groves and in private homes.

"The resistance movement has notified all occupants of these addresses individually," the broadcast said.

The broadcast was not published in Palestine newspapers because censorship forbids mention of "The Voice of Israel," the underground radio.

Jewish Appeal Made To Russia

Tel Aviv, Palestine, June 16 (AP). Salman Rubashov, Jewish labor leader and editor, appealed today to the Soviet Union and the Trade Union Conference in Moscow not to forget Jewish workers in Palestine and Jewish displaced persons in Europe.

In an address before a Jewish agricultural workers' meeting, Rubashov protested against what he described as the "anti-semitism" of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

1946

MONTGOMERY DEPARTS ON FLIGHT TO INDIA

JERUSALEM, June 16—(AP) Field Marshal Lord Montgomery left by plane today for India after conferring here with commanders of the British forces in the Middle East and in Palestine.

There had been no previous word that Montgomery, on a tour of the Middle East before becoming chief of the Imperial general staff, was going to India. He had been expected to visit Greece and Italy.

Relief Flour Arrives In India

Bombay, June 16 (AP)—One million pounds of wheat flour, dispatched by the National Catholic Welfare Council of America for the relief of India, arived in Bombay today aboard the steamship Drew Victory.

JUN 17 1946

Siamese Parliament Names 2-Man Regency

Bangkok, June 16 (AP)—The Siamese Parliament elected tonight a permanent, two-man regency council to replace the temporary regency established following the death a week ago of King Ananda Mahidol.

The regents, who will rule Siam for the new King, Phumiphon Adhldet, are Royal Prince Chainat and Phya Manaveraj Sevi, speaker of the old National Assembly.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Siamese police still were investigating the death of Ananda Mahidol, although it was announced officially in the National Assembly that the King had accidentally shot himself.

Local newspapers said that "certain persons" had been detained for questioning in connection with the investigation.

Siam Ai[illegible] or U.S.

Bangkok, [illegible] [AP—Delayed]—Prince [illegible]athanachai Chaiyan, governor of the Bank of Siam and financial advisor to the Siamese Government, left today on a trip to the United States and Great Britain. He will confer with financial officials of both countries.

TRUCE TEAMS GO INTO FIELD

H. MILLS

American General Sets Up Manchurian Organization

JUN 17 1946

Nanking, June 16 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Henry Byroade today began activating field (truce) teams which will work to keep peace in Manchuria while Gen. George C. Marshall pushes negotiations here for a permanent end to China's internal war.

Byroade, senior officer of the advance section of executive truce headquarters, flew to Changchun, accompanied by two Communist generals who will be attached to the Manchuri[illegible]ital headquarters.

Assignment of a[illegible]st eight field teams was specified in an agreement signed Saturday by the committee of three—General Marshall, Gen. Hsu Yung-chang, for the Government, and Gen. Chou En-lai, for the Communists.

The agreement, designed to implement the current fifteen-day truce in Manchurian fighting between China's central Government and the Chinese Communists, promised to relieve much of the pressure under which Marshall and other negotiators have been working.

Marshall, special American envoy to China, appeared to be making considerable progress in his efforts to conclude a permanent agreement before the truce expires June 22. Chinese sources said that an agreement on restoration of war-wrecked communications in the northeast territory had virtually been concluded.

A t[illegible]her problem still was unsolved[illegible]wever, in reorganizing China's [illegible]es. Considerable delay was [illegible]cted before government an[illegible]mmunists could agree on the futu[illegible] disposition of Chinese Communist forces now massed in Manchuria.

SHANGHAI CURFEW LIFTED

SHANGHAI, June 16. — (AP) The curfew imposed on Shanghai's 4,000,000 inhabitants since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 was lifted at midnight Saturday, but an order requiring all places of amusement to close by 11 p. m. was maintained.

NEW TROUBLES FOR WAR TRIAL

JUN 18 1946

Difficulties Multiply After Defense Quits In Japan

LANDBERG

Tokyo, Monday, June 17 (AP)—The first two witnesses to be called in the war crimes trial of former Premier Hedeki Tojo and 27 other accused Japanese will be heard late today.

Names of the witnesses—one American and one Japanese—have not been revealed.

Meanwhile, the war crimes defense section aired new grievances before the tribunal after its chief counsel and five other members had resigned.

Difficulties 'Increasing'

Floyd J. Mattice, of Indianapolis, told the open court that difficulties of attorneys named to defend former Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other accused Japanese are "increasing and multiplying."

Mattice said a four-member committee had been organized to confer with the chief justice, Sir William Webb. Mattice, special assistant to the United States Attorney General since 1944, said current unsolved problems were hampering the ability of the defense staff to prepare their cases.

A scheduled private meeting with Sir William before the court was resumed today was called off by failure of committeemen to get together.

Personnel Called Isufficient

Mattice said the transportation problem had worsened and that because the administrative section was closed Saturday afternoon and Sunday "we found ourselves unable to function this week end." Mattice said personnel for defense needs were insufficient. He asked the court itself to make a request from general headquarters for additional employés.

The prosecution, through Alan J. Mansfield, of Australia, said the administration office was open Saturday and Sunday and that prosecution attorneys had been able to work during the week end. Mansfield objected to any delay in the delivery of documents under Mattice's proposal that Saturday afternoon and Sunday not be counted in computing the 24-hour service period.

To Consider Complaint

Sir William announced the court would consider the defense complaint and the prosecution today records ofthe 28 Japanese defendants.

There still was no official explanation for the resignation of United States Navy Captain Beverly M. Coleman, of Washington, as chief American defense counsel, and five of his aides. But Coleman on June 3 said he was quitting because defense attorneys were not given sufficient time to prepare cases.

Mattice sat today with United States Army Major Ben Bruce Blakeney, of Oklahoma City, Okla. At the desk which Captain Coleman had shared with Ichiro Kiyose, attorney for Tojo and chief Japanese defense counsel.

Comment Refused

Coleman and other resigned attorneys continued to refuse comment on their resignations which left the defense section without a head.

The defense public relations office said a news release explaining the resignations had been sent to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters' public relations office on Saturday. It was understood from other sources that the news release was being withheld by higher authorities.

Japan Cabinet Criticized For Statement on Food

JUN 17 1946

Co-operative Democrats Call Rice Situation Mishandled

TOKYO, June 16 (AP).—The Co-operative Democratic party today criticized the Cabinet's recent statement on the food problem, asserting it failed to provide measures for improving rice collections or liberalizing rationing. The Cabinet statement said the food situation was not desperate, but recommended that the government give farmers necessary production materials and an increase in prices.

Meanwhile, municipal workers threatened to strike if their demands for food allotments, special holidays and abolition of the labor income tax were not met. The Metropolitan Government Workers Union threatened to resort to its own "business control tactics" to back the demands.

DAY

A shouting, stamping group of young men paraded through Tokyo today to the Imperial Palace gates, where they demanded permission to hand court officials a petition to the Emperor. Palace guards and police persuaded the marchers to give up their plan. The petition was disclosed to have been an assurance that the Japanese people were "cheerfully carrying out the task of reconstruction."

Jap Inventory Requested To Aid in Reparations

JUN 18 1946

TOKYO, Monday, June 17—(AP) General MacArthur today ordered the Japanese government to inventory all physical equipment in 40 aircraft factories, 91 arsenals and 63 research laboratories which were earmarked for "potential reparations." The plants are under Allied custody.

J. Z. Reday, chief of the headquarters industry and reparations division, said the inventory would provide "a completely modern, efficient method for handling reparations," and that the data would be catalogued for perusal by nations claiming payments from Japan.

It was reported unofficially that the Far Eastern commission in Washington had desired to send a commission to Japan to make such a survey.

Dramatic [illegible]escue By Plane [illegible] Luzon

JUN 17 1946

Manila, June 16 (AP)—A rescue plane used the rough, narrow main street of Bontoc as a landing field to snatch Dr. Samuel M. Wichik, of the United States Public Health Service, from the wild Igorot country of northern Luzon, where he lay desperately ill.

The hospital of Camp John Hay at Baguio, where Wishik was flown Saturday, reported the dramatic rescue today.

A messenger from Dr. Enrique Ochoo at Bontoc reported to officials at Baguio that Wishik was suffering from hemorrhagic stomach ulcers and that only transfusion equipment and medicine could save him.

Staff Sergeant Preston M. Taylor, of Lumberton, N.C., and T/5 James J. Doherty, of New York city, with an Igorot guide immediately went by jeep over the faint trials 150 miles from Camp Hay to Bontoc. They carried whole blood donated by Major Robert A. Bradley, Camp Hay quartermaster.

The next day the two soldiers laid out signal panels on Bontoc's main street, which is the only level area in the district. A small liaison plane landed in the street, damaging a wing when it hit a parked truck. Repairs were made and Wishik was flown to Baguio, where he was reported weak but improving.

Wishik, who was stationed four years in Honolulu before going to the Philippines recently, is from Flushing, N.Y.

CARGO PLANE GETS FIRST GLIDER TEST

MANILA, June 16 — (AP) Tests designed to more than double the pay-load capacity of cargo aircraft are scheduled this week with a C-47 transport converted into a freighter-glider by the removal of its engines as the focal point of the experiment.

The unpowered C-47 will be towed tomorrow from Nichols field to a height of 12,000 feet, where it will be cut loose for a landing at Manila.

The 403rd airforce carrier group will make the test, with a C-54 doing the hauling.

Later in the week, if the preliminary hop is successful, the sky train may be towed on a non-stop hop to Tokyo.

By removing the engines from the C-47 and using it as a glider, the craft's pay load was increased from 5,000 to 13,000 pounds, a gain of 8,000 pounds useful load. The tests have wide military and civilian implications.

Guatemala Wants Court To Arbitrate Entire Case

Guatemala, Guatemala, June 16 (AP)—Guatemala, which is seeking sovereignty over all of British Honduras, has agreed in principle to arbitrate the matter before the World at the Hague, an exchange of communications between the Guatemalan and British Governments showed today.

It was explained, however, that Guatemala has not agreed to abide by the terms of a British declaration of February 14 which is regarded here as a move to limit the case to an adjustment of boundaries.

The Guatemalan Government has asked the British to reply to its proposal of last January to submit the case to the Court without limitations.

ROSE MAY GET 7-YEAR TERM

JUN 17 1946

Canadian Communist M.P. Convicted In Spy Case

H. MONTGOMERY

Montreal, June 16 (AP) — Fred Rose, the only Communist member of Canada's Parliament, stands convicted today as one of the key figures in the Dominion's Moscow-directed espionage network and faces a maximum sentence of seven years in prison.

A twelve-man jury took only 31 minutes late last night to pronounce a verdict of guilty against Rose, 38-year-old former electrician, bringing to an end a three weeks' trial in which the Government produced the most complete exposition to date of the espionage system which operated in behalf of Russia during the closing years of the war.

Faces Further Trial

The Polish-born Rose was convicted of criminal conspiracy to transmit scientific and other war secrets to Russia in violation of the Official Secrets Act of 1939. Rose faces further trial in September on four statutory charges under this act and is liable to sentence of seven years on each count if convicted.

Chief Justice Wilfrid Lazure of the Court of Kings Bench, Quebec provincial court in which Rose was tried on the conspiracy count, said he would pass sentence next Thursday. He will take into account Rose's conviction of sedition in 1931, for which he served one year in jail.

Recruiting Agent

Rose, elected to Parliament in a byelection in 1943 and returned in a general election a year ago, was accused as a "recruiting agent" for Moscow and charged with "lining up" Government employés, especially in scientific work, to deliver unauthorized information to Soviet agents operating under cover through the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

In addition, Rose was charged with conspiring with Dr. Raymond Boyer, noted explosives scientist, and getting from him and transmitting to the Soviet agents secrets of the formula of RDX, the super explosive developed to new heights in American, British and Canadian laboratories during the war.

U.S. Insisted

There was testimony that United States authorities, in particular, insisted that this formula be kept secret from Russia, and that Canada acceded to the American request. Dr. Boyer testified that he disagreed and wanted Russia to get it anyway.

Dr. Boyer, who himself is awaiting trial as a conspirator, admitted that he had given Rose "rough proportions" of the formula, with the names of the four ingredients for producing the required chemical reaction in the laboratory, but not the name of a fifth used in manufacturing it for war purposes.

Explusion Expected

The defense stressed Dr. Boyer's assertion that his purpose was to give Rose enough information so that he could urge a Russian technical mission—said to have been in Canada at the time, 1943 and 1944—to repeat a previous request for official transmission of the RDX formula.

The House of Commons in Ottawa is expected to act soon to expel Rose. Only one other member of Parliament in Canada's history has been expelled for a criminal conviction; this was on a morals case nearly twenty years ago.

Two Pleaded Guilty

With Rose's conviction the Government has disposed of the cases of five of the thirteen persons charged in the espionage network. All except Rose were Government employés.

One case was dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence to warrant trial. Two women [illegible]orks pleaded guilty and are serving sentences of two and a half to three years, respectively. A fourth person was sentenced to four years. Dr. Alan Nunn May, a British scientist, has been sentenced to ten years for participating in the conspiracy.

JUN 17 1946

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Plan for Merger Of Army, Navy Faces First Test

JUN 17 1946

Senate Committee to Amend Own Bill to Meet Truman Proposals.

NAVY FRIENDS COOL

Those Backing Sea Arm Dislike Loss of Cabinet Official.

WASHINGTON, June 16—(AP) President Truman's plan for co-equal Army-Navy-Air defense arms under a single cabinet officer will be ready in a few days for its first test in a bitterly-divided Congress.

But whether actual passage will be attempted before adjournment is doubtful unless the Administration elects to insist. The lawmakers' tendency now is to do the necessary chores and get home where election campaigns are warming up.

Navy-minded congressmen in both houses are expected to look coolly toward a merger which leaves the sea arm without its own man in the cabinet. But supporters of the Senate Military committee bill for unification received the President's plan with satisfaction.

Will Amend Bill

Chairman Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military committee said he will lay before the Senate amendments embodying Mr. Truman's ideas, as quickly as they can be prepared. The committee bill, now awaiting Senate action, differs from the President's plan in only minor respects, Thomas said.

Thomas declined to predict when Senate action will come, although he said he expects it this summer. Administration strategy has not been made known.

Mr. Truman wrote his own verdict on months of inter-service wrangling over the degree and form of unification by over-riding Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal on points on which they could not get together as he had asked them to do.

Rulings Favor Army

He ruled generally for the Army position in favoring a single cabinet head of all the services with non-cabinet civilian leaders for each of the three branches, and in holding that the air forces should handle some jobs like submarine hunting, reconnaissance and shipping protection that the Navy wanted for itself.

He went most of the way with the Navy in its contention that the Marine corps should be maintained as an integral part of that service with responsibility for such tasks as taking and holding advance bases in naval campaigns.

By his decision, announced yesterday, Mr. Truman appeared to clear away some—but by no means all—of the major objections that Chairmen Walsh (D-Mass) and Vinson (D-Ga) of the Senate and House Naval committees raised a month ago against pending proposals for unity.

The chairmen, in a letter to Forrestal, advised him not to agree to certain Army-sponsored parts of the merger plans. They made a single department of national defense with a single cabinet member No. 1 in their list of things they said Congress would not take.

The President left that primary hurdle just as high as it was when Walsh and Vinson stated their joint views.

Rules on Other Points

Other points raised in the Walsh-Vinson pronouncement, and the rulings of the President included:

1. "The placing of a single military officer in supreme command of all the armed forces."

Mr. Truman agreed with the secretaries that no single supreme chief of staff should be assigned, and that the joint chiefs of staff should continue.

2. "Divesting the Marine corps of its important function of maintaining a fleet marine force to support fleet operations."

The President went along.

3. "Transferring the vital functions of naval aviation to the Army Air corps or to a separate air corps."

Mr. Truman would take away a number of functions which the Navy has called vital, but leave the sea forces their own carrier, ship and water-based aircraft, along with some others, including Marine planes.

Lose Power Over Budget

4. "Removing from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy the responsibility for initiating the budget of their respective departments and supporting these budgets before the Congress."

The President did not go into detail, but under his plan the three branches would lack separate cabinet members, and Mr. Truman said their non-cabinet chiefs would be "charged with the internal administration within their own services." They would be members of the "council of common defense" to help coordinate American military, industrial and foreign policy. The joint chiefs of staff, under the Truman plan, would "make recommendations for integration" of the budgets.

Both Walsh and Vinson were out of the city, and had yet to state their reaction to the White House plan.

Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military committee said he had not studied thoroughly the Truman plan but from what he had seen of it he viewed it as "apparently a good move toward quite an improvement." However, he added, he would wish to hear evidence on it and understand it thoroughly before making up his mind on it.

SHOWDOWN LOOMS ON VETO QUESTION IN U. N. COUNCIL

L. HAUCK

Security Group to Debate Spanish Report at Session Today.

SOVIET STAND IN DOUBT

Russia Opposes Moves Against Franco, May Not Vote

JUN 17 1946

NEW YORK, June 16—(AP) The United Nations tonight headed for an apparent showdown on the big-power veto as the Security council neared full-scale debate on the controversial Spanish question with Russia in the minority.

The council goes back into session at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow with at least eight votes assured for adoption of a sub-committee report calling for the 51-nation General Assembly to take action against the Franco regime. Seven votes, including all of the big five, are required.

DAY

Gromyko Opposes Report

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, declared flatly that he was opposed to the report and a source close to one of the delegates said the Russian could now do one of three things. He could:

1. Flatly veto.
2. Abstain from voting.
3. Abstain from voting and contend that such abstaining should not be construed as a veto.

At the time the sub-committee was set up Gromyko opposed the plan and abstained, but his move was not contested except for reservations by some delegates in that it was felt the matter was a procedural one and thus not subject to veto.

May Try to Avoid Veto

This same source said that Russia might not want to issue a flat veto on the theory that it was better to have some action than none at all. The Soviet position has been that the Security council should call for an immediate break in relations with the present Spanish government and not pass the issue on to the assembly.

Great Britain and Mexico have not stated their positions as yet but on the basis of pervious declarations it was supposed that both would support the report. Australia, China, France, Poland and Brazil had seats on the sub-committee, which promoted unanimously, while the United States, the Netherlands and Egypt have announced support of the findings.

Receives Instructions

A British spokesman said that Sir Alexander Cadogan had received his instructions from London and would call for some clarifications and modifications having to do with the legal aspects of the report. The spokesman said that Sir Alexander would hold a series of pre-session conversations with other delegates in efforts to reach some agreement before the council meeting.

Other United Nations events on this week's calendar include the second meeting of the atomic commission and opening of the international health conference, both on Wednesday, and various sessions of the Economic and Social council, which hopes to wind up its work by Saturday.

AVC Ends Its First Convention Calling For Million Members

JUN 17 1946

Des Moines, June 16 (AP)—Armed with a formal constitution and a far-reaching platform, the American Veterans Committee today wound up its first convention with a call for 1,000,000 World War II veterans as members.

AVC, set up in the new constitution as an exclusively World War II organization, now claims 60,000 members.

Charles G. Bolte, of New York city, unanimously re-elected AVC chairman, sounded the call for new recruits.

"With this liberal and solidly American platform and constitution, we believe AVC is ready to furnish a leadership which will give it numerical importance alongside the older veterans' organizations," he said.

Flurry Of Activity

The 840 voting delegates ended their noisy three-day session in a flurry of activity which included approval of the platform, election of officers and mass picketing of a cafe which allegedly refused to serve two Negro AVC members.

The platform session was marked chiefly by arguments over a proposal to seek a conditional bonus and a move to pledge specific AVC support of the CIO and AFL drives to unionize the South. Both proposals lost.

The bonus proposal would have pledged AVC to fight for a Federal bonus for World War II veterans unless Congress by March 1, 1947, had passed legislation which effectively would control prices, guarantee every citizen a job, and provide low-cost housing for all.

Three-Pronged Platform

The bonus move, coming after a stand already had been taken against "special grants to veterans," brought Bolte and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., scurrying from their hotel rooms to join Joseph Lash, of New York, onetime leader of the International Students Service, in the fight against it.

The three-pronged "platform for action" which was adopted contained specific programs in international, domestic and veterans' affairs.

Planks included international control of atomic energy, a United National Veterans League, unification of the armed forces, creation of river valley authorities modeled after TVA, a guaranteed annual wage, unemployment insurance payments to workers on strike, and Government control or ownership of industries "where enforcement of anti-trust laws does not insure adequate competition."

Gilbert Harrison Elected

Gilbert Harrison, Los Angeles, founder of the AVC, was elected vice chairman over Norris Helferd, Los Angeles, after J. Robert White, of Washington, dropped out after balloting started.

Earlier, Frederick Borden, New York city, an official of the Political Action Committee, withdrew in order, he said, "to preserve unity in AVC."

Eight regional vice chairmen, who with sixteen others will serve on AVC's national planning committee, were named as follows:

Arnold Rivkin, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Law School student; William Batt, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Democratic congressional candidate; Walter Spearman, Chapel Hill, N.C., professor of journalism at the University of North Carolina; G. Mennen Williams, Detroit, assistant attorney general of Michigan; Fred Schmidt, Dallas, Texas, former vice president of the CIO Kentucky Council; P. Grossman, Minneapolis, Minn., AVC delegate; Mendel E. Leiberman, Los Angeles, Cal., attorney, and Clinton Jenks, Denver AVC chapter chairman.

The picketing incident arose shortly after midnight when a delegate burst into an AVC nominating session and shouted that a near-by cafe was "pulling a Jim Crow act on two of our members."

Complaint Signed

The meeting recessed, and within minutes more than 100 delegates were picketing the cafe. Two AVC leaders, Oren Root, Jr., of New York city, chairman of the Associated Willkie Clubs in 1940, and Franklin Williams, of Brooklyn, N.Y., counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, signed a complaint on behalf of the two AVC members who said the cafe refused to serve them. The complaint charged violation of State civil rights statutes.

The crowd dispersed after police arrested the cafe owner for questioning.

Chairman Bolte subsequently issued a formal statement on the incident, saying:

"I hope this will call dramatic attention to the intent of AVC, as provided in our newly adopted platform, to oppose Jim Crow laws, anti-Nisei restrictions, and all other forms of racial discrimination."

TALKS SCHEDULED TUESDAY TO DRAFT REVISED OPA BILL

JUN 17 1946

Senate, House Members Urged to Keep Part of Price Control.

BARKLEY LEADS FIGHT

Hopes to Salvage Some Features Demanded by Truman.

WASHINGTON, June 16 — (AP) Senators and House members named to adjust the differences between their varying versions of price control extension are discovering they will have to work within rather narrow limits.

In theory, the conference scheduled to begin Tuesday is wide open. They could write a new bill if they chose, continuing price control unchanged, and the discarding the provisions of the Senate and House bills found objectionable by stabilization officials.

Urged to Modify Bill

That course has been urged on them by a continuing chorus of voices from organized labor and consumer groups which suggested that if they do not take it, President Truman will veto the bill.

As a practical matter, the conferees cannot and will not go nearly that far, a high Administration strategist told a reporter; neither House would accept such a rewrite.

The votes on passage were emphatic in both chambers. The House approved its measure by a roll call of 355 to 42. The Senate adopted its version 53 to 11.

The Senate showed even more directly how it felt about an extension of the law "as is." The members rejected by a tally of 52 to 17 an amendment offered by Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) to continue the present price control law until next Feb. 1, authorizing the President meanwhile to lift individual controls as he saw fit. Only one Republican—Wayne Morse of Oregon—went along on that plan.

Heads Senate Conferees

Majority Leader Barkley, who heads the seven Senate conferees, is committed to do what he can to give President Truman the kind of bill he wants. But Barkley is fully aware of the limitations the record votes have wrapped around him.

It was to avoid one more such restriction that he fought shy of any attempt to remove, on the Senate floor, the meat-poultry-dairy products decontrol amendment inserted in committee which was so roundly condemned by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles and Price Administrator Paul Porter.

It was obvious that such an effort would have been beaten heavily in the Senate, and Barkley didn't want to go into the conference with such a convincing demonstration of support for the provision that his hands would be tied in any effort to remove it.

The House did not include such a proviso. However, it voted to halt the $715,000,000-a-year meat subsidy program the end of this month, with instructions that OPA must grant compensatory price increases.

The conferees are expected to meet for the first time Tuesday. Time is a pressing factor, for without action the law would expire June 30.

And a rise of 40 cents a ton for soft coal, because of pay increases granted miners, probably will be announced during the week, a spokesman for the agency said.

This will be followed by an increase of "maybe as much as $1 a ton" for anthracite coal.

The higher butter and cheese prices were authorized on May 29 by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, along with an increase of one cent a quart for milk. Most consumers already pay the extra penny for milk.

Both Bowles and Paul Porter, OPA administrator, have emphasized reports showing only a 4.6 per cent retail price rise for household necessities from the spring of 1943—when the hold-the-line order was issued—to April 15, 1946. They estimated the additional increase up to July 1 at 2.1 per cent.

The recent acceleration of the increase rate was what prompted the comment "alarming" by the government economist.

"When living costs begin to rise at the rate of one per cent or more a month, as they have been, that's something to worry about," he said. "That's 12 per cent or better a year, as compared with a rise of six to seven per cent over the last three years."

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the United States Employment service, said today the nation has passed its peak of post-war unemployment and predicted from now on things will get better.

"Despite all of the strikes that there have been, employment is steadily increasing," he said.

Goodwin said the latest Census Bureau reports estimate the employment of World War II veterans increased about 2,600,000 in three months this spring.

Only 930,000 veterans were listed as "unemployed and seeking employment." Another 800,000 neither were working nor seeking work.

The total of all unemployed, including non-veterans, was 2,310,000.

In both April and May more veterans were placed in jobs than were discharged from the armed services during those months, Goodwin said.

Demobilization long ago passed its peak and the U.S.E.S. director said with only about 500,000 veterans returning monthly to civilian life "there now is every reason to believe the situation looks good from here on out."

By early May 11,400,000 male veterans had been discharged, the Census Bureau reported, but unemployment never did reach the huge totals some government agencies had said were possible. These forecasts said up to 8,000,000 might be seeking jobs this spring.

Goodwin said his estimates do not conflict with those of Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator of Kiwanis International at Atlantic City on June 10:

"By fall, unless new jobs continue to be created, 4,000,000 veterans might be looking for work."

Goodwin said a couple of million men probably will come out of the armed services this summer but "there is no reason to believe they won't be able to find jobs."

"Unless entirely unforeseen events occur," we believe the employment situation will continue to improve," he said.

Economist Alarmed by Climb in Cost of Living

JUN 17 1946

WASHINGTON, June 16. — (AP) A top government economist peered today at the cost of living course—scheduled to take another slant upward next week with OPA-granted increases for butter, cheese and coal—and called the trend "alarming."

The economist is one whose advice is heard in high Administration quarters, but he declined use of his name. He said his opinion was based on the quickening pace of OPA price grants. Government statistics show prices have bee rising one per cent a month, h said.

This opinion is in conflict wit that of OPA officials who say mos family budget items are well unde control, despite the recent wav of price boosts.

Fifty-two price increases were granted by OPA within two weeks some on important cost-of-living items like butter and milk.

One OPA official said the 11 cents a pound increase for butter and six cents for cheddar cheese become effective Monday.

Other government officials have estimated that price increases authorized during the last three weeks for several important food items alone have boosted the cost of living 1.28 per cent.

Bowles and Porter contend that a large part of these and other increases have been the inevitable result of transition from a tight wartime economy. And Bowles has said that "many of the reasons for the increases of the past few months are now behind us."

EMPLOYMENT GAIN IS NOTED BY USES IN HOPEFUL REPORT

JUN 17 1946

WASHINGTON, June 16 — (AP)

MILITARY AID TO FRIENDLY NATIONS SEEN

JUN 17 1946

House Leaders Predict Congressional Approval In Near Future

Washington, June 16 (AP)—House leaders today reported they expect congressional approval soon of a broad program of military cooperation with friendly nations regarded as having joint interests with this country.

Objective of the plan is to help China, the Philippines and various countries in the Americas to build small but well-organized armies and navies, with equipment standardized to the United States pattern.

With such forces these nations would be prepared to act jointly with the United States in the event of possible future attacks, as well as to maintain better order domestically.

Three Bills Cover Program

The over-all program is wrapped up in three bills, each of which would authorize the president to transfer armaments to the nations involved and to arrange for American training of their personnel.

In most cases the war goods sold or given to the countries would be items excess to the needs of the United States.

The State, War and Navy Department have joined in sponsoring the measures.

Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee which passes on the legislation, said he believed a Congressional signal to those departments to put the plan in operation is not far away.

No Opposition Noted

Bloom said that virtually no opposition has been expressed to the plan.

The Philippine Aid Bill already has passed the Senate and House and is being held up only for adjustment of minor differences in the two versions.

Early Action Due

The inter-American co-operation measure has been unanimously approved by the foreign affairs group, and will be acted on by the House this week or next.

The aid to China bill has just been introduced by Mr. Bloom, with hearings tentatively scheduled for Tuesday.

Chairman Bloom said he did not know full details of what assistance to China is contemplated, but departmental officials reported that it would implement a program recommended by General George C. Marshall, Presidential envoy to China.

Under this program a force of sixty divisions would be built up, fifty for the Chinese central government and ten for the Communists. No figures on arms transfer plans were available, but sponsors of the project said the main idea is to standardize equipment, and not to build forces much larger than they now are or develop any armaments race.

Welles Favors Bill

Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said today in a radio address over station WOL that enactment of the inter-American bill "is in the highest degree essential not only as a means of promoting the safety of the new world but also as a means of furthering inter-American solidarity and cooperation."

Mr. Welles said fears that the proposal might start an armaments race are "wholly unjustified."

On the contrary if the legislation is not approved he said there may be a repetition of the pre-war situation when "lobbyists for the armament manufacturers in Europe, as well as in this country, were running riot in latin America."

"If all the American governments agree upon what their respective needs may be and agree to procure their requirements from one source, there will be no rivalries and no armament race," he said.

Junk Pile Yields Million In Scrap

JUN 17 1946

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Some eager beavers are hard at work on the world's largest junk pile, and they are finding surprising uses for surplus property that otherwise would be scrapped.

These eager beavers, more formally known as the Products Research Division of the War Assets Administration, have salvaged more than $1,000,000 worth of scrap-heap-bound goods—and the hunt has just begun.

Uses For Some Goods

They've found that:

Helmets make good flower pots or bird baths.

Grenade containers can become cute banks for the kiddies.

Mosquito bar rods make attractive towel racks or tomato stakes.

White silk gunpowder bags can be turned into nifty linings for caskets.

The division, which goes to work only when the regular War Assets Administration finds itself with a product but no buyers, has found uses for 300 times previously considered unsalable.

Paul Perkins, the administrative officer, said his division has run into some surprising situations.

Such as the pigeon vest problem. Here were these pigeon vests, all 27,064 of them. They weren't vests really; they were straitjackets. Paratroopers used them to carry pigeons when they made their jumps.

Well, the division experts puzzled and puzzled over this one. When they gave up, along came a dealer and bought them all.

"He didn't say what he planned to do with them," said Perkins fretfully. "What could anyone do with 27,064 pigeon vests?"

Help Asked On Discs

And now, since this is the day of audience participation programs, how would you like to join Uncle Sam's research staff?

Okay, here's the problem:

The Government owns some metal discs. They're flat, oval (about an inch by an inch and a quarter), and bright red. Each is stamped with an "80" because they were tags for drums of 80-octane gasoline.

If you have any ideas, write R. F. Carey, Products Research Division, War Assets Administration, Washington, D.C.

"I'll tell you why I need help on this," said Carey, peeking fearfully at an impressive row of figures. "Do you know how many of these discs the Government owns?

"Exactly 67,472,289."

AIR FORCE REVEALS NEWEST PROPELLER

JUN 17 1946

WASHINGTON, June 16. — (AP) The Army Air Forces reported today that a new high speed, multiple-blade propeller promised aircraft speeds greater than sound.

The propeller, still in the planning stage, is to be five or six feet in diameter and have six or eight blades with a spinner half the diameter of the blades to reduce drag. It would turn at 7,000 to 8,000 revolutions a minute, triple present top speeds.

Air Force, official service journal, said in reporting the development that a recently perfected gas turbine engine had sufficient power to drive the blades at such speeds.

Existing engine-propeller combination have pulled one experimental fighter at better than 500 miles an hour, the publication said, comparable to the speed of present jet-propelled aircraft.

Dr. R. H. Mills, aerodynamics expert at the Army's Wright field, Ohio, predicted, the publication said, that "we will have propeller-driven airplanes approaching the speed of sound in the immediate future." The speed of sound is roughly 700 miles per hour.

"The advent of jet propulsion will no more replace conventional propeller installations than will the pure rocket replace the jet engine," Dr. Mills said.

He declared that in addition to the multiple blade propeller, counter-rotating propellers and others with blades up to 30 feet in diameter, were under experiment at Wright field or were being considered.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Five vessels are scheduled to bring more than 5,900 servicemen to the United States today. They are:

New York

Antioch Victory from Bremen, 759; Thomas Fitzsimmons from Bremen, 11, and M. E. Commerford from Antwerp, 12.

San Francsco

General Randall from Subic, 5,129 Navy and 4 Marines.

San Diego

Fleet Tug 122 from Pearl Harbor (no information).

1918

30. 24 3365

BAYEUX, FRANCE, JUNE 16-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE BROKE A SIX MONTHS POLITICAL SILENCE TODAY IN A RINGING SPEECH IN WHICH HE ASSAILED "THE MENACE OF DICTATORSHIP" IN FRANCE AND CALLED FOR A TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURE AND A STRONG EXECUTIVE FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

DEGAULLE, SPEAKING AT CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING HIS TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO FRANCE IN 1944, DECLARED THAT THE NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY RESULTING FROM THE RECENT FRENCH ELECTIONS SHOULD CLEARLY SEPARATE THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SAFEGUARD THE NATION'S DEMOCRACY.

THE LAST CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DRAFTED A PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC WHICH WOULD HAVE CREATED AN ALL-POWERFUL ONE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE AND REDUCED THE PRESIDENT TO THE STATUS OF FIGUREHEAD. THE FRENCH VOTERS REJECTED THE COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED PROPOSAL IN A REFERENDUM.

DEGAULLE ADVOCATED A CONSTITUTION ALMOST EXACTLY LIKE THAT URGED BY THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT PARTY (MRP), WHOSE LEADER, FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, IS A CANDIDATE FOR THE INTERIM PRESIDENCY. THUS, DEGAULLE PLACED HIMSELF SQUARELY IN OPPOSITION TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S PROPOSALS.

REFERRING TO HIS RESIGNATION AS PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT LAST JANUARY, DEGAULLE SAID HE HAD STEPPED ASIDE SO THAT HE WOULD NOT BECOME INVOLVED "IN POLITICAL PARTY FIGHTS," AND SO THAT NONE COULD MAINTAIN THAT HE EXERTED INFLUENCE IN THE WORK OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

HP228PED

JUN 17 1946

prague, june 16-(ap)- clipper courter, pan american world airway's constellation plane, opened the new york-prague-vienna air service today

juan trippe, pan american president, stepped from the trim plane at prague's ruzyne airport and said the transatlantic crossing was without incident.

the plane took off for vienna [redacted] tomorrow for the first roundtrip of the semi-weekly service.

MOSCOW, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE UNITED STATESPLAN FOR CONTROL ON[redacted]MI ENERGY AAS GIVEN MUCH SPACE IN TODAY'S PAPERS IN THE FORM OF [redacted]SPATCHES FROM NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

DN649AED

(350)

JERUSALEM, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND RADIO DECLARED TODAY IT HAD UNCOVERED A "HIGHLY SECRET" BRITISH PLAN TO DEPORT ZIONIST LEADERS FROM THE HOLY LAND "IF THE POSITION IN PALESTINE TAKES A MORE SERIOUS TURN."

SAYING THAT THE PLANS CALLED FOR WIPING OUT HAGANAH, THE ILLEGAL JEWISH DEFENSE ORGANIZATION, AND BOMBING AND SHELLING OF ANY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS WHICH RESISTED SEARCH, THE BROADCAST ADDED:

"LET THE JEWS THE WORLD OVER AND THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD KNOW WHAT MISTERS BEVIN AND ATTLEE AND THEIR HENCHMEN ARE PREPARING FOR US, AND LET THE WORLD KNOW THAT WE WILL FIGHT."

(THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON SAID IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH A PLAN. A SPOKESMAN SAID THE BROADCAST "PROBABLY IS A PART OF THE ACRIMONIOUS PROPAGANDA WAR BEING WAGED BY BOTH JEWS AND ARABS PENDING A DECISION ON IMPLEMENTING THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.")

THE ANNOUNCER, WHO SAID HE SPOKE FOR "RESISTANCE HEADQUARTERS," DID NOT SAY WHEN OR WHERE THE DOCUMENT WAS DISCOVERED, BUT ASSERTED THAT ITS "BLACKLIST" OF JEWISH LEADERS, CONTAINING "THOUSANDS OF NAMES," WOULD BE BROADCAST SOON.

HE SAID THE LIST FOR DEPORTATION OR IMPRISONMENT INCLUDED DAVID BEN GURION, MOSHE SHERTOK AND THE OTHER EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AS WELL AS MAYOR ISRAEL ROKEACH AND MRS. GOLDA MYERSON OF TEL AVIV, AND SCIENTISTS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

"IT IS PERFECTLY OBVIOUS," THE ANNOUNCER SAID, "THAT THIS BLACKLIST IS AIMED NOT ONLY AT THE LIQUIDATION OF HAGANAH, BUT AT THE LIQUIDATION OF THE ENTIRE JEWISH COMMUNITY."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT HAD LEARNED FROM THE DOCUMENT ALL THE SECRET CODES IT SAID THE BRITISH PLANNED TO USE IN AN ATTACK TO "DISRUPT AND DISARM JEWISH FORCES."

THE ANNOUNCER DECLARED THE DOCUMENT CONTAINED A LIST OF HAGANAH MEETING PLACES, AND A LIST OF CACHES OF RIFLES IN MILK CANS, AND OTHER ARMS UNDER HAYSTACKS, IN CISTERNS, IN ORANGE GROVES AND IN PRIVATE HOMES.

"THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT HAS NOTIFIED ALL OCCUPANTS OF THESE ADDRESSES INDIVIDUALLY," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE BROADCAST WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN PALESTINE NEWSPAPERS BECAUSE CENSORSHIP FORBIDS MENTION OF "THE VOICE OF ISRAEL," THE UNDERGROUND RADIO.

HP254PED

JUN 17 1946

NIGHT [illegible]AD SIAMESE

BANGKOK, SIAM, JUNE 15-(AP)-A SIAMESE NEWSPAPER, OPENLY CHALLENGING AN OFFICIAL ASSERTION THAT KING ANANDA MAHIDOL DIED IN A GUN ACCIDENT, PRINTED A BANNER HEADLINE TODAY THAT "WE SUSPECT OUR KING WAS ASSASSINATED."

THE WEEKLY PAPER THIENG-THEM SAID THAT EVIDENCE INDICATED THE KING, WHO DIED LAST SUNDAY FROM A BULLET WOUND, HAD BEEN SHOT FROM BEHIND AND THAT THE POSITION OF THE GUN SEEMED TO PRECLUDE SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT.

MEANWHILE, UNREST WAS SPREADING IN SIAM, WITH GROWING RUMORS THAT THE YOUNG KING WAS THE VICTIM OF A PALACE MURDER.

JR124AED

algiers, june 16-(ap)-the seaplane tender u.s.s. pine island, commanded by capt. h. h. caldwell, left algiers today for the azores after a two-day stop here. the ship is scheduled to arrive in norfolk at the end of june.

JUN 17 1946

NANKING, JUNE 16-(AP)-SIR HORACE SEYMOUR, BRITAIN'S WARTIME AMBASSADOR TO CHINA WHO DURING THE WAR YEARS SPURNED THE OFFICIAL LIMOUSINES IN FAVOR OF MORE MANEUVERABLE AND LESS OSTENTATIOUS JEEPS, LEFT NANKING TODAY TO RETURN TO BRITAIN.

SIR HORACE, ACCOMPANIED BY LADY SEYMOUR, BOARDED A BRITISH DESTROYER FOR THE FIRST LEG OF THE TRIP--TO HONG KONG. THERE THEY WILL TRANSFER TO THE BATTLESHIP, HMS ANSON FOR THE RETURN TO ENGLAND.

SIR HORACE HAS REPRESENTED BRITAIN, MOSTLY AT THE WARTIME CAPITAL AT CHUNGKING, SINCE 1942. HIS SUCCESSOR, AMBASSADOR RALPH STEVENSON, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE LATE IN JULY.

UM1243APS

YOKOSUKA, JAPAN, MONDAY, JUNE 17-(AP)-ANGE LACROIX, 21, OF RENNES, FRANCE, SEAMAN WHO FELL OVERBOARD MAY 25 FROM THE FRENCH DESTROYER, FANTASQUE, NEAR OKINAWA, TODAY REJOINED HIS SHIP AT YOKOSUKA.

LACROIX FELL OVERBOARD AROUND MIDNIGHT BUT WAS NOT MISSED BY HIS SHIPMATES UNTIL THE NEXT DAY. HIS LOSS WAS REPORTED TO THE FRENCH NAVY HEADQUARTERS AT SAIGON, INDO-CHINA.

BACK HERE LACROIX SAID HIS LIFE JACKET KEPT HIM AFLOAT IN ROUGH WATER UNTIL LATE AFTERNOON THE NEXT DAY WHEN HE MANAGED TO CRAWL ON A TINY VOLCANIC ROCK. HE SUBSISTED THERE FOR TWO DAYS WHEN HE MANAGED TO ATTRACT A JAPANESE FISHING BOAT WHICH TOOK HIM OFF THE ROCK AND TRANSPORTED HIM TO IE SHIMA NEAR OKINAWA. THERE AMERICAN TROOPS FED HIM AND NOTIFIED HIS SHIP OF HIS SAFETY.

A JAPANESE PASSENGER SHIP TRANSPORTED THE FRENCH SAILOR TO KAGOSHIMA AND HE MADE HIS WAY FROM THAT KYUSHU CITY TO YOKOSUKA BY TRAIN.

HIS MATES JIBILANTLY COLLECTED A $1,000 REWARD WHICH THEY SENT TO THE FISHING BOAT THAT RESCUED LACROIX.

1243APCS

ATOMIC (250)

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

ABOARD THE U.S.S.APPALACHIAN EN ROUTE TO HONOLULU, JUNE 15-(AP)-A WISCONSIN SCIENTIST DECLARED TODAY THE CHANCES OF DISASTER AT BIKINI "ARE LESS THAN THAT A METEOR A MILE IN DIAMETER WILL LAND ON TOP OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING"--AND NO SUCH METEOR EVER HAS BEEN RECORDED.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE BY DR.PARKER TRASK, PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, IN A RADIO BROADCAST TO THE THREE-SHIP CONVOY NOW MIDWAY BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.

HE SPOKE TO MEMBERS OF THE CREWS FROM THE U.S.S.PANAMINT, WHICH CARRIES THE PARTY OF SCIENTISTS, TO THIS PRESS SHIP FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS AND TO THE BLUE RIDGE, BEARING MILITARY OBSERVERS OF SEVERAL NATIONS.

TRASK WAS DISCUSSING THE PREDICTION OF ANATOL SHNEIDEROV, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCIENTIST, WHO SAID THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST IN JULY MIGHT SPLIT THE EARTH'S CRUST, CAUSE AN EARTHQUAKE AND DESTROY THE ENTIRE EXPEDITION.

TRASK, SEEKING TO ALLAY THE FEARS OF THE CREWS AND OF WIVES WHO HAVE BEEN FRANTICALLY WIRELESSING AND WRITING THE EXPEDITION, SAID THE MECHANISM OF THE BLOW OF AN ATOMIC BOMB AND AN EARTHQUAKE WERE COMPLETELY DIFFERENT.

AN EARTHQUAKE, TRASK EXPLAINED, CRACKS THE EARTH'S CRUST DEEP BELOW THE SURFACE AND IN A LINE HUNDREDS OF MILES LONG. IF THE A-BOMB CRACKS ANYTHING, IT DOES SO AT A POINT DIRECTLY UNDERNEATH AND FROM THERE THE FORCE MOVES OUTWARD IN CONCENTRIC RINGS OF RAPIDLY DIMINISHING INTENSITY.

THERE HAVE BEEN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF QUAKES ON THE BOTTOM OF THE PACIFIC, THE WISCONSIN GEOLOGIST DECLARED, YET NOT ONE PERMITTED THE WATER TO POUR DOWN TO THE MOLTEN SUB-EARTH FOR SUCH A CATASTROPHIC EXPLOSION AS SHNEIDEROV PICTURED.

213ACS

JUN 17 1946

30.24-3367

Palestine Terrorists Blast Eight Bridges, Attack Rail Yards

JUN 19 1946

11 KILLED IN RAIDS, ALL TRAIN SERVICE HALTED AT BORDER

Railway Buildings at Haifa Set Afire By Explosions

JUN 19 1946

76 ARRESTS MADE

Illegal Jewish Group Boasts of Success in Widespread Sabotage.

O. Carruthers

JERUSALEM, Tuesday, June 18—(AP) Workshops in the Haifa railway yards were damaged extensively by fire and explosion last night during attacks in which two saboteurs were reported killed, bringing to 11 the death toll in Palestine's two-night wave of terrorism.

NIGHT

There were 15 explosions during the one-hour attack on the Palestine railway's facilities in the port city. Defenders of the yard finally beat off the armed raiders, although fire fighting and pursuit of the attackers was difficult as all roads leading to the workshops had been mined heavily.

Prior to the attack in Haifa, the government announced in an official communique that six Jews had been killed in previous sabotage attacks which severed Palestine's eight frontier bridges. One British officer was killed while dismantling a mine placed under one bridge, while two British soldiers were injured fatally in a clash between troops and Arabs.

Jewish morning newspapers, however, said only two Jews had lost their lives.

The Palestine government announced that all train service between Palestine, Syria and Transjordan had been halted by the destruction of the railway bridge over Yarmuk gorge. Another span wrecked was the famous Allenby bridge over the River Jordan, chief link between Palestine and Transjordan.

All Men Arrested

The British army said that 62 men the entire male population of the village of Beth Haavaar on the Dead sea—as well as 12 other men and two women suspects were under arrest in connection with the destruction of the highway and rail bridges. One of the women was suffering a bullet wound in the chest.

Police dogs, allowed first to prowl in the bridge wreckage, led troops to the village. The soldiers ordered all men to leave the village confines. The village leader refused, and as the soldiers marched into the place, the inhabitants—men and women—linked arms and barred the way until the troops removed the men at bayonet point.

One policeman suffered minor wounds when a police party was fired upon at Kinneret, near the Transjordan frontier.

In an incident not linked with the Jewish terrorism, the two British soldiers were mortally injured when Arabs attacked a British army vehicle and set fire to it at Gaza Parka. The violence occurred after the car ran into a group of marchers during a celebration of the escape of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem from exile in France.

Many Injured In Night

An undetermined number of persons was injured in clashes throughout the night. Police blamed Jewish terrorists for attacks which rendered all eight bridges impassable, disclosing that the worst damage was done to the Allenby bridge.

Two separate attacks were carried out there, police said. Three Arabs and three British guarding the police post and customs entrance fought off both attacks against heavy odds. Both assaults, the police said, apparently were for the dual purpose of blowing up the bridge and destroying the guard post which contained a police card file of blacklist names.

In the first assault the main force of attackers engaged the guards while others succeeded in destroying the Palestine side of the big bridge. An Arab guard shot one man carrying explosives toward the guard post, and he was blown to bits by the explosives he carried. Transjordan guards of the Arab Legion on the other end of the bridge attempted to aid the defenders by setting up a crosafire against the attackers. A Palestine Police mobile unit drew up after the attack and began a search for the band.

Attack with Tommyguns

A short time later, what appeared to be the same force attacked again with tommyguns for a full half hour, shouting Hebrew orders, police said. They came within 20 yards of the post and threw hand grenades which blew a huge steel shutter from the main door of the post and stripped tiles from the roof.

The guard post, however, was successfully defended.

Later, police said, a party of Bedouins in the vicinity of the Allenby bridge was attacked by a party of armed Jews. One Bedouin was stabbed and seriously injured.

An official police statement said that the body of one Jew and portions of the body of another were found near the damaged rail bridge at Azzib, a village which was "attacked by armed Jews dressed in military uniform."

"One part of attackers engaged the police post while another party blew up the bridge," the statement said. "Close to Azzib village itself a number of mines and booby traps were found.

"At about the same time the Palestine police post at the Allenby bridge which spans the Jordan on the frontier of Palestine and Transjordan, was attacked by a party of about 20 Jews. They used automatic weapons and bombs.

Battle Lasts Half Hour

After an engagement lasting about half an hour, the attackers succeeded in blowing up the Allenby bridge close to the Palestine side. The force of the explosion caused the roof of the frontier control post near the bridge to collapse, slightly injuring an Arab woman and an Arab boy, and causing damage to the customs buildings."

The report said "the road bridge near Metulla and police post were blown up" later, and a half hour afterward "the Transjordan frontier force camp near Safad was attacked with hand grenades and one trooper was injured. The attack was beaten off."

On the road and railway bridges at Wadi Gaza, the report continued, a band of about 30 Jews made an attack in which "bombs were thrown at the railway bridge, but although two pillars were damaged, the bridge itself remained intact." A land mine exploded on the road bridge, rendering it impassable. Four haversacks filled with explosives were found later on the road bridge.

A party of Palestine police proceeding to the scene of the explosions was fired on from the orange groves near the bridge, but there were no casualties," the report stated.

At about the same time, it said, at Jisr Banat Yacoub, a temporary constable serving as a road bridge guard "was held up by six armed Jews who flung his rifle into the river and then blew up the bridge from the Palestine side."

An hour after midnight "the railway suspension bridge at Jisr el Hawi between Samakh and el Hamme was mined and partially destroyed. An attempt also was made to blow up the road bridge at Jisr Damiya, but it was unsuccessful," the report added.

In another midnight attack, the report said, a broad bridge at Jisr Shekh Hussein was damaged by explosives. Military patrols were fired upon in the vicinity of Tiberias and Samakh, it added.

All In One Palestine Jewish Town Are Under Arrest

O. Carruthers

JUN 18 1946

Jerusalem, June 17 (AP)—All the population of the Jewish settlement of Beth Haavara was reported arrested by Palestine police after a night of widespread terror during which two British soldiers were killed by Arab marchers and eight highway and railway bridges were damaged by explosions.

An official police statement blamed Jewish terrorists for the violence.

The report of the mass arrest of Beth Haavara residents, although unconfirmed officially by police, was received from reliable sources. This report said that dogs led the police from the Allenby bridge across the Jordan River, one of those d[illegible] the small collective settlements on the Dead Sea shore. It was understood that a British Army unit surrounded the village and carried out a complete search.

DAY

"Passive Resistance"

Some residents of the little Jewish community reportedly offered "passive resistance" against the searchers, resulting in a minor clash in which two Jews were injured. All persons found in the village were reportedly brought to a prison here for further investigation.

Meanwhile, the Army and police continued a concerted search of all villages along the Palestine border in the vicinity of the damaged bridges.

Four highway and four railway bridges, including the Allenby bridge, were those made impassable, police said.

The body of one Jew and portions of the body of another were found near a damaged railway bridge near the village of Azzib, which was attacked by "armed Jews dressed in military uniform," a police statement asserted.

Mines, Booby Traps Reported

"One party of the attackers engaged the police post, while another party blew up the bridge," the statement said. "Close to Azzib village itself a number of mines and booby traps were found."

The Palestine police post at Allenby bridge was attacked "by a party of about 20 Jews who used automatic weapons and bombs," the police said. "After an engagement lasting about half an hour, the attackers succeeded in blowing up Allenby bridge, close to the Palestine side.

"The force of the explosion caused the roof of the frontier control post near the bridge to collapse, slightly injuring an Arab woman and an Arab boy and causing damage to customs buildings."

Bedouins Attacked

Later a group of Bedouins near the bridge were attacked by a party consisting of several armed Jews. One Bedouin was seriously injured by stabbing. The police report continued:

"The road bridge near Metulla police post was blown up, and about a half hour later the Transjordan frontier-force camp near Safad was attacked with hand grenades, and one trooper was injured. The attack was beaten off."

Police said a heavy attack was made by a band of abo[illegible] Jews on road and railway bridges at Wadi Gaza.

Description Of Violence

"Bombs were thrown at a railway bridge," the statement said, "but although two pillars were damaged, the bridge itself remained intact. A land mine exploded on a road bridge, rendering it impassable. Four army haversacks filled with explosives later were found on the road bridge and were dismantled. A party of Palestine police proceeding to the scene of the explosions was fired on from orange groves near the bridge, but there were no casualties."

At approximately the same time a temporary constable at a road bridge at Jisr Banat Yacoub was held up by six armed Jews, who took away his rifle and threw it into the river. The police said the Jewish party then blew up the bridge from the Palestine side. An hour after midnight, they added, a railway suspension bridge at Jisr el Hawi, between Samakh and El Hamme, was mined and partly destroyed.

"An attempt also was made to blow up a road bridge at Jisr Damiya," the police statement continued, "but it was unsuccessful."

Patrols Fired Upon

Police further reported that at midnight a road bridge at Jisr Shekh Hussein was damaged by explosives, and military patrols were fired on near Tiberias and Samakh.

Adding to the night's excitement were fireworks and huge processions throughout Palestine by Arabs, winding up their third night of celebrations over the reported escape of the Mufti of Jerusalem.

Gagged By BBC, Reporter Says

JUN 18 1946

London, June 17 (AP)—Howard K. Smith, European chief for the Columbia Broadcasting System, reported today that the British Broadcasting Corporation had refused to broadcast a commentary in which Smith took the position that Russia alone was not responsible for failure of the foreign ministers to write European peace pacts.

DAY

A BBC spokesman said Smith's commentary, planned as part of an armed forces educational program, was "a highly individual view."

"As this was not what we asked for," the BBC added, "and as Mr. Smith felt unable to alter his script, we were compelled to cancel it."

Smith said he submitted the

script six days ahead of the broadcast. The BBC requested some changes, to which he agreed. When additional alterations were demanded, he added, he replied:

"The script will have to stand."

Among other things, Smith's commentary complained that correspondents assigned to the Paris conference get their information from their own national representatives.

"You will hear the viewpoint of your side and not that of the other," it declared.

"History will record as one of the outstanding consequences of World War II," the script added, "that not one but two great nations expanded their influence in astonishing degree. One is Russia—the other the United States."

King Encourages Science in Britain

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The "infinite possibilities for good and evil" in scientific discoveries like atomic energy must never be used as an argument against scientific research, King George VI said today in opening the first Empire Scientific Conference.

3 NATIONS IN U. N. DEMAND ACTION ON FRANCO—CRITICISM

JUN 18 1946

F Carpenter

NEW YORK, June 17—(AP) Australia, France and Mexico joined today in firm opposition to an attempt by Great Britain to send the Spanish case from the United Nations Security council to the General Assembly without a recommendation for a diplomatic break with Madrid.

After 2 1-2 hours of debate, the council adjourned until 3 p.m. tomorrow without a vote. The new chairman, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najero, of Mexico, said some of the delegates had another engagement that made adjournment necessary as U. S. Delegate Herschel V. Johnson was asking to be heard.

Appeals to Gromkyo

The session was highlighted by a personal appeal from the Australian delegate, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, to Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko to go along with the majority "in the interest of democratic principles."

NIGHT

Gromyko last week had attacked the sub-committee recommendations for a break with Franco Spain if Generalissimo Franco still is in power in September. He said it did not go far enough.

Debate started when Sir Alexander Cadogan of Britain called on the council to pass along to the General Assembly the resolution pending in the council but without any recommendation for a break with Spain.

Attacks British Move

After Australia went on record against such a step, Alexandre Parodi, French delegate, attacked the British move as "not sound" and reiterated his support of the recommendation by the sub-committee of which he was a member.

This recommendation envisioned a break with Generalissimo Francisco Franco if he still is in power in September. However, the sub-committee last week had accepted a compromise leaving it to the General Assembly to ask such action it thinks best.

Najera said he felt the sub-committee resolution did not go as far as his government would like but he would support it.

Mexico's announcement completed the expressions of the delegates. They now are lined up nine for the compromise plan, Russia extremely critical of it but not definitely committed, and Britain standing with its amendment.

At the close of the session Jose Giral, exiled Spanish republican prime minister, called Britain's position "absurd, contradictory, and hypocritical."

U. S. to Back Compromise

A spokesman for Johnson said after the session that the United States representative will speak tomorrow and that he desired only to reiterate his support of the compromise reached last week. He said Johnson was against the British amendment.

Australia was the first to disagree with Britain.

The Australian delegate, chairman of the sub-committee which investigated Spain, immediately defended his group's recommendation and demanded that the council reject the British proposal.

The resolution, incorporating a compromise proposal made by the United States and accepted by eight nations last Thursday, provides:

That the Spanish question be put before the General Assembly with a recommendation that the assembly call for a break in diplomatic relations or take such other action" as it "deems appropriate under the circumstances at the time."

The General Assembly will convene in New York Sept. 3.

The course provided for now would leave the way clear for the assembly to take less drastic action than a break in relations if it desired.

(ADD)

British Make A Proposal On Spain

JUN 18 1946

F Carpenter

New York, June 17 (AP)—Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the United Nations Security Council, proposed today that the case of Franco Spain be referred by the Council to the United Nations General Assembly without any recommendations for a break in diplomatic relations with Madrid.

DAY

The British delegation questioned the legality of the findings of a Council subcommittee which investigated Spain and recommended that the Security Council ask the General Assembly to call for a United Nations break with Generalissimo Franco if he is still in power next September.

Cadogan, revealing the British position for the first time since the subcommittee report was made public June 1, said that Spain was a "serious problem" and that Great Britain was quite willing "to have the question examined by the Assembly next September."

No Recommendations

However, he proposed that the subcommittee report be referred to the Assembly without recommendations.

Cadogan suggested that the International Court of Justice be asked for an opinion on the legality of proposals made by the subcommittee.

Britain was the ninth nation on the Council to make its position known. Russia has not definitely announced a stand but has made it clear that it is dissatisfied with an American-sponsored compromise which would put the matter before the General Assembly for such action as the Assembly desires.

Mexico, whose delegate, Dr. Francisco Castillo N jera, took over as Council president for a month, has not declared itself on the compromise proposal yet.

A British spokesman said that Cadogan had been instructed by London to seek clarifications and modifications of the report in regard to its legal aspects.

Gromyko's Stand

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, stated last week that he would not agree to the report and there was wide speculation whether Gromyko would use the veto, abstain from voting or abstain from attending and contend such action did not constitute a veto.

In some quarters was believed that Gromyko might hesitate to invoke an outright veto, on the theory that it was better to have some action taken than none at all.

Gromyko's action in the Council was watched closely in relation to the veto issue. The Charter merely states that seven affirmative votes, including all the Big Five, are required for passage. No provision is made for abstaining, except when a nation is a party to the dispute.

Rat Routs 90 Veterans

WAREHAM, England, June 17 (AP)—Ninety women veterans of the armed forces, attending a British Legion conference, shrieked and leaped on to chairs today when a rat crept in. The one man present chased the intruder and stood sentry after the meeting resumed.

ITALY GETS VOICE IN DECISION ON WAR LOSS CLAIMS

JUN 18 1946

Multi-National Claims Tribunal Will Be Set Up, Ministers Decide.

REPARATIONS DISCUSSED

Paris Talks Will Continue on Extent of Payments by Rome.

J. Byrnes

PARIS, June 17—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers council today gave Italy an equal voice in settling war damage claims arising out of military action on Italian soil by providing for the establishment of multi-national mixed claims tribunals.

NIGHT

An American informant, in announcing this action, said the council settled a number of economic issues for the projected peace treaty with Italy, but had postponed until tomorrow discussion of the knotty Italian reparations question.

Agree on Use of Assets

The American, British, French and Russian foreign ministers also agreed on a United States proposal to use Italian property held by Allied nations in satisfying claims by each country's nationals against Italy. At the same time, the ministers adopted a clause binding Italy to renounce any claims for damages against Allied nationals arising from the war.

In discussing the procedure for settling disputed claims in Italy, U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes supported a French proposal that mixed tribunals be set up consisting of one person named by Italy, one by the Allied country concerned, and a third person to be named by the first two. In the event the first two persons were unable to agree upon a third, the International Court would be requested to designate the other member.

Bevin Accepts Proposal

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, according to American sources, said Britain favored this procedure. Bevin added that Britons would be required to prove their claim to the British government before their cases would be allowed to reach the tribunal.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov said he had opposed any clause binding Italy to renounce war claims against Allied nationals because the Soviet Union thought this would be taken for granted, American informants said.

But, Molotov added, in view of the importance Britain, the United States and France placed on such a formal renunciation, he would agree.

Byrnes insisted on extending the scope of war losses under this clause to losses Italy suffered under the American "freeze" and other economic measures before the United States entered the war. Molotov agreed and directed the deputies to bear this in mind in drafting the final text.

Discuss Economic Issues

The ministers also discussed general economic clauses granting all Allied nations a most-favored-nation status for at least 18 months after signature of the treaty. A question arose as to whether nationalized industries would be subject to such equality of treatment.

The decision to tackle the economic sections was reached by the deputies this morning when they prepared the agenda for their principals. It had been agreed that the Italian treaty warranted top priority on the calendar, and the selection of the precise clauses for discussion had been left to the deputies, but nearly all previous discussions were devoted to the political sections, such as the disposition of the Italian colonial empire, the status of Trieste and boundary issues.

Molotov demanded last month that Italy pay $300,000,000 in reparations, with $100,000,000 going to Russia and $200,000,000 to Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia. U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes agreed to a French suggestion that $100,000,000 be paid to Russia, but no agreement was reached on the further demand of $200,000,000 to the other countries.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that Allied military and civil affairs officials in Italy were negotiating in Rome with the Italian government for an accord supplementing the newly revised armistice terms. The accord, it was reported, would grant both Britain and the United States extensive rights within Italy as long as occupation troops remain there.

These rights, Allied informants said, would include access to ports, airfields and transit privileges along the Allied line of communications to Austria and the Yugoslav frontier.

Trieste Held Key Issue in Paris

JUN 18 1946

Success of Big Four Conference May Hinge on Stand Taken by Molotov.

L. Kevin

Paris, June 17 (A. P.).—The Big Four Foreign Ministers resumed today the task of writing an Italian peace treaty, and an American informant said the success or failure of the conference might well hinge on the Russian attitude toward Trieste.

DAY

A close associate of United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said the head of the American delegation considered Trieste a "question of principle" and "the Secretary never compromises with questions of principle."

Thus, since the United States apparently will not budge from the stand that Trieste must remain Italian, diplomatic observers anxiously awaited indications as to whether Russia would be willing to compromise on her demands that the Adriatic port be ceded to Yugoslavia.

Moscow Blasts Optimism

A wave of optimism swept over the conference Saturday after Russia, in a surprise conciliatory gesture, agreed to the discussion of the Austrain problem. Some observers even went so far as to interpret this as a softening in the Soviet policy.

Much of this optimism was dispelled, however, when the Moscow press and radio yesterday launched a new offensive against what they termed western "reactionaries and enemies of peace."

The Soviet news agency Tass implied in a Paris dispatch that Britain and the United States, rather than Russia, would have to break the deadlock which forced the adjournment of the last conference.

Rest Believed Easier

An American informant expressed belief that if a satisfactory solution could be found for Trieste, the Council would encounter little difficulty in writing the remainder of the treaty. Other disputed points on the Italian question are:

1. The Italian-Yugoslav frontier. This is tied up with the Trieste issue.

2. Reparations. Russia, in opposition to Britain and the United States, holds that reparations should be partly paid from current Italian production and that the allotting of Italian warships should not count as reparations.

3. Colonies. The United States has favored turning the problem over to the United Nations if the Ministers themselves can reach no solution. Russia and France want Italy to retain trusteeship over her own colonies, under the United Nations. Britain wants the trusteeship of Cyrenaica.

(ADD)

Italy Satisfies Britain.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Great Britain is satisfied that the Italian Government has maintained fully its authority in the transition from monarchy to republic, a Foreign Office spokesman asserted today.

Expressing an official view on the request of Russian Foreign Minister Molotov for a review of conditions in Italy, the spokesman said Britain was unable to see any particular need for discussing the matter but had agreed to Molotov's request.

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Says U. S. Is Satisfied.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Government officials concerned with Italian affairs said today they were satisfied the Rome Government maintained its authority during Italy's recent transition from a monarchy to a republic. These officials, who declined to be identified but whose positions warrant authority, said they saw no particular need for investigating post-election conditions in Italy as requested by Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov.

They added, however, that the request would be complied with for the sake of Big Four harmony.

There was concern over persistent reports of troop movements in the disputed Istrian area around Trieste, although War Department officials described them as routine military changes.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS WILL BACK BIDAULT

R. Nelson

PARIS, June 17—(AP) Francisque Gay, a leader of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) said today that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, MRP leader, would attempt if necessary to solve the government crisis by forming a one-party government without Communist or Socialist participation if he is elected to the presidency.

Gay said he believed Bidault was assured of at least 320 ballots, ample for election, when the new constituent assembly meets on the provisional presidency Wednesday. This prediction was strengthened by the announcement of Socialist Leader Edouard DePreux that his party would vote for Bidault.

Communist Leader Jacques Duclos announced, meanwhile, that he and the party's general secretary, Maurice Thorez, had formally requested retiring provisional President Felix Gouin, a Socialist, to be a candidiate for reelection Wednesday. Duclos said the Communists made this appeal without much hope that Gouin would accept, since the decision will be up to the Socialist party and the Socialists already have voted formally against assuming the leadership in the interim government.

DePreux, underscoring the tenseness of the deadlock, declared that while the Socialist would vote for Bidault, they would refuse to enter any government which excluded the Communists, and that in the event a three-party coalition is formed, they would accept only secondary ministries.

Earlier, Gay said that "if we do not succeed in forming a tripartite government or one even larger in scope and cannot realize a purely MRP Cabinet, we will demand that the (Constituent) Assembly put the issue up to the country in new elections."

Elected June 2

This Assembly was elected June 2 for the purpose of drawing up a draft of a constitution for the Fourth French Republic, after a nationwide referendum rejected a Communist-sponsored draft produced by the former Assembly which would have concentrated power in a one-house Legislature.

General de Gaulle jumped into this complicated political picture yesterday with an address which strongly supported MRP views on the constitution, stating that it should provide for strong, interdependent legislative, executive and judicial branches and that the Legislature should be a two-house assembly.

French Socialists Heighten Crisis

R. Nelson

Paris, June 17 (AP)—The French governmental crisis mounted today when the Socialists spurned the presidency of the council and the moderate Popular Republican Movement (MRP) reaffirmed the candidacy of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. The Communists have refused to support any regime the moderate new party heads.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, often associated with the MRP, emerged from the political obscurity he entered upon resigning the presidency six months ago, by declaring in a speech at Bayeux that he favored a strong executive and a two chamber legislature for the Fourth Republic.

Hope for immediate solution of the crisis dimmed.

Socialist Statement

The Socialist party secretary general, Daniel Mayer, declared: "The President of the Cabinet cannot be a Socialist. The desires or decisions of the other parties cannot modify the will of the national council of the Socialist party. We will leave to the parties more favored than we the direction of the Government."

The MRP became the leading party in the new elections early this month, taking the lead from the Communists, who dropped to a close second place. The Socialists, marked losers in the election, dropped from second to third, and Socialist President Felix Gouin and his Cabinet have resigned.

De Gaulle Plan Like MRP's

De Gaulle's proposals were similar to those of the MRP.

Most observers felt that despite his speech, de Gaulle had no immediate intention of returning to active politics. However, there was a strong belief that if France chose a charter along the lines he suggested he might become the Fourth Republic's first President after next autumn's elections.

De Gaulle resigned as provisional President during a governmental crisis last January. Explaining that move, he told his Bayeux audience that he had sought certainty that "no question could be raised about an individual, director of a state, exercising an influence on the task of the legislators."

In his Bayeux speech de Gaulle warned of the threat of dictatorship in France, and urged that "public powers—legislative, executive and judicial—be clearly separated and strongly balanced."

Jackson Plans Return to U. S. 'After July 15'

He Hints He May Discuss Supreme Court Dispute Directly With President

T. Reedy

NUERNBERG, Germany, June 17 (AP).—Supreme Court Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson disclosed today he would return to the United States after July 15, when his work as chief United States prosecutor at the war crimes trial is over, and hinted that he might discuss the explosive Supreme Court controversy directly with President Truman.

Justice Jackson declined in an interview to offer any further comment on his controversy with his colleague on the Supreme Court, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black. Friends of Justice Jackson here said he has made public all he intends to say upon that subject.

However, Justice Jackson noted in the interview that his job here is a Presidential assignment, indicating he would report directly to the President on his return. This raised the possibility of a heart-to-heart talk with the Chief Executive in which the court controversy would be discussed.

To Stay as Prosecutor

Justice Jackson made it clear that he is not resigning his post as prosecutor here, but that after July 15 the cases against the Nazi defendants would be complete. The International Military Tribunal's attention then will be focused on Nazi organizations such as the S. S., the German General Staff and the Hitler Youth, he said.

Justice Jackson recalled that he had already argued the case against the organizations in the early part of the trial. The groundwork for the cases is now being prepared by a special five-man commission.

President Truman said last Friday that he tried to stop Justice Jackson from issuing his sensational statement charging that Justic Black participated in decisions affecting a former law partner. Justice Jackson's statement declared that the practice, if continued, would bring the high court into "disrepute."

Mr. Truman suggested to Justice Jackson that the statement be withheld until the two of them had a chance to talk it over.

So far as further public statements are concerned, Justice Jackson's friends here said, the justice felt that his criticism of what he had called Justice Black's "bullying" tactics would serve to clear the air and prevent repetition of such incidents. His present feeling, these sources said, is that the matter now is a closed book.

No Hint in Inquiry

Justice Jackson gave no indication that he would seek a Congressional inquiry on his charges, which he cabled to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. He said he had read about statements in the Senate that both Justice Black and himself should resign from the court, and the report that President Truman had asked him to forgo a public statement until a White House discussion had been held.

"I have nothing to say about it," he said tersely.

On Washington the Senate Judiciary Committee, like the House Judiciary Committee last week, announced it had "no authorization or jurisdiction" to take action on Justice Jackson's statement about Justice Black. The committee chairman, Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, said the Senate, under the Constitution, can act as a court "only when such charges are made by the House of Representatives through impeachment proceedings."

Justice Jackson was asked also about the report that he might run for the governorship of New York. He declined, likewise, to comment upon this subject. Associates here said, however, that he never intended to seek elective office.

JACKSON PLANS RETURN TO U. S. ABOUT MID-JULY

Chief American Prosecutor Denies He's Resigning at Nazi Trials.

Nuernberg, June 17 (A. P.).—Justice Robert H. Jackson said today that his job as American war crimes prosecutor here probably would be over by July 15, and that he would return to the United States.

The jurist, spearhead of a controversy involving Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, estimated that the cases of the high Nazis would be completed by mid-July. The attention of the tribunal then will be devoted to prosecution of such organizations as the S. S., the Gestapo and the Hitler Youth Organization.

He declined to comment further on the Supreme Court controversy which he touched off a week ago with a statement that Black participated in a decision in which his former law partner was a counsel.

'Nothing to Say.'

Jackson said he had read of statements in the Senate that both he and Black should resign. He said also he had seen President Truman's assertion that he had asked him to forgo a public statement until the matter had been discussed with him at the White House.

"I have nothing to say about it," Jackson said tersely.

Questioned about reports that he might run for Governor of New York, Jackson said he had no comment. Associates said, however, that Jackson never intended to seek an elective office.

Jackson emphasized that he was not resigning as prosecutor, pointing out that he argued the case against the organizations in the early part of the Nuernberg trials.

Groundwork for the actual trial of the organizations is being prepared by a five-man commission with separate legal staffs.

He declined to comment further on the Supreme Court controversy which he touched off a week ago with a statement that Black participated in a decision in which his former law partner was a counsel.

Silent On Truman Statement

Jackson said he had read of statements in the Senate that both he and Black should resign. He said he also had seen President Truman's statement that he had asked him to forego a public statement until the matter had been discussed with him at the White House.

"I have nothing to say about it," Jackson stated.

Questioned about reports that he might run for governor of New York, Jackson said he had no comment. Associates said, however, that Jackson never intended to seek an elective office.

SENATE PLANS NO ACTION IN COURT FEUD

"Hands-Off" Attitude Is Adopted By Judiciary Committee

Washington, June 17 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee adopted a "hands off" attitude today toward the controversy between Supreme Court Justices Robert H. Jackson and Hugo L. Black.

Since the House Judiciary Committee already has taken much the same position, it became apparent that Congress intends to do nothing about the "feud" although some legislators individually have noticed demands that Black or Jackson, or both, resign.

Jackson said in Nuernberg today he had read of these demands and "I have nothing to say." He disclosed that he will return to the United States about July 15 upon winding up his job in Germany.

Committee Issues Statement

The Senate group met behind closed doors for two and one-half hours, then issued a statement saying:

"The committee has heard and discussed the cablegram addressed to the chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary committees by Mr. Justice Jackson. If any question is presented by this communication we lack authority or jurisdiction to determine it at this time.

"The Senate of the United States, under the Constitution, can act only as a court to decide charges brought against a judicial officer of the United States, and only when such charges are made by the House of Representatives through impeachment proceedings."

Approved Unanimously

Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) said the statement was approved unanimously.

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.), asked his view, said the statement "covered the situation."

"I think it represents pretty generally the sentiment of the committee as a whole," Revercomb added.

Jackson sent his message a week ago today. At the same time, he gave copies to newsmen.

In brief, he declared that Black sat in cases presented to the court by Black's former law partner, although other justices in similar situations had disqualified themselves. Furthermore, Jackson said, Black threatened him with "war" if he did not join in "covering up the facts" of Black's action.

Brought Feud Into Open

Jackson's blast brought into the open ill-feeling about which Washington had whispered. It was this dissension, in the opinion of many legislators, which led President Truman to nominate Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, for Chief Justice rather than elevate any present member of the court.

Vinson's nomination will come before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday. The committee has allowed until noon of that day for Edwin J. Creel, of Washington, who objects to the nomination, to file a statement.

Members of the committee have taken the attitude that Vinson's nomination should be considered without relation in any way to the Jackson-Black controversy.

Papen Declares He Quit After PurgeCaptivity

Tells Nuernberg Trial S. S. KeptHimPrisoner 3Days So He Broke With Hitler

T. Reedy

NUERNBERG, June 17 (AP).—Franz von Papen testified today that when he was second to Adolf Hitler in Germany the Nazis held him a virtual prisoner for three

days during the 1934 blood purge, and that in indignation he demanded and obtained a release from his post of Vice-Chancellor.

The erstwhile "Gray Fox" of Nazi diplomacy told the war-crimes [illegible] Hitler refused to permit him to make the resignation public immediately because the German people at the time were too excited.

Papen, accused of engineering moves which raised the Nazis to power, testified also that he attempted to set up safeguards to prevent Hitler from seizing power, two years before the June 30, 1934, purge in which the S. S. (Elite Guard) and the Gestapo killed scores of persons Der Fuehrer considered his enemies, including Wehrmacht General Kurt von Schleicher and Storm Troop Captain Ernst Roehm.

Papen said Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, also on trial, told him at the time of the purge to remain in his own home for safety, because a revolt was erupting in the ranks of Hitler's brown-shirted Storm Troops.

"I found my office in the Reich Chancellery occupied by the S. S. and when I got to my flat there was a strong formation there, too," Papen testified. "For three days I was cut off from the outside world with no telephone or radio. My press expert was shot and two of my secretaries were taken to concentration camps. When I was freed, Goering apologized and said it was all a mistake.

"I went to the Reich Chancellery and told Hitler that these things that had been done to a member of his own government were incredible and fantastic. I demanded that my resignation be accepted. He tried to persuade me to remain, and I said there is no possible explanation or apology for these incidents."

Papen said he tried to reach President Paul von Hindenburg, but the old field marshal was in seclusion in East Prussia and "the other side had already reached him and convinced him these acts were legal."

Seeking to show that he worked for Germany and not for Hitler, Papen said that in 1932 he set up a plan to keep the Nazis out of power, even though it meant installing Hitler as Chancellor. He said the program of the first Hitler government would have been "to maintain world peace," but that Hitler seized the reins when Hindenburg died and the Papen influence faded out virtually overnight.

TELLS OF 1932 BID TO HEAD OFF HITLER

T. Beedy

Nuernberg, June 17 (A. P.).—Franz von Papen told the International Military Tribunal today that as German Chancellor in 1932 he had sought to set up "safeguards" to prevent Adolf Hitler from seizing dictatorial power. Describing how he organized a non-party Cabinet for President von Hindenburg in an effort to "eliminate civil war," he listed four measures which, he took, he said to keep the Nazis from attaining undue power.

Only three Nazis were admitted to Cabinet posts, including Hitler, and eight ministries were given to members of other parties, he declared; "decisive economic departments were kept out of the Nazis' hands"; experts were put into Ministry posts so far as possible; and joint reports were to be made to the President by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor "to minimize Hitler's personal influence."

Von Papen said that the program of the first Hitler government was, at his instigation, non-Nazi and its main purpose was "to maintain world peace, which was so badly needed then." He added, however, that Hitler seized the reins when Von Hindenburg died and that his own influence diminished almost overnight.

GEN. M'NARNEY TAKES STAND

Is Witness At Lichfield Trials For Kilian

D. Doane

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 17 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Commander in the European Theater, was called to the witness stand today in the Lichfield trials, shortly after it was disclosed that a key defendant had asked President Truman to investigate the proceedings.

The day's session, in which none of the defense witnesses ranked under a colonel, brought the bitterest legal battle yet to be touched off in the controversial trials of officers and guards [illegible] alleged cruelties [illegible] prisoners in the United States Army Dentention Camp at Lichfield, England.

McNarney, called as a defense witness for Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the Lichfield Army depot, was questioned about the official Army policy governing trials of the soldiers accused of cruelties to guardhouse prisoners.

Cruel Punishment

The four-star General spent an hour on the stand. Kilian's attorneys sought answers to why the trials were transferred to Germany from London, where the proceedings began last November. Kilian is charged with aiding and authorizing cruel and unusual punishments.

McNarney also was asked what was the "plan" under which the General once said enlisted men were tried before officers, and whether McNarney ever had expressed an opinion as to Kilian's guilt. McNarney denied the latter, but most of the questions were blocked by prosecution objections.

Kilian's attorney precipitated the legal battle by asserting that "a fair trial is impossible under existing conditions."

The attorney, Col. Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla., himself took the witness stand voluntarily in behalf of his client.

Kilian, disclosing his request to President Truman, asked a month's postponement of his case. It was denied. He demanded that the trial be transferred to the United States, and that, too, was denied, but not until a day-long parade of high-ranking witnesses took the stand in his behalf.

Among the witnesses were Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan, commander of the Continental Base Section which is handling the trials; Col. Lester J. Abele, staff judge advocate; Col. W. V. Thompson, a "coordinator"; and Col. Irvin Schindler, sent from Washington to "expedite" the trial.

"Away From Free Press"

Kilian, a 54-year-old cavalry officer, wanted a postponement of the trial until a reply was received from President Truman. His attorney was not permitted to read the letter to Mr. Truman in court.

His attorney waged a merciless attack on what he charged was "official pressure" in the trials which have involved six officers and ten enlisted men.

"There can be no valid reason," Ford said, "why this trial and the trials of the other accused were not transferred from London to the United States, except that the United States Army authorities desired to conduct this and other trials away from the people of the United States—away from the free public press, and where the highest degree of influence and control was and is possible."

Ford also challenged the eligibility of some members of the trial court and the impartiality of its lawyer member, Col. William H. Beck, Jr., of Griffin, Ga.

Many of the questions directed at McNarney were blocked by objections from the prosecutor, Maj. Joseph Robinson, of New York, who was upheld by the court of seven colonels and a brigadier general. However, the theater commander was permitted to deny that he directed the order of the trials or that he ever expressed any opinion on Kilian's guilt or innocence.

The sharpest of the many exchanges during the session came during the interrogation of McNarney. Ford had protested a court ruling that he could not question McNarney on whether he had received any instructions from the War Department concerning the trials.

"This is the essence of our motion," Ford declared.

"Removal For Prejudice"

"You've said a lot of things in this motion which are absolutely untrue and unfounded," retorted Colonel Beck, who, as lawyer member of the court, made most of the technical rulings.

"I challenge the law member on the basis of that statement and ask his removal for prejudice," Ford shot back.

"That's just what the defense has been waiting for," shouted the prosecutor, leaping to his feet. "They've been trying to provoke some statement that could be used as a basis for a mistrial."

Beck attempted to withdraw his remark, but Ford insisted. On a secret vote, however, Beck was retained as a member of the court.

Kilian, from Highland Park, Ill., unsucessfully sought to postpone the trial until he had received a reply from President Truman for an investigation.

Kilian's attorney was not permitted to read the letter to the President in court.

[At Washington, White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said: "No such letter has been received here yet."]

A Stormy Beginning

The trial of Kilian, key figure in the Lichfield cases involving six officers and ten enlisted men, got off to a stormy start.

The opening session was spiced with defense charges of "pressure" from high army officials and by frequent fiery exchanges between the prosecutor, Major Joseph S. Robinson, of New York city, and Kilian's attorney, Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla.

Ford told the court that Kilian on May 24 sent a letter to President Truman asking him to "appoint a board of inquiry to examine into the facts upon which the charges against this accused are allegedly based and particularly into the methods used to obtain the type of testimony used as a basis for bringing this accused to trial."

Ford asked that Mr. Truman be furnished transcripts of the first Lichfield trial in London, of the report made by the officer who investigated Kilian's case and of Kilian's own trial.

Court Refuses Kilian Delay, Transfer In His Lichfield Trial

D. Doane

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 17 (AP)—A court-martial trying Col. James A. Kilian on charges of cruelty to soldiers at the Lichfield (England) guardhouse denied him today a month's delay and a venue transfer to the United States, after hearing Kilian had asked President Truman to investigate the trials.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, headed a long line of defense witnesses, none of whom ranked less than a colonel.

Center Of Legal Battle

McNarney was questioned sharply about official army policy governing the trial of soldiers. The bitterest legal battle in the entire seven months of the controversial case swirled around the General as he sat for an hour in the witness stand, and was started when Kilian's attorney asserted that a "fair trial is impossible under existing conditions."

Kilian is accused of aiding and authorizing cruel and unusual punishment while he was commandant at Lichfield.

The "Be Rough" Policy

Two lieutenants and three enlisted guards have already been convicted on cruelty charges arising from their conduct at Lichfield, where prisoners testified they were beaten, clubbed and kicked. All the convicted said the "be rough" policy stemmed from higher-ranking officers.

Kilian — short, red-faced and wearing spectacles—was cited for contempt of a military court which was trying an enlisted man and later refused to testify about Lichfield policies on the grounds that his testimony would "embarrass" his own defense.

Brig. Gen. Robert M. Montagu, of Louisville, Ky., headed the court-martial trying Kilian.

Kilian unsuccessfully challenged the eligibility of Col. William Beck, Jr., of Griffen, Ga., because of "possible prejudice" against Kilian. He tried in vain to challenge three other members of the court, saying they were either of lower rank or beneath him on the regular army promotion list. (ADD)

British Planning Great Blast At Heligoland

Cuxhaven, Germany, June 17 (AP). A senior British naval officer said today that the great German island fortress of Heligoland will be "blown up" within three months and be fit only for "a beautiful bird sanctuary."

The officer said preparations will require two or three months. Plans are to set off the explosive charges totaling several hundred tons in one great blast.

The officer said the island would not disappear completely because it rises in comparatively shallow North Sea waters. He asserted, however, that its remnants would never again be fit for human habitation. The island is about 130 acres and had 4,000 inhabitants before the war.

"Lesson For Germans"

The officer said the destruction would be "a wonderful lesson for the Germans." He said "influential bird enthusiasts and ornithologists" in England had opposed strongly the plan to destroy the island because they feared for the effect on migratory birds.

"I can only assure them that when we have finished," the officer said, "it will be the most wonderful bird sanctuary—nothing but a pile of rocks."

Wilkinson Gets Europe Post

BERLIN, June 17 (AP).—Appointment of Colonel Lawrence Wilkinson, of East Haddam, Conn., as chief of the industry branch of the Office of Military Government was announced today. Colonel Wilkinson, a former vice-president of the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, served from July, 1942, to November, 1945, as chief of planning in the office of the Chief of Ordnance for the European Theater.

Radio-Directive Plan For U.S. German Zone

Berlin, June 17 (AP)—The American military government, in an effort to narrow the gap between headquarters and personnel in the field, soon will employ shortwave radio to broadcast instructions and policy directives to its lower-level detachments throughout the United States occupation zone of Germany, it was disclosed today.

The military government broadcasts, 15 to 30 minutes each, will be made every weekday over Radio Munich, and field personnel will be required to tune in.

DEFENDS S. S. TROOPS

Dachau, June 17 (A. P.).—Defense counsel argued today that seventy-four Waffen S.S. veterans accused of murdering disarmed American prisoners during the Battle of the Bulge showed "every consideration" to their captives.

Opening its case, the defense asked that murder charges be dismissed "due to the absence of any preconceived murderous plan."

Col. Willis M. Everett of Atlanta, Ga., is chief defense attorney before the military court.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 17 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Normal Sprawl of the United States Army Headquarters public relations office declared tonight that American troop movements in Germany "at present are occurring only for redeployment or readjustment necessitated by redeployment."

Questioned concerning widespread reports in Europe of strategic shifts of American units—particularly paratroopers—because of rumored Red Army concentrations, the military spokesman said that "movements take place only on orders and the parachute infantry here are not at present on orders."

PRAVDA SCORES DANUBE TIE-UP

Says U. S. and Britain Are to Blame, Not Russia.

Moscow, June 17 (A. P.).—Pravda correspondent M. Marinin asserted today that American and British forces had paralyzed Danube River traffic by seizing the major part of the river fleet while Foreign Minister Bevin and others falsely blamed Russia for the situation.

"No objective person," said the article, "could fail to recognize that the Soviet Union has done

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everything possible to provide transportation on the Danube. And if it is not developed, then Britain and the United States bear the direct responsibility."

Discussing Bevin's recent speech on the proposal for the internationalization of the Danube navigation control and his "open door" policy, Marinin said that "the peoples of the Danube countries understand very well what that policy means and what it would doom them to.

"They see it as a restoration of the pre-war situation when the Danube States were, in fact, deprived of their independence," he said.

Marinin quoted figures saying that the Americans and British were holding more than 700 Danube vessels in idleness.

United States Constabulary troops made a surprise raid on 372 vessels in the Danube River on May 21, seizing a huge supply of guns and other contraband and apparently smashing a smuggling ring headed by remnants of the Hungarian Army. Next day a United States State Department official said seizure of the vessels would be a powerful bargaining point to induce Russia to open the lower Danube to free commerce. However, Brig.-Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, chief of the United States Army Intelligence in Europe, said the raids had "no political motive, but were made solely to break up suspected arms running, smuggling and an underground escape route for SS troopers."

Executives of W. F. T. U. Begin Moscow Meeting

May Deal With Unionization of Enemy States and Spain Issue

MOSCOW, June 17 (AP).—The executive committee of the World Federation of Trades Unions opened a nine-day meeting here today. The group of twenty-two is expected to consider possible unionization in former enemy states; the question of Franco Spain, restoration of the General Confederation of Labor in Greece and relations between the World Federation and the United Nations.

Sir Walter Citrine, of Great Britain, serving as committee chairman it has tendered his resignation. Other labor leaders present [illegible] Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin [illegible] Labor Federation, and [illegible] Carey, of the United [illegible] secretary-treasurer [illegible] the [illegible] Industrial Organizatio[illegible]

Pravda Links Spanish Issue To Future Of U.N.

Moscow, June 17 (AP)—*Pravda* asserted today that the Spanish question now before the United Nations Security Council "touches not only the fate of Spain, tortured and trampled by Fascist butchers, but also touches the future of the United Nations."

The article by B. Izakov asked: "Will this organization, after all, get busy with that cause for the sake of which it was created by the people—to strive for firm peace and uprooting aggression—or will it go the path of Geneva, become an instrument of domination by certain groups of powers?"

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Chetnik Says Hate For Nazis Led Him To Join Mihailovic

W. King

Belgrade, June 17 (AP)—Dr. Stevan Moljevic, president of Draja Mihailovic's wartime Central Committee, testified today before a Yugoslav military tribunal trying him as a war criminal that he joined Mihailovic "because I hated the Germans."

He entered a formal plea of innocence and disclaimed immediately any responsibility for collaboration with the Germans on the part of Chetnik commanders in the field.

DAY

Djuro Vilov, also a member of the Central Committee, followed Moljevic on the stand and testified quickly that, he was convinced Mihailovic's organization "was collaborating." Vilov, the only Croat in the Trial in which all the other defendants, judges and advocates are Serbs, admitted writing slanderous articles about the Partisans.

Mihailovic Removed From Room

Moljevic testified that Mihailovic met with the Germans in November, 1941, and that the chief defendant in the trials had left a will and instructions with Moljevic for leadership in the event that he should fail to return.

The thin, grey haired former attorney declared that he had supported the group in Yugoslavia which overthrew the prewar government for signing a pact with the Axis in March, 1941.

Dressed in a neat [illegible] business suit, his appearance contrasted sharply with that of Mihailovic, who was removed from the court room today upon motion of the prosecutor.

The prosecutor asserted regarding Mihailovic's presence that "this is not a normal case" and the president ruled that his removal was "the best method of arriving at the material truth." Mihailovic ended six days of preliminary interrogation on the stand yesterday.

Moljevic "Not A Soldier"

Moljevic testified that he was not connected with the military efforts of the Chetniks, saying, "I am not a soldier and I did not know about such things."

Once during his questioning he declared, "I was not responsible for the collaboration of the commanders and you can't say so."

Moljevic was the second and Vilov the third of eight accused Chetnik leaders to testify thus far. Two Chetniks are being tried in *absentia*. Others named with them in the indictment fall into two groups: Leaders of the London Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, all of whom are absent; and members of the Nazi-dominated Government of the late Milan Nedic, who are present.

The defendants who are present will be questioned individually on the charges, after which other witnesses will be heard and documentary evidence submitted.

Jews Flee Terror in Poland

Repatriates From Russia Set Upon by Outlaw Bands—1,000 Deaths in Ten Months.

L. Allen

Warsaw, June 16 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Thousands of Jews being repatriated from Russia are fleeing westward and southward to escape intermittent waves of anti-Semitic terror at the hands of outlaw bands.

Approximately 1,000 Jewish slayings have been verified in the last ten months and the toll is being boosted by bandit attacks on repatriation convoys operating on railways and highways.

DAY

The Government is severely punishing those perpetrating anti-Semitic acts, but the activity of the lawless bands is so widespread that it is difficult to assure adequate protection for all.

A total of 60,000 Jews is expected to be repatriated from Russia by August 1, boosting Poland's Semitic population to approximately a quarter of a million. However, officials of the Central Committee say that the Jews admit the vast majority of the repatriates want to go to Palestine or America. Many try to leave Poland illegally, crossing into Germany or Czecho-Slovakia.

Emigration Encouraged.

The government is encouraging legal emigration. The American military attache to Warsaw alone issues approximately fifty transit permits daily, allowing Jews to proceed through the American zone of Germany into France. Thousands are reported stranded in France because of difficulties encountered in proceeding to America or Palestine.

There are widespread demands among Polish Jews for unrestricted emigration to Palestine. Dr. Emil Sommerstein, president of the Central Committee, is now in the United States seeking to expedite assistance for Jews who wish to remain in Poland or to emigrate.

Although the government has granted substantial financial aid and encouraged Jews to rebuild their homes and businesses and has tried to protect their lives, there is constant uneasiness and fear of death among them. Any mass movement of Jews, such as the repatriation from Russia, has always precipitated a new wave of killings and robberies.

QUISLING'S WIDOW PLEADS INNOCENT

OSLO, Norway, June 17—(AP) Mrs. Maria Quisling, 46, widow of the Norwegian traitor Vidkun Quisling, pleaded innocent today to charges of collaboration with Nazi occupation authorities.

Mrs. Quisling also pleaded innocent to [illegible] a member of Norwegian [illegible] party, taking furniture and silver belonging to the royal family and inducing her husband to use about $300,000 of government funds for his estate.

NIGHT

Self-confident, Mrs. Quisling said she was very proud of her husband. She told the court she was born in Kharkov, Russia, and did not like Josef Terboven, German reichscommissar in Norway during the occupation.

The court decided not to imprison Mrs. Quisling, but [illegible] tor demanded that she [illegible] leased until her case [illegible] gated further, to which [illegible] agreed.

Her husband was [illegible] treason and executed [illegible] squad on Oct. 24, 1945.

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Swiss Hail GI Tourists As Fine Good-Will Envoys

By The Associated Press.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 17—United States soldiers, whose free and easy ways have brought them strong criticism in some European countries, have really earned their "good conduct" ribbons in Switzerland. Here touring GI's are genuinely serving as good-will ambassadors for the United States.

In the last eleven months almost 250,000 American troops have taken eight-day tours of scenic Switzerland at a special $35 rate that covers food, hotel rooms and travel expenses. Each soldier also is allowed to bring along $50 spending money.

When the project first was broached many Swiss were alarmed at the prospects of hundreds of thousands of foreign soldiers flooding their small country. Now, after nearly a year of association with these tourists in uniform, the Swiss people have voted them to be more gentlemanly than their run-of-the-mill peacetime visitors.

SWEDEN GRANTS CREDIT TO RUSSIA

STOCKHOLM, June 17 — (AP) Sweden has granted Russia a credit of 1,000,000,000 Swedish crowns ($250,000,000) over a five-year period, a well informed source said today.

NIGHT

Trade discussions recently were held in Moscow and the informant, who refused to be named, said agreement was reached on the mutual exchange of $250,000,000 worth of goods a year in both directions in addition to the credit. The agreement is one of the most comprehensive ever entered by Sweden.

The negotiations in Moscow covered possible compensation for the estimated $25,000,000 frozen Swedish assets in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—all absorbed by Russia.

Juan Trippe Honored By Belgian Government

Brussels, June 17 (AP) — Juan Trippe, president of Pan American World Airways, was made a commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium today by the Belgian Government.

Trippe received the high award at Melsbroek Airport when he alighted from a Pan American clipper returning to America after inaugurating a new service from New York to Vienna by way of Brussels and Prague.

Two Dutch Nazis Killed in Camp Riot

The Hague, June 17 (A. P.).—Two internees were shot to death in overnight rioting at a camp near here where 5,700 Dutch Nazis are held. Three others were wounded. The Ministry of Justice said causes of the disturbance were not yet known.

Police Clubs and Fists Disperse Greek Crowd

4 or 5 Hurt in Athens on Eve of General Strike

ATHENS, June 17 (AP).—Police swinging clubs and fists broke up a disorderly crowd here tonight on the eve [illegible] twenty-hour general strike called [illegible] the leftist-dominated General Confederation of Labor to protest against government measures against Communist bands in Macedonia.

NIGHT

Police Chief Angelo Evert said police fired four shots into the air to disperse the crowd. Four or five persons [illegible] hen struck by poli[illegible] least "six or seven [illegible] e arrested, he added.

Four men [illegible] automatic rifles invade[illegible] ear Varia, west of Salo[illegible] erday and shot to death [illegible] ool teacher described by the [illegible] inistry of Public Order as a "rightist."

DISORDERS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, June 17—(AP) Police swinging clubs and fists broke up a disorderly crowd tonight on the eve of a 24-hour general strike called by the leftist-dominated General Confederation of Labor to protest government measures against Communist bands in Macedonia.

RED IS APPOINTED AZERBAIJAN HEAD BY IRAN'S PREMIER

J. Goodwin

TEHRAN, June 17—(AP) Prince Mozaffar Firouz announced today the appointment of a new governor general in Azerbaijan province and declared that a decree calling for a national election is "ready for issuing."

NIGHT

The [illegible] propaganda director said that the new appointee was Dr. Salamollah Javid. Political observers described Javid as a Communist who was active in the 1919-20 agitation for uniting Azerbaijan with Russia.

Firouz said that Jafar Pishevari, who was head of the autonomous regime in Azerbaijan, was "retiring" from public life, although Firouz conceded "it was possible" that Pishevari might seek a parliamentary seat in the elections.

He added that Pishevari will remain as head of the Democratic party in the province, which has now decided to return to the jurisdiction of Tehran. Javid was interior minister in the Pishevari regime.

Firouz termed the settlement whereby Azerbaijan reunited with Tehran as "a victory for our foreign policy, which will tolerate no foreign interference in our affairs. Iran is strong enough to settle her own internal affairs."

He said that there is no provision in the election for voting by women but that the new parliament is expected to act upon the matter.

Iran has been without a parliament since March 12, when its members adjourned without voting to extend the normal two-year term, leaving the reins of government in the hands of Premier Ahmed Qavam.

Pishevari Quitting Public Office

Tehran, June 17 (AP) — Propaganda Minister Prince Mozzafar Firouz announced today that Jafar Pishevari, head of the erstwhile autonomous Government of Azerbaijan province, was retiring from public office.

Dr. Salamollah Javid, who was Interior Minister in the Pishevari Government, has been appointed governor general of the province, which recently decided to return to the jurisdiction of the Tehran Government.

Javid, identified as a Communist by political observers here, was active in 1919-20 in a move to annex the province to Russia.

Newspaper Suppression

Firouz denied in a press conference reports of the suppression of Right-wing Iranian newspapers, explaining that "the only papers suppressed were those with policies which endangered our good relations with our great allies."

He said the Azerbaijan problem was settled and that a military commission was now working out details for incorporating the Azerbaijan Army into the Central Army. A second commission is "taking over the railroad from the Soviet operating mission," Firouz added.

The Propaganda Minister said Pishevari still headed the Democratic party in the province and might run for a seat in Parliament.

Kurdish Settlement

He said the settlement also covered the Kurdish section of the province, adding: "Mahabad Kurds are Azerbaijans. There has been no separete Kurdish problem."

Firoux termed the settlement a "victory for our foreign policy, which will tolerate no foreign interference in our affairs."

"Fortunately, we have retained the good will of all great powers," he added.

A decree calling for a national election is "ready for issuing," he said. No provisions have been made for voting by women, he declared, but the new Parliament is expected to act on the matter.

Power Plant Removals Held Blow to Manchuria

U. S. Reparations Commission Calls Economy Hamstrung

MUKDEN, June 17 (AP).—Manchuria's economy has been hamstrung by post-victory removal of vital power-generating plants, members of the United States Reparations Commission disclosed today. As Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley toured the near-by Fushun coal and industrial center seeking data on Russian removal of machinery and equipmen[t].

Pauley, on returning to Mukden, authorized this direct quotation: "The things I have seen have not appeared exactly as goodwill gestures toward China and other Allied nations entitled to reparations from Japan."

What the commissioner and accompanying correspondents saw at Fushun included a huge power plant with six of its modern steam generating units missing and four old-style units still operating.

Members of the mission said they had visited about one-third of Manchuria's power plants and found from 5 to 8 per cent of these operating. Electrical experts estimated that 80 per cent of the equipment had been removed from the plants so far visited.

After a week of investigation, the first report to Pauley said the mission had seen from 75 to 80 per cent of Manchuria's industry but it still was unable to determine the extent of the removal of machinery attributed to the Red army or the effect on Chinese economy.

Conversion Held Easy

Members of the mission declared at a press conference, however, that Manchurian industries had been crippled by the removals.

While most of the plants were devoted to the manufacture of war materials, the members said they could have been changed easily to peacetime production.

There are twelve members of the field team, including the director John P. Hurndall. Los Angeles Pauley will leave Thursday for Europe after visits to Tokyo and Formosa.

MANCHU INQUIRY NEEDS MORE TIME

Mukden, June 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The United States Reparations Mission's field workers reported to Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley today that it would take three weeks to learn the extent of purported Russian industrial stripping in Manchuria.

Chinese Reds Chief Calls for End of Strife

Gen. Lin Asserts Continued Civil War Would Mean 'Catastrophe' for China

NANKING, June 17 (AP).—General Lin Piao, commander in chief of Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria, in a conciliatory interview published today said contirued civil war could "only bring catastrophe" to China. Therefore, he declared, "for the sake of the people's welfare, our present stand is to realize peace."

As reported by the Communist New China News Agency, Lin emphasized that the Red forces were confident of their strength but also conscious of the nation's need for peace, and he added: "If the Kuomintang (government party) will cease attacks, peace is at hand."

The Communist commander's assurance of peaceful intent came as advance executive (truce) headquarters in Changchun, capital of Manchuria, organized eight field teams for dispatch to various Manchurian areas, in line with a new truce-implementation agreement signed Saturday in Nanking.

It also followed closely the disclosure by General Tu Li-ming, the government's Manchurian field commander, that serious clashes between government forces and the Communists there had ceased and that Red forces had withdrawn peacefully from Lafachan, southeast of Harbin.

General George C. Marshall, special American envoy, meanwhile continued at Nanking his efforts to negotiate a permanent settlement between the rival factions before expiration of the fifteen-day Manchurian truce next Saturday.

The new China News Agency also reported today an unfavorable reaction in Yenan, the Communist capital, to President Truman's recent statement on lend-lease aid to China. It said the statement was "regrettable at this time, when General Marshall, the government and the Communists are engaged in peace negotiations in Nanking."

[President Truman told Congress Friday that lend-lease aid totaling $1,335,632,000 had been advanced to China up to Dec. 31 last, and that it had cost the United States $300,000,000 to transport central government forces to various parts of China since Japan's capitulation.]

QUICK ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH PLAN IS HINTED IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 17 (AP) — (AP) Sentiment appeared to be crystallizing rapidly tonight for quick acceptance by the dominantly Hindu Congress party and the Moslem league of the British proposed coalition interim government for India.

An [illegible] decision by the Congress party might come sooner than had been expected was seen in the call for a meeting of the Congress working committee at 6:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Frontier Leader Summoned

The committee will consult at that time with Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known as "the Frontier Gandhi." A member of the committee, he is flying here from his far northern home to join the group in its deliberations.

The working committee of the Moslem league, chief rival of the Congress party, also met today and will reassemble late tomorrow. There was no formal announcement of acceptance from the league, but President M. A. Jinnah was reported to have sent a letter to Viceroy Lord Wavell presumably seeking assurance of allocation of key portfolios in the interim cabinet of 14 proposed by the British.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress party, conferred with Sir Stafford Cripps, one of the members of the cabinet mission. He was reported also to have discussed the distribution of the key portfolios.

The viceroy and the cabinet mission proposed that the interim cabinet, which will rule India in the transitory period before independence is achieved, be made up of five Moslem league members, five from the Congress party, one Parsee, one Sikh, one Christian Indian and one member of the depressed classes.

Will Elect Delegates

Instructions have been issued to the provincial governors to proceed with elections for delegates to the constituent assembly which will write the constitution under which India will become independent.

This was viewed by the Congress members as evidence of the British determination to waste no time getting the new house in order.

The British plan to install the government on June 26 if acceptance is received from the Moslem league and Congress, and the individuals nominated for the cabinet posts.

The following day is the deadline set for a nationwide rail strike, which may give the new government the first test of its strength.

Congress Stand To Be Taken

Congress party leaders indicated the party's position would be made known after a session of the working committee today.

A Moslem League leader said he saw no reason why the league should not accept the plan.

India Seen Accepting Interim Plan

New Delhi, June 17 (AP)—Chances increased today that both the Congress party and the Moslem League would accept the British plan for an interim government to rule India in the transitory period before independence.

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, proposed a cabinet of five Congress representatives, five Moslem Leaguers and four representatives of smaller segments of India's 400,000,000 persons, to start functioning June 26.

Gandhi Is "Unhappy"

Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress, was represented as "personally very unhappy," but the pro-Congress Hindustan *Times* said "there is every reason for giving favorable consideration" to Wavell's announcement.

Dawn, official newspaper of the Moslem League, expressed the view that the British Cabinet mission had "pulled a fast one" and asked, "What guarantee is there even now that this 'final' decision . . . will remain final?" The newspaper was interpreted regardless as indicating league acceptance of the proposed Cabinet, barring further changes. Most partisan newspapers made favorable comments.

President Maulana Azad of the Congress visited Sir Stafford Cripps, one of three British Cabinet members on the independence mission, reportedly to ask clarification on distribution of key portfolios. The name of Premier H. K. Mahtab of Orissa state was not submitted by the Congress, and the party's working committee said they were not agreeable to the choice.

Election Instructions Issued

Instructions to the provincial governors to hold elections of delegates to the Constituent Assembly have apparently impressed the Congress with the Cabinet mission's intent to waste no time.

If the new government is indeed installed on June 26, one of its first tests will come the following day,

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A spokesman for Gandhi said the fact that the league and the party would have the same number of seats "has not done justice to the Congress."

The cabinet would be composed of five members of the league, five members of the Congress party, one representative of the depressed classes, one Parsee (adherent of the old Persian religion), one Sikh and one Indian Christian.

A sixth vote would normally be assured the Congress from the depressed-caste member, and the Indian Christian and Sikh representatives would often side with the Congress.

The Cabinet mission and the Viceroy issued a joint statement that they would proceed with the interim government even if the league, the congress or any of the fourteen individuals declined to participate.

"The Viceroy will aim at inaugurating the new government about June 26," the statement declared, "but if any of those invited is unable for personal reasons to accept, the Viceroy will, after consultation, invite some other person in his place."

The fourteen proposed Cabinet members:

Congress Party — Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari and H. K. Mahtab.

Montgomery Visiting India

KARACHI, India, June 17 (AP)—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery arrived today en route to New Delhi on an unofficial visit to "acquaint himself with strategical problems of the India Command."

Polish Troops In Iraq, Baghdad Press Reports

Baghdad, June 17 (AP) — The Baghdad press prominently displayed today stories reporting the arrival of thousands of Polish troops in Iraq, reportedly to reinforce British Middle Eastern forces.

[In London, the British War Office denied any knowledge of the arrival of Polish troops in Iraq.]

Two-man Regency To Rule Siam

Bangkok, June 17 (A. P.).—A permanent two-man regency, set up by the National Parliament, will rule Siam until King Phumiphon, now 18 years old, attains his majority. The regents replace the temporary regency established last week, following the death of King Amand Mahidol. They are royal Prince Chainat and Phya Manavaraj Sevi, speaker of the old national assembly.

Dutch Get Javanese Reply

Counter-Proposals on Plan for Independence Received

BATAVIA, Java, June 17 (AP).—A Dutch spokesman said today that Indonesian counter-proposals for the Netherlands' independence plan had been handed to Acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook through a British intermediary.

He said the gist of the "rather lengthy document" will be telegraphed to The Hague. Authoritative Dutch informants said the Indonesian proposals did not have the character of "take it or leave it."

ROTC OF U.S. CITED BY JAPS

Early American Military Training Brought Up By Defense

Tokyo, Tuesday, June 18 (AP)—Defense counsel for Japan's accused war criminals established today that American students received military training in pre-Pearl Harbor years, much as the Japanese did.

The prosecution had charged the defendants with [illegible] alleged war conspiracy by teaching militarism in the Japanese schools.

United States Marine Lieutenant Aristides G. Lazarus, of New York city, representing Japanese Marshal Shunroku Hata, former China theater commander and war minister, drew from the trial's first witness — Marine Lieutenant Colonel

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Donald R. Nugent, San Francisco—the statement that Army and Navy ROTC training was being given in some United States schools about 1937.

Question Of Obedience

Nugent, under cross examination, said students in United States schools drilled and learned the use of arms. He said many of the instructors were reserve or retired army officers.

Asked if the United States instructors taught obedience, Nugent, who testified yesterday that Japan's youth were impressed with blind faith in their nation's destiny, said "so far as obedience was a part of the training I assume they did."

Under questioning by William Logan, of New York city, American counsel for Marquis Koicho Kido, former lord keeper of the privy seal, Nugent said that two years of military training were compulsory in United States land grant colleges.

Major Blame Put On Japs

Nugent said his testimony that 30 to 40 per cent of Japan's 1941 school curriculum was in military training, was drawn from visits to "a dozen schools" and a study of the Japanese educational system.

Seven of Japan's war-crimes defendants have been singled out by the prosecution as having actively prepared the nation for battle to attain "a world under one roof"—a Japanese roof.

At a session of the international tribunal which heard the first witness, Valentine C. Hammack, assistant prosecutor, charged yesterday that the seven whipped the empire into a war frenzy through propaganda and an ever-tightening grip of the military-naval clique.

Military training was intensified as far back as 1922, the assistant prosecutor charged.

Education Setup Reorganized

By 1941, testified Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, Japanese schools devoted 30 to 40 per cent of their time to some form of military training or lectures.

Nugent taught at several Japanese schools between 1937 and 1941. He now is chief of the Allied headquarters civil information and education section.

Hammack told the tribunal that Kido completely reorganized the educational system in 1937 with an ultranationalistic goal in mind.

Tojo In Exclusive Interview

Relating how the militarists gradually gained control, Hammack said that ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, top-ranking defendant, caused the downfall of the third Konoye Cabinet in October, 1941, by refusing as Minister of War to support Prince Konoye's desire to withdraw Japanese troops from China. Tojo organized a new cabinet and in less than two months Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

Tojo, in an exclusive statement to the Associated Press through Ichiro Kiyose, defense attorney, contended the prosecution could not prove that the defendants conspired to dominate the world.

U.S. And Britain Blamed

Instead, the statement asserted, a coalition of the United States and Great Britain "chased the Japanese Empire into a conflict which declared war on civilization and they should take responsibility for destroying civilization."

Other causes of the war listed by Tojo were suppression of Japan's trade development "by the objection of a certain big power against the East Asiatic immigration;" formation of a high tariff policy and economic blockade of the Empire; adoption of a policy that caused continued Chinese resistance to Japan and presentation of "impossible proposals" to Japan at the last stage of the Japanese-American negotiations.

The statement, giving Tojo's first detailed summation of his ideas of the causes of the war, was titled, "impressions received from a statement of the prosecutor."

"inculcated in them both ultranationalism and militarism. It taught them fanatical devotion to country and blind obedience to authority."

Dr. S. Nazumi, of the defense staff, sought to show by crossexamination that Nugent had arrived at his opinion by talking to only a few Japanese students.

Planning Begun In 1928

"When the response is 100 per cent the same opinion, it is apparent the opinion is a good one," Nugent replied.

At the outset, Valentine C. Hammack, of San Francisco, assistant prosecutor, charged that beginning with 1928 the men on trial began to prepare Japan for war.

Hammock accused Marquis Koichi Kido, former confidential adviser to Emperor Hirohito, with "completely reorganizing Japan's educational system in 1937 in preparation for hostilities.

Jap Schools' War Role Is Described To Court

Tokyo, June 17 (AP)—Japan's war plotters used the schools to instill in Nipponese youth the idea that their nation had a "divine mission" to rule Eastern Asia, a United States Marine officer testified today as the first prosecution witness in the war-crimes trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other defendants.

Lieut. Col. Donald R. Nugent, chief of supreme headquarters civil information and education section, who taught in Japan before the war, said Japanese students were told that their nation eventually would dominate "the world under one roof."

Bayonet Drills For Pupils

Tojo leaned forward on his elbows and stared fixedly at the witness and seemed to show an interest for the first time since he went on trial before the international tribunal.

Nugent testified that Japanese pupils were put through field maneuvers, street-fighting problems, bayonet drills and machine-gun instruction.

"Such teachings," Nugent said, Hammack declared that propaganda was used to lash the Japanese people into a frenzy against the United States and Great Britain. He said the argument was that their aid was the reason why China was able to resist Japan.

Defense "Problems" Studied

Chief Justice Sir William Webb said the court would consider the complaint of defense attorneys that unsolved problems were hampering their task of preparing their cases.

Floyd J. Mattice, Indianapolis, member of the defense staff, told the court there was insufficient personnel for the defense and that difficulties in general were "increasing and multiplying."

The resigned chief of defense counsel, Navy Captain Beverly M. Coleman, of Washington, said he and five of his aides who also resigned had informed allied headquarters of their reasons. There was no official explanation, however, and the six declined comment.

Tojo Places War Blame On Allies

This is the first of two articles based on a statement by Hideki Tojo, defending himself against charges before the international war-crimes tribunal.

R. BRINES

Tokyo, June 17 (AP)—Hideki Tojo asserted today a coalition of the United States and Great Britain "chased the Japanese Empire into a conflict which declared war on civilization and they should take responsibility for destroying civilization."

Striking back at the international war-crimes prosecutor's castigation of himself and 27 other defendants, the Japanese wartime Premier gave the Associated Press, through Defense Attorney Ichiro Kiyose, this statement.

The statement, entitled "Impressions Received from a Statement of the Prosecutor," contended that the prosecution could not prove its charges that the defendants conspired to dominate the world.

Six Main Ideas Listed

In his first detailed summation of his ideas of the causes of the Pacific war, Tojo listed:

1. The pressure of the Anglo-American coalition against the empire after the first great European war.

2. The suppression of the (Japanese) empire's trade development by the objection of a certain big power against the East Asiatic immigration, adoption of a high tariff policy, and formation of an economic bloc. [Obviously, a reference to the United States.]

3. Racial discrimination.

4. Economic blockading of the empire immediately before the war of greater East Asia through the joint (Anglo-American) might and military and economic threat.

5. Adoption of a policy to cause China to continue resistance and to cause Japan and China to fight each other.

6. Presentation of impossible proposals to the empire at the last stage of Japanese-American negotiations. [Probably just before the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941.]

In his recapitulation, Tojo placed the origin of the Pacific war many years before the date set by the prosecution, which in general begins its case with the preludes to the Manchurian incident in 1931.

Involves Act Of 1924

Tojo's mention of racial discrimination and immigration quotas refers to the bitter controversy over the United States Immigration Act of 1924.

Asserting that these causes forced Japan into a war of self-defense "to guarantee its own existence," Tojo declared that "this idea should not be cast away as the cries of a defeated nation."

Tojo also asserted that it "is not clear how it was possible for the numerous defendants, whose ages are vastly apart, to carry out a joint conspiracy" as the prosecution charges.

Jap Landholding Curbs Okayed

Tokyo, June 17 (AP)—The Allied Council today rejected a Russian plan for expropriation of Japanese land but approved a two-year rural land "reform" program offered by Great Britain for the fallen empire.

The Chinese and British members joined with George Atcheson, Jr., the United States member, in opposing a proposal by Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko of Russia to expropriate the land of the rich.

Derevyanko then joined with China and Britain in approving a plan modeled after the suggestion of W. McMahon Ball, British Commonwealth delegate, limiting land holdings.

Now Up To MacArthur

Under this plan, which was approved for submission to General MacArthur, no one could hold more than 7¼ acres of land on Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku, the heaviest-peopled islands of Japan.

On Hokkaido, northernmost and most thinly populated of the four home islands, individuals would be limited to 24.5 acres.

Atcheson did not vote on the British proposal, saying that in this connection he was "seeking advice, not making recommendations."

Two Change Fishing Stand

Ball and C. T. Shen, acting Chinese delegate, amended their concurrence in last week's Council action extending Japanese fishing areas as an emergency food measure. They agreed to the extension "provided such approval is temporary and does not set a precedent."

The Russian delegate, who blocked any extension of the fishing area northward toward Siberia, has asked for further information on the kinds of fishing boats the Japanese will use.

Jap Wheat Crop Low

Tokyo, June 17 (AP)—Japan's wheat crop will total 58,000,000 bushels, or half a normal harvest, the newspaper *Mainichi* reported today.

Labor is ample for the harvest except in Hokkaido, northernmost island, the paper noted, but lack of fertilizer has curtailed yields.

FALLS OFF WARSHIP, SAVED AFTER 3 DAYS

Yokosuka, Japan, June 17 (A. P.).—Ange Lacroix, 21 years old, of Rennes, France, a seaman who fell overboard May 25 from the French destroyer Fantasque, near Okinawa, today rejoined his ship here. Lacroix was not missed until the day after the accident. Back here Lacroix said his life jacket kept him afloat in rough water until late afternoon the next day when he managed to crawl onto a tiny volcanic rock. He subsisted there for two days when he managed to attract a Japanese fishing boat which took him off the rock and transported him to Ie Shima near Okinawa. There American troops fed him and notified his ship of his safety.

Filipino Mission Flying to U. S.

MANILA, June 17 (AP).—A Philippine military mission left by plane for Washington today to confer with the War Department on transfer of supplies and equipment for maintenance of the Republic's army after independence July 4.

Hoover Arrives In Caracas

Caracas, Venezuela, June 17 (AP), Herbert Hoover, on a special food mission in South America, arrived today. He will leave tomorrow for Havana.

Thurston Sees Camacho

MEXICO CITY, June 17 (AP)—Walter Thurston, new American Ambassador here, presented his credentials to President Manuel Avila Camacho today and suggested that United States-Mexico co-operation continue in rehabilitation as during the war. The President expressed agreement. Thurston, former Ambassador to Bolivia, succeeds George S. Messersmith, transferred to Argentina.

SENTENCE ROSE SOON

Montreal, June 17 (A. P.).—Sentence will be pronounced Thursday on Fred Rose, only Communist member of Canada's Parliament, who was convicted Saturday of conspiracy to transmit war secrets to Russia. Rose faces a maximum of seven years in prison on the conspiracy conviction. He also is scheduled to be tried in September on four statutory charges under the official secrets act, each of which carries a maximum sentence of seven years.

The House of Commons is expected to take action soon to expel Rose, who was named to that body in a by-election in 1943 and re-elected last year.

Swiss Win Dispute with Allies, Retain Nazi Government Assets

JUN 17 1948

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP)—Swiss officials appeared tonight to have won a lengthy argument with the Allies over possession of assets in Switzerland which belonged to the Hitler government.

Documents made public by the State department showed that American, British and French officials failed after 10 weeks of negotiations to budge the Swiss from their position that under international law they could not give the German government assets to the Allies.

Wanted Funds Transferred

The Allies had argued that the Swiss legally could transfer the assets—chiefly property of the Reichsbank and the German railroads in Switzerland—to the Allied Control council in Berlin as the actual government of Germany.

The documents amplified the general terms of the Allied-Swiss agreement on non-governmental German assets published May 21, following conclusion of negotiations in Washington.

In addition to revealing for the first time that the negotiations had reached no agreement on German government assets, the documents made the following disclosures:

1. Germans whose property in Switzerland will be liquidated and divided on a 50-50 basis between the Swiss and the Allies will be reimbursed in Germany money.

2. The Swiss government, using funds available to it in Germany, will provide one-half the German money necessary for these indemnities with the Allies furnishing the other half.

As part of the assets agreement, the United States promised to release promptly the Swiss assets totalling about $1,750,000,000 which were "frozen" in this country during the war.

The Allies agreed also to stop putting Swiss firms on the so-called "black lists" of business concerns which conducted wartime trade with the Axis.

Retain Half of Assets

As previously announced, the agreement provides for Switzerland to keep half the non-governmental German assets in that country exclusive of gold money, and turn over the other half to the Allies to be distributed as reparations to countries devastated by German aggression.

The Swiss will keep all the German gold in that country which they estimate at $83,000,000, but will turn over $58,140,000 in Swiss francs payable on demand in gold to the Allies, who then will waive all further claims to the gold.

Government officials said privately that the Swiss had driven a good bargain.

They declared that the Allies probably could have forced the Swiss to come across with all German assets in Switzerland if the U. S. had been willing to use the "frozen" Swiss assets as a direct bargaining weapon.

These officials, who can not be named, said, however, that such tactics might have been regarded as virtual economic warfare against Switzerland and added that the Allies need Swiss help in rehabilitating Europe.

The German government assets, officials said, amounted only to about $15,500,000, and the Swiss are using some of that amount to pay for the costs of rehabilitating Germans residing in Switzerland at the end of the war.

ALLIED-SWISS PACT REVEALED

Under It Indemnities Will Be Paid to Germans.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—A plan to pay indemnites to Germans whose property in Switzerland is seized and divided equally between the Swiss and the Allies was made public today.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that during negotiations in Washington, the Allies failed to win Swiss agreement for liquidation of former Nazi Government property in Switzerland, along with the seizure of the assets of German individuals and business firms.

These developments came to light when the State Department released the text of an "accord and annex" between the Swiss and Allied negotiators dated May 25.

To Release Swiss Assets.

The agreement provides the United States release Swiss assets in this country, estimated at about $1,750,000,000, which were "frozen" during the war. Also, the Allies agreed to discontinue including Swiss firms on the "black lists" of business concerns which had wartime dealings with the Axis.

What purorted to be the main points of the Allied-Swiss agreement on the German assets in Switzerland were announced on May 21. At that time, however, it was said that "some details remain to be worked out in Washington on a technical level."

Today's decuments said that the Germans involved would be indemnified in German money aid that Switzerland, "out of funds available to it in Germany," would furnish half the German money necessary for hist purpose. The Allies, presumably, will pay the other half, although no officials would be quoted on the procedure to be followed.

Token Payments Suggested.

One American official suggested, however, that the payments to the Germans might be of the "token" variety. He pointed out that the Allies control the amount of German money in circulation and that in any case, the uses to which the money could be put are limited.

So far as the German Government assets in Switzerland are concerned, the official said they are estimated at only $15,500,000. Of this, he said, about $13,000,000 are classified as "liquid" assets, which the Swiss say they are using to finance the repatriation of about 1,200 Germans in Switzerland at the end of the war.

The Swiss Government declined to turn over the German Government property to the Allies, because, it said, it could not recognize the Allied Control Council in Berlin as the actual government of Germany under international law. The Allies had contended that the council should be so recognized.

Keenan Says He Was Told Tojo Sought Deal to Avert War

Chief Prosecutor for Tokyo Trials Quotes Kurusu on Special Envoy's Orders to Get Three Concessions by U. S.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Joseph B. Keenan, chief prosecutor of Japanese war criminals, said today that he had been informed that Hideki Tojo, wartime Premier of Japan, sought to dicker with the United States to call off Japan's war plans before Pearl Harbor, and that Tojo's conditions were that Japan's war assets be unfrozen, that quantities of high octane gasoline to Japan be unlimited, and that gasoline shipments to China be stopped.

Keenan told a news conference here that Saburo Kurusu, who came to this country as a special envoy shortly before Pearl Harbor, disclosed this information to him. Kurusu said he carried instructions from Tojo, Keenan continued, to relay these proposals to the American Government.

"In return for these concessions, the Cabinet would remove Japanese troops from China," Keenan quoted Kurusu as saying, "but after he reached the United States the Cabinet changed the rules on him, and said it would withdraw troops just from the south."

[On pages 755-756 of the official State Department records, published in 1943, is the text of a Japanese note, delivered by Ambassador Nomura to Secretary Hull on November 20, 1941, covering these points. As to Japanese withdrawal "from China," the official papers indicate that Indo-China, not China, is meant.]

Touch with Emperor.

Tojo later told Kurusu that he could not have carried the Japanese into war if the late President Roosevelt had been able to communicate directly with the Emperor Hirohito. "While he was in the United States Kurusu contacted Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and suggested that Kido relay to the Emperor a message from the President. The Japanese Foreign Office, however, vetoed this plan."

Keenan was asked whether the Emperor would be added to the list of Japanese war criminals now being tried before the International Tribunal in Japan.

"That is a question which must be decided on a higher political level," he said, adding: "I think it would be a distinct mistake to try the Emperor who was more of a figurehead and a fraud perpetrated on the Japanese. The Emperor was used as an instrument of the war lords. It is clear from examining the evidence assembled for the trial that the war lords employed the Emperor for their own purposes."

Keenan said there is a sharp difference of opinion among the American attorneys for the accused as to how the case should be tried, but added that he did

be brought in Germany. Miller accompanied them on the return trip today.

Trial Due in August.

United States Army Headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany, announced that the trial of the Durants and Major David F. Watson of Burlingame, Cal., arrested in Germany, would get under way there before August 1.

Capt. Frank M. Bosworth, serving as temporary counsel for the Air Forces colonel and his bride, said on Saturday that he had demanded formally, either that he be provided with copies of any charges against them, or that they be released from custody. In a statement issued through Bosworth, the couple said, that

they had admitted nothing "which they considered criminal."

Army authorities said last week that they had recovered all the missing jewelry and relics. They said that part of the gems were found in a house at Hudson, Wis., where the couple honeymooned, some were in the hands of Chicago customs officers, and most of the others were found in a Chicago railway station locker for which Durant provided

Crown Jewel Theft Suspects Leave by Plane for Germany

Colonel and Wac Captain Are Returned to Frankfurt, Where Formal Charges Are to Be Lodged.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Col. Jack W. Durant and his Wac captain wife, held in the Kronberg Castle crown jewel case, left by plane today in Army custody for Frankfurt, Germany. War Department officials said last week that the couple admitted removing to this country a fortune in jewels and relics of the House of Hessia, German grand ducal family.

The treasure had been hidden in the basement of the old palace. The couple, had been held in the Washington area since their arrest in Chicago two weeks ago.

Col. A. C. Miller of the provost-marshal's office said soon after the couple's arrest in Chicago, that formal charges against persons involved in the case would

the key.

Mrs. Durant formerly was mess officer for an officers' rest camp at Kronberg castle. In an account released through the War Department here, she said that the treasure cache was found in the basement of the histroic royal home by German workmen.

Also accompanying the couple on the plane today were Lieut.-Col. R. W. Pierce, Miller's assistant, and a Wac staff sergeant, Elizabeth de Young of Grand Rapids, Mich.

British Loan Recommended In House Committee Report

Banking Group Asks Approval as Making for World's Peace and Prosperity—Minority Hits 'Foreign Handouts'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17—The House Banking Committee today urged ratification of the $3,750,000,000 British loan, saying it would aid world peace and prosperity.

An alternative, the committee said, would be to risk a division of the world into economic blocs, with trade warfare that would doom to failure the United Nations' efforts for cooperation in maintaining peace.

The committee, which approved the loan-ratification legislation 20 to 5, filed a formal recommendation that the House pass the bill. The Senate has approved it 46 to 34.

However, indicative of the battle which impends on the House floor—debate is to begin next Monday—four of the five House committee members who voted against the proposal filed a minority report declaring that such "foreign handouts" were "unthinkable."

Signed by Representatives Buffett, Republican, of Nebraska; Jessie Sumner, Republican, of Illinois; Smith, Republican, of Ohio, and Hull, Progressive, of Wisconsin, the minority report disputed assertions by some loan proponents that it would establish Great Britain as a bulwark against the spread of communism, and continued:

"This loan will give impetus to Anglo-American imperialistic elements. Later the American people will be told this loan was advance guarantee of American money, guns and boys for all future British Empire needs and desires."

The Banking Committee majority made these specific claims for the loan:

1. It would end the wartime currency and trade discriminations in England a[illegible] many other countries that ha[illegible] the restoration of world trade to peacetime basis.

2. It would make possible the prompt and effective implementation of the Bretton Woods agreements for world economic cooperation.

3. It would help in the establishment of the orderly world economic relations "which are essential to our prosperity and to world peace."

The committee made this declaration on foreign policy:

"The basic objective of United States international economic policy is the promotion of currency and trade practices designed to insure a balanced growth of world trade in which all nations may participate on fair and equal terms.

"Only through an expansion of world trade can our own foreign trade reach the high level necessary for the maintenance of domestic production and employment. Only through a balanced growth of world trade on a non-discriminatory basis can we hope to build a sound economic foundation for world peace.

"The success of this program for international economic cooperation requires the full participation of the great trading countries. If England and the United States were to adopt these fair currency and trade practices, most other countries would find it both possible and desirable to abide by the same principles."

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BRITISH LOAN PASSAGE URGED BY HOUSE GROUP

Banking Committee Report Says Alternative Is Peril to Peace.

SIZZLING BATTLE IS EXPECTED

A Minority Report Signed by Four Warns of Peril of Totalitarianism.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—The House Banking Committee, formally reporting its 20 to 5 approval of the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain, declared today that the financial agreement "will be helpful to this country, to England and to the entire world."

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"The alternative would be to risk the division of the world into conflicting economic blocs, with the ever-present danger of economic warfare.

"Such a state of affairs could only mean an intensification of national hatreds, jealousies and suspicions. Under these conditions the United Nations' efforts for co-operation in maintaining peace would certainly be doomed to failure."

The committee made these specific claims for the loan:

1. It would end the wartime currency and trade discriminations in Great Britain and in many other countries that prevent the restoration of world trade on a peacetime basis.

2. Make possible the prompt and effective implementation of the Bretton Woods agreements for world economic co-operation. Without the loan, it was contended, Great Britain would be unable to participate in the World Bank and Currency Stabilization Fund.

3. It would help establish international economic relations conducive to prosperity and world peace.

Debate Begins Next Week.

The House will begin debate next week. The Senate has approved the legislation 46 to 34.

A sizzling battle is promised by the opposition, spearheaded by Representatives Buffett (R.-Neb.), Jessie Sumner (R.-Ill.), Smith (R.-Ohio) and Hull (Prog.-Wis.).

These four filed Friday a minority report with the House, declaring the record of such foreign loans is that they "strengthened in each case the hand of the central government—and thus contributed to the enslavement of the people and the spread of totalitarianism."

As to whether Britain would repay, the committee said: "Nothing in the long history of our relations with England gives evidence of her lack of good faith in meeting her financial obligations." Britain's failure to settle her world war I debt in full was attributed to world depression and the sharp reduction of United States imports and foreign investments.

Turning to another attack by the opposition, the committee said the question of Britain ceding Atlantic islands to the United States has no place in the loan considerations.

U.S., China Agree On Aid Payment

Washington, June 17 (AP)—China today agreed to pay the United States $58,900,000 for lend-lease supplies en route or on order when the war against Japan ended.

The sum will be paid in American dollars in 30 annual installments, the State Department announced. It will draw annual interest at the usual lend-lease "pipe line" rate of 2⅜ per cent. Payments of both principle and interest will begin July 1, 1947, and will be completed on or before July 1, 1976.

The State Department emphasized that this does not constitute a final lend-lease settlement with China, but only an agreement covering goods in the lend-lease "pipe line"—in the process of delivery or procurement at the time of the Japanese surrender.

$1,335,632,000 To Dec. 31

Actually, China's total lend-lease obligation to the United States was $1,335,632,000 through last December 31, according to President Truman's lend-lease report to Congress for that quarter, made public last Friday.

China has continued to receive straight military lend-lease supplies since V-J day which also are not included in the $58,900,000 "pipe line" agreement, the State Department said.

The agreement was signed for the United States by Chester T. Lane, deputy foreign liquidation commissioner, and for China by Shou Chin Wang, head of the Chinese supply mission in this country.

Finland Pays Her Debt Again

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Finland maintained today its record of being the only country not in default on its World War I debt. The Treasury stated that it had received $166,479.74 from Finland, representing its semi-annual interest installment, and said Finland has paid $7,263,000 to the United States so far, but still owes more than $8,000,000.

U.S. Begins Talks On Airbase Use

Washington, June 17 (AP)—The State Department is working on an air agreement with Australia and arrangements for the use of air fields in Newfoundland and in British colonies in the western Atlantic.

Both the United States and Australia are prepared to begin trans-Pacific airline services as soon as an agreement can be reached. The Australians have purchased American transports for the job.

The talks now under way were described as preliminary by a State Department official.

Conversations with representatives of Canada and Newfoundland on the use of bases in Newfoundland and Labrador began Friday.

British colonial officials have arrived for talks expected to begin tomorrow in an effort to implement the agreement worked out at Bermuda in February. That agreement covered the civil use of airfields built at leased military bases in Bermuda, Antigua, St. Lucia and British Guiana. Fields in Trinidad and Jamaica which may be used as bad-weather alternates also are involved.

A so-called "heads of agreement" was initialed at Bermuda. This amounts to an agreement in principle, with the details left to later negotiation.

The airfields involved, except one in Newfoundland and one in Labrador, were built by the United States for military purposes under 99-year leases. However, the leases did not provide for civil use.

SCIENTISTS TO JOIN WITH MEN ABROAD

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP) W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, announced today the formation of an organization of scientists to reestablish contact with scientists abroad in an effort to promote friendship and cooperation among nations.

"If men in every profession were as keenly aware of other nations' activities as scientists were before the war shattered their laboratories and their means of communications, we would be well advanced toward that world community which we must achieve if mankind is to survive," he said in a statement.

Higinbotham emphasized that no restricted information or technical information of military importance will be sent abroad by the new "Committee for Foreign Correspondence."

He listed these as principal aims of the committee: To reestablish personal contacts interrupted by the war; to learn equipment and laboratory needs of research centers wrecked by the war; to exchange points of view and discuss the relationship of science and scientists to society in the atomic age, and to collect and coordinate information received from abroad.

Chairman of the committee is A. S. Bishop of the Northern California Association of Scientists at Berkeley, Calif.

Its sponsors, Higinbotham said, include:

Albert Einstein, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, former head of the Los Alamos laboratory; Dr. Harlow Shapley, head of the Harvard Observatory; Dr. Leo Szilard of the Chicago University Institute of Nuclear Studies; Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis; Lee A. Du Bridge, president of the California Institute of Technology; Karl Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Louis N. Ridenour of the Massachusetts Institute; and Irving Langmuir, head of General Electric laboratories.

Most of those named, like Higinbotham, were active in one phase or another of the development of the atomic bomb.

Rayburn Names Manila Delegation

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Speaker Rayburn today appointed the following to represent the House at the Philippine Independence Ceremony in Manila on July 4: Representatives Bell of Missouri, Robinson of Utah, Fernandez of New Mexico and Domengeaux of Louisiana, Democrats; Crawford of Michigan and Le Compte of Iowa, Republicans.

HOUSE CUTS LIMIT ON NATIONAL DEBT

Ceiling Reduced to 275 Billions, Matching Senate Proposal.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) Amid shouted demands for less Federal spending, the House voted without a dissenting voice today to reduce the nation's authorized debt limit from the record $300,000,000,000 wartime high to $275,000,000,000.

The Senate already has passed a similar bill by Senator Byrd (D.-Va.), but due to a constitutional requirement that legislation relating to revenue must originate in the House, the Senate must act again—on the House bill.

Urges Less Spending

In presenting the legislation, Chairman Doughton (D.-N.C.) of the Ways and Means committee told the House that "if we are to retain the confidence of the people, we must cut spending and reduce the debt."

Rep. Rich (R.-Pa.) declared the government must quit "squandering" money.

Opposition to the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan was voiced by some members. Rich said that "this nation cannot afford to go into debt any deeper to help all those countries that have their hands out."

First Cut in Eight Years

The legislation marks the first debt limit reduction in eight years. Congress in 1938 cut the limit from $49,000,000,000 to $45,000,000,000, but numerous boosts immediately followed.

The bill makes no slash in the actual debt, but sets a limit beyond which obligations cannot be incurred. The actual debt now is around $270,000,000,000. It reached a record $279,000,000,000 last February.

DRAFT BILL DEBATE HITS SNAG ON AGE

Two Compromise Plans Involving 19-Year-Olds Rejected by Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — (AP) Conferees for both House and Senate made compromise offers today which would subject 19-year-olds to the draft, but the hot question of taking youths of 18 still tied in knots the whole fate of Selective Service.

These were the alternatives offered:

1. A House offer to take 19 year olds and exempt 18 year olds. Senate conferees rejected this 4 to 3.

2. A Senate offer to delay the draft of [illegible] until all 19 year olds had been taken and until President Truman certified it was necessary. House conferees rejected this 4 to 3.

Law May Expire

Unless somebody backs down, there is a possibility that the entire draft act will expire July 1.

The Senate's version of the draft extension bill would take youths of both 18 and 19, while that of the House would exempt both.

"It's just a matter of one conferee on either the House or Senate side changing his mind," Chairman Elbert Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military committee told reporters after two hour sessions both forenoon and afternoon had failed to break the deadlock.

Under conference rules each side has only one vote and this is determined by a majority of the senators and representatives on the committee. Thus a change by one senator or representative could swing the conference agreement.

Senator Demands Action

"If the draft act is necessary, and the President said it is, Secretary of State Byrnes said it is, and the Secretaries of War and Navy said it is—then it's not right to let these differences over 18 year olds kill it," Thomas said he had told the conferees.

The conferees did agree on a nine months extension of the draft beyond July 1. That is 45 days less than the Army asked.

Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House Military committee offered the compromise to take 19 year olds and exempt youths of 18.

Senator Gurney (R-SD) and Rep. Sparksman (D-Ala) suggested that 18 year olds be taken only if all other manpower sources were exhausted.

Rep. Brooks (D-La) offered an additional restriction on 18 year olds, suggesing that none be taken before October 1, but this also was rejected.

Meet Again Thursday

Thomas said the conferees will meet again Thursday forenoon for another try at a compromise.

The War department and other draft proponents had asked that the Selective Service act be continued for one year from May 15 last.

The Senate passed a bill providing for such an extender, but the House limited the new lease on life to next Feb. 15. The Senate-House conference, seeking to reconcile differences in the two measures, agreed today to compromise on March 31, 1947.

This is a nine-month extension beyond the present expiration date of July 1, which was established in a stop-gap extension bill pushed through Congress on May 14.

If differences over inducting 18 and 19 year olds can be compromised conferees said that all other Senate-House disagreements will be quickly adjusted.

Senator Thomas told reporters the other differences, including the amount of pay increases for the armed forces, could be "settled just like that"—and he snapped his fingers.

If House conferees yield on the teen-age issue, senators expect to accept the more liberal House pay provisions.

ARMY AND NAVY MERGER BEING REVISED AGAIN

Senate Legislative Experts Working on Latest Truman Requests.

'TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE'

Foes of Bill Say Unification Measure Still Falls Short of Needs for Defense.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Senate legislative experts worked

today to fuse President Truman's latest requests for unification of the armed forces into the merger bill pending before the Senate. Senator Elbert Thomas (D.-Utah), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, told reporters that he had instructed legislative counsel to take the President's recommendations and revise the bill.

"We could write all the necessary amendments into the bill, and it would not be greatly messed up," Thomas said.

The bill before the Senate, which came from its Military Committee, was criticized sharply by the Senate's Naval Committee. It was drafted by Thomas and two other Senators who said that they used Mr. Truman's unification message last December as a guide.

Two Principal Changes.

Providing for the merger of the present War and Navy Department into a single Department of Common Defense, with co-ordinate land, sea, and air branches under a single Cabinet member, the bill would require these two principal changes to conform to the presidential pattern:

Elimination of a proposed single over-all military commander as chief of staff of the armed forces, and placing of this power in a joint chief of staff composed of top-ranking commanders of the land, sea, and air forces.

Elimination of four proposed assistant secretaries in charge of research, intelligence, procurement and training.

"The President suggested these functions be given to agencies instead of assistant secretaries," Thomas said. "This would merely require a change in terms."

'Too Little and Too Late.'

Army-Navy merger foes have pasted a "too little and too late" label on Mr. Truman's revised unification plan. They took the attitude in general that the concessions which the President and the War Department made to the sea arm on such points as the Marine Corps and the joint chiefs of staff were insufficient to overcome previous objections.

With only four weeks remaining before Congress plans to quit work for the year, they said that the prospects of final action at this session are extremely remote. Senator Robertson (R.-Wyo.), in comment typical of those who have been critical of earlier merger proposals, said that Mr. Truman's plan "still has the insurmountable defect of the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Forces not being Cabinet members."

These three officers would be subordinate to the Secretary of National Defense under the administration plan, and Robertson, a member of the Senate Naval Committee, told a reporter: "I am fearful of one-man control." The Wyoming Senator said that he was glad to see that Mr. Truman "decided to leave the Marines in being" and that the Army had bowed to the Navy in favor of the present joint chiefs of staff.

For Major Changes.

In fact, the entire new service merger plan differs in few major respects from the proposal which Mr. Truman submitted to Congress last December. But Robertson said that he thought the Naval Committee had the right to hold open hearings and go into the whole matter thoroughly.

Emphasizing the minor changes to be required in the pending merger bill, Thomas said that they could be handled by amendments from the Senate floor. Thomas's committee wrote the bill after long hearings and prolonged closed-door sessions. But while the bill was sent to the floor weeks ago, no strategy decisions have been made for its handling. This fact, coupled with continued opposition among naval supporters, added to the general doubt that any measure would be sent to Mr. Truman for his signature this year.

VETS GAIN IN JOB HUNT

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—More veterans found jobs in April and May than were discharged from the armed forces, the United States Employment Service said today, asserting that the peak of veteran unemployment has passed.

Robert C. Goodwin, USES director, said with only about 500,000 veterans now returning monthly to civilian life, there "is every reason to believe the situation looks good from here on out."

He said the May report of the Census Bureau showed a total unemployment of 2,310,000, of whom 930,000 were listed as veterans, "unemployed and seeking employment." Another 800,000 veterans neither were working nor seeking work, 570,000 were classified as students, and 300,000 as retired or unable to work.

ARMY SEEKS INCREASE IN NUMBER OF OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP) The War department asked legislation today to increase the authorized commissioned strength of the regular Army from 25,000 officers to 50,000.

The department said in a letter to Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) that it hoped to keep many National Guard and reserve officers who have applied for permanent commissions but who will have to be refused because of the limitations of present law.

NEW HIGH-SPEED PROPELLER BARED

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces reports that a new high-speed, multiple-blade propeller promises aircraft speeds greater than sound. The propeller, still in the planning stages, is to be five or six feet in diameter and have six or eight blades with a spinner half the diameter of the blades to reduce drag. It would turn at from 7,000 to 8,000 revolutions a minute, triple present top speeds.

Air Force, official service journal, said, in reportinng the development, that a recently perfected gas turbine engine had sufficient power to drive the blades at such speeds. Existing engine-propeller combinations have pulled one experimental fighter at better than 500 miles an hour, the publication said, comparable to the speed of present jet-propelled aircraft.

Dr. R. H. Mills, aerodynamics expert at the Army's Wright Field, Ohio, predicted, the publication said, that "we will have propeller-driven airplanes approaching the speed of sound in the immediate future." The speed of sound is roughly 700 miles per hour.

"The advent of jet propulsion will no more replace conventional propeller installations than will the pure rocket replace the jet engine," Mills said. He declared that, in addition to the multiple-blade propeller, counter-rotating propellers and others with blades up to thirty feet in diameter were either under experiment at Wright Field or were being considered.

COL. SCHWARZKOPF GETS U. S. MEDAL

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, organizer and former director of the New Jersey State Police, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding services as a commander of the United States Military Mission with the Imperial Iranian Gendarmerie, the War Department announced today.

Col. Schwarzkopf, who is still in Iran, was cited for his work from October, 1942, to October, 1945.

"With the task of stabilizing conditions in Iran to protect the vital Allied supply route to Russia," the citation said, "he took charge of a native police force of 21,000 members, reorganized its supply services, financial branch, and Inspector General's office, and instituted far-reaching improvements to bring it to a high point of efficiency.

Col. Schwarzkopf's home is at 804 Main street, Lawrenceville, N. J.

The War Department also announced today award of the Legion of Merit to Col. Willard L. Johnson, 33 Tusan Road, Maplewood, N. J., who, as disbursing officer and chief of the fiscal division of the Office of Dependency Benefits, "was responsible for the largest single disbursing operation of its kind in world war II."

BIG PLANT IN UTAH SOLD TO U. S. STEEL AT FOURTH OF COST

Bid of $47,500,000 Approved for Geneva Works Which Cost $200,000,000

A HALT TO FALLING OUTPUT

Clark Holds Acquisition Will Not Lead to a Violation of Anti-Trust Statutes

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17—Attorney General Tom C. Clark approved today the sale of the Government's $200,000,000 steel plant at Geneva, Utah, to the United States Steel Corporation for $47,500,000.

"I do not view the sale, as such, of this property by the War Assets Administration to the United States Steel Corporation as a violation of the anti-trust laws," Mr. Clark said in a letter to Lieut. Gen. E. B. Gregory, War Assets Administrator.

Mr. Clark said, however, that the Justice Department "will continue to study and evaluate the activities of the steel industry with a view to preventing, eliminating or redressing any abuses contravening the anti-trust laws."

Monopoly Inquiry Required

The WAA approved United States Steel's bid on May 23. The Surplus Property Law requires that the Attorney General determine whether any sale at a price above $1,000,000 would tend to create a monopoly.

"As the department has previously stated in an opinion to you on a similar transaction," Mr. Clark said, "this advice does not extend to the conduct or the practices of the United States Steel Corporation in its use of the property, nor do I express herein an opinion concerning the legality or illegality of any acts or practices in which the United States Steel Corporation or its subsidiaries may have engaged or may hereafter engage, either alone or with others.

"My approval is subject to the further expressed condition that it shall be without prejudice to any pending or future determination, by or before any court or administrative agency having jurisdiction regarding the legal status of any pricing policy followed by the United States Steel Corporation or by any of its subsidiary companies, either alone or with others."

Mr. Clark's letter said "it appears that on Jan. 1, 1939, the steel industry in the United States had a total ingot capacity of 81,828,958 net tons, of which United States Steel Corporation had a capacity of 28,885,000 net tons, or 35.3 per cent of the national capacity."

He said a memorandum furnished him by General Gregory showed further that on Jan. 1, 1946, the steel industry in the United States had a total ingot capacity of 91,890,560 net tons, of which United States Steel Corporation had a capacity of 28,813,200 net tons, including the capacity of Government facilities at Homestead, Pa., of 1,895,000 tons, or 31.4 per cent of the national capacity.

"Thus from Jan. 1, 1939, to Jan. 1, 1946, while the steel industry in this country experienced a net increase in capacity of about 10,000,000 tons," Mr. Clark said, "United States Steel Corporation experienced a slight net decline in its own actual capacity and a significant decrease in relation to the entire industry.

"The memorandum also indicates that during 1945 United States Steel Corporation made 27.6 per cent of the sales in dollar volume of the industry.

"If the capacity of the Geneva plants, amounting to 1,283,000 tons, is added to the present capacity of the United States Steel Corporation, that corporation's share of the national capacity will rise from its present 31.4 per cent to 32.7 per cent of the national total.

"This is to be contrasted with the position of the United States Steel Corporation at the time of its formation in 1901, when it produced 50.1 per cent of the nation's iron and steel output.

Situation in the Far West

"I have also considered certain statistics regarding the capacity of the steel industry in the Far West. These statistics show that the Far West, exclusive of Geneva, has an aggregate annual ingot capacity of approximately 3,619,000 tons, of which United States Steel Corporation has a capacity of approximately 628,000 tons, or 17.3 per cent. Total Far Western capacity, including Geneva, amounts to approximately 4,900,000 tons.

"If United States Steel Corporation acquires the Geneva plant, it would have 1,911,000 tons or 39 per cent of the total capacity of the Far West. The total Far Western capacity, however, amounts only to approximately 5.3 per cent of the total capacity of the steel industry in the United States."

Mr. Clark said he used these statistics "in view of the analysis made by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in United States vs. Aluminum Company of America case."

The court, in discussing the Aluminum Company's share of the domestic market, stated:

"The percentage we have already mentioned—over 90—results only if we both include all Alcoa's production and exclude secondary. That percentage is enough to constitute a monopoly; it is doubtful whether 60 or 64 per cent would be enough; and certainly 33 per cent is not."

Mr. Clark said he was issuing the opinion since General Gregory has now indicated that he does not intend to consider any further bids for the plant.

Co-ordination Sought in U. S. Oil Activities

New Division of Interior Department Disavows Role of Policy Making

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Interior Department officials assured a Senate committee today that the new oil and gas division within the department does not intend to take from Congress its policy-making powers over the petroleum industry.

Testifying before the Senate's special petroleum committee headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, Undersecretary Oscar Chapman said:

"Naturally, we realize that policy is laid down in the laws passed by Congress. This new division hopes to co-ordinate the activities of all Federal agencies relating to oil, and to make recommendations to the Congress."

Mr. Chapman and Ralph K. Davies, acting head of the recently-established division, were called before the committee to tell of the division's functions and plans.

Mr. Davies said that when he came to Washington to take over the job of Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, abolished by executive order on May 8, there were twenty-seven different Federal agencies dealing with oil, causing a "confused and ineffective" situation. The new oil and gas division hopes to prevent a return to that condition, he added.

"We contemplate creating a peace-time equivalent to the war-time council (petroleum industry war council)," he continued.

30, 24-3377

Rubber Plant Disposal Program Recommended

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—An inter-agency policy committee recommended today the government "insure effective competition" through wide distribution of ownership in disposing of wartime butadiene and copolymer rubber plants. The report of the committee headed by William W. Batt, former War Production Board vice-chairman, was released at the White House by John W. Snyder, reconversion director.

The committee urged speed in laying down to Congress a plan for disposal of the plants, pointing out that unless this is done thirty days before the Congressional recess no sale of a plant costing more than $5,000,000 can be made until Congress reconvenes next year. Under the surplus property act, plans for sale of synthetic rubber plants must be submitted to Congress thirty days p[illegible] to any sale.

Inquiry by F.B.I. Under Way on Housing Curbs

Clark Terms Nation-Wide Investigation First Step in Total War by Government

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Attorney General Tom Clark disclosed today that a nation-wide investigation of construction industry trade practices which he said are delaying new homes is under way.

The inquiry is the 167th being conducted by the Justice Department's anti-trust division in a variety of fields, including food, fuel, transportation, banking and electrical equipment, Mr. Clark told a reporter. The Federal Bureau of Investigation handles anti-trust investigations.

Mr. Clark said the housing investigation is the first step "in a total war by the government on those forces which jeopardize full production, full employment and full housing." He added: "The investigation also encompasses reported abuses in allied fields, including mortgage interest rates, and reports of black market dealings in lumber."

Mr. Clark's disclosure coincided with a statement by Housing Administrator Wilson W. Wyatt that small home construction is under way "at a really terrific rate."

Prices His Biggest Concern

Mr. Wyatt told reporters after a White House call that the shortage is so great that the public has difficulty in recognizing the accomplishments.

His chief concern, Mr. Wyatt said, is the price of new homes.

On this point Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge said, "uniform commission rates observed by some realtors on sales of houses force high costs upon the purchasers."

Mr. Berge, who heads the anti-trust division, said, "the financing of housing construction has been made difficult also by excessively high interest rates," and added: "on a typical direct reduction fifteen-year 5 per cent mortgage for two-thirds of the appraised value the cost of the money over the years will have amounted to more than 22 per cent of the home's total cost. That is too high. Something must be done about it."

Elaborating on Mr. Clark's statement, Mr. Berge said "the whole construction industry has long been plagued with illegal trade restraints which keep prices high and resist the entrance of new processes and techniques.

"Moss production methods have not been utilized in the home construction industry. The anti-trust division's activity in lumber, masonry cement and plumbing has revealed the existence of flagrantly restrictive practices. These four items represent more than two-thirds of the cost for materials in an average house.

"Consumers have been forced to bear elements of 'phantom freight'; products are distributed through a controlled system of jobbers selling at agreed-upon prices, and building codes discriminate against cheaper and more efficient materials, such as pre-fabricated products."

SMALLER SUPPLIES OF FOOD PREDICTED

Less Meat, Poultry, Eggs to Be Available, Says Secretary Anderson.

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP) Housewives were confronted tonight with higher prices for butter, cheese and evaporated milk and prospects of slightly smaller supplies of meat, poultry, eggs, wheat products and dried fruits.

The higher prices were set by OPA, following earlier increases on milk, bread and other food.

Anderson Sees Shorter Supply

The shorter supplies of other items during the next 12 months were forecast in a report by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

It said, however, that canned fruits and vegetables will be more plentiful than during the year ending June 30. Supplies of other foods will be about the same.

The price increases are 11 cents a pound for butter, six cents for cheddar cheese and one cent on a 14 1-2-ounce can of evaporated milk.

The retail increases go into effect, OPA announced, with first sales by dealers who have paid more for their supplies. Manufacturers were authorized to begin charging higher prices right away.

Ceilings on Bulk Milk

OPA also set ceilings for the first time on bulk cream and on milk sold for manufacturing purposes. These actions are designed to stimulate production of butter, but OPA officials doubted that either these moves or the price increase for butter will put more on the table very soon.

They said the possibility of removal of price ceilings of butter and other dairy products July 1 gives producers a big incentive for withholding supplies from the market. The Senate has voted to eliminate these ceilings.

In raising prices today, OPA was carrying out instructions issued May 29 by Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles. He ordered the increases because of higher grain costs and "apparent congressional determination to slash food subsidies."

Bowles has estimated that along with a price hike of a penny a quart for milk already in effect in most areas, the increases for butter and cheese wil cost the public at least $250,000,000 a year.

These increases and others recently granted by OPA prompted a top government economist to comment yesterday that living costs are going up at an "alarming" rate.

Meat Production to Fall

Anderson said meat production for the period of July, 1946, to July, 1947 is expected to drop nine percent from the level of the previous 12 months because of a prospective smaller pig crop and expectation that meat animals will be marketed at lighter weights because of short feed grain supplies.

He said the per capita meat supply may average between 135 and 140 pounds, carcass weight basis, compared with an estimated 145 to 150 for the current 12-month period and with a 1935-39 average of 126 pounds.

The secretary predicted a very short supply of butter. He said the monthly civilian supply is expected to average about 90,000,000 pounds during the July-September quarter and to fall to about 60,000,000 a month during the last quarter of the year. Officials said the supply in the last quarter would probably be less than half the demand.

Civilian Food Outlook

The civilian outlook for other foods:

Cheese—An average of 70,000,000 pounds a month in the July-December period, or slightly more than in the same period last year.

Canned milk—Supplies of evaporated milk are expected to total 25,000,000 cases during the next six months, which would be slightly above the amount consumed in the comparable period a year ago. Housewives will get 700,000 cases of a six-month supply of 1,500,000 cases of condensed milk. The rest will be exported.

Dried whole milk—Housewives will get 35,000,0000 pounds of an estimated output of 82,000,0000 pounds for the July-December period, or slightly more than they received in the like period a year ago.

Poultry and eggs—Supplies per person should average between 370 and 380 eggs, 24 to 25 pounds of chicken meat and four pounds of turkey meat—or a little less than the rate consumed during the 1945-46 season but above the pre-war rate.

Fruits and vegetables—Canned fruits and juices other than citrus expected to total 75,000,000 cases compared with 59,000,000 in the 1945-46 year. The supply of dried fruits is estimated at 350,000 tons compared with 390,000. The supply of canned vegetables and vegetable juices is expected to be 198,000,000 cases compared with 183,000,000.

Grains—The government plans to buy, as announced previously, 250,000,000 bushels of the prospective billion bushel wheat crop for export. No determination has been made regarding the amounts of corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums and rye that may be exported.

Rice—Because the world shortage is expected to continue acute, the U. S. plans to export a "substantial portion" of this year's crop.

Fats and oils—It will be necessary to limit domestic consumption to the 1945-46 level because of world shortages.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS HIT RECORD PEAK

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP) United States grain shipments to famine areas jumped to a record peak the first 10 days of June, the Agriculture department said today, but the country still is behind in its six-month quota.

During the first 10 days of June the country exported 357,000 tons or 13,672,000 bushels of cereal grains and cereal products, compared with 4,480,000 bushels the last 10 days of May.

Shipments from Jan. 1 through June 10 totaled 158,000,000 bushels. The department said the U. S. commitment for the first half of 1946 was about 205,000,000 bushels.

Thus, in order to meet this quota exports the last 20 days of June would have to approximate 47,000,000 bushels.

Officials said they doubted it is physically possible to load and ship such a huge amount in 20 days although one spokesman predicted "we may easily exceed 1,000,000 tons" for the month.

Committee grain not shipped in June will be sent in July.

TRUMAN DISCUSSES OPA WITH HIS AIDES

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) President Truman, obviously concerned over the fate of the OPA, went over the situation with congressional leaders today and got a promise from Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.) that he will "try to get the best bill we can" out of a Senate-House conference.

"The President is wondering if we will get a bill under which OPA can operate and continue some kind of price controls," Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) told reporters.

Rayburn added that he did not know whether Mr. Truman would veto the measure with its inevitable curtailment of OPA's powers. This course has been suggested by some who believe Congress then might pass a resolution continuing the OPA temporarily with its present authority.

The Senate-House conferees who must adjust differences in the legislation as passed by the two chambers, will not start work until Wednesday or Thursday because of the absence of a number of congressmen. This will leave only about ten days for the conference committee to work out a bill and for the Senate and House to pass the final version before the OPA expires June 30.

Barkley, chairman of the Senate conferees, remarked that "we've got a great deal of leeway" on the measure. With both chambers on record in favor of drastic restrictions on the OPA, however, it appeared unlikely that they would accept any conference report which restored these powers in full.

General Gaffey Dies in Crash Of Army Plane

Famous Tank Commander and Two Other Officers Are Killed in Kentucky

FORT KNOX, Ky., June 17 (AP).—Major General Hugh J. Gaffey, fifty-one, and two Army lieutenants died and four other service men suffered injuries in the crash of their B-25 plane at Godman Field here late last night.

The plane overshot the landing strip, mowed down trees and plunged over an embankment. The post public relations office reported the B-25 apparently was out of control as it came in for a landing.

Twice the plane reported trouble as it flew here from Fort Benning, Ga., where General Gaffey had attended an infantry conference. The general, who led two famed armored divisions in Europe during World War II, had commanded the armored school here since last Sept. 2 and only last Tuesday had been named post commander.

The others killed were Lieutenant Allan J. Hoenig of 54 Ellsworth Avenue, Trenton, N. J., post signal officer, and Lieutenant Robert A. Peter, of Long Island City, Queens, New York, the plane's pilot.

Of the injured, taken to Fort Knox Hospital, only Sergeant Michael E. Devine, of Manchester, N. H., was hurt seriously. He was the plane's engineer. Others injured were Captain Gordon K. Steele, of Fort Knox; Lieutenant Carl Lindeman jr., of 430 Union Street, Hackensack, N. J., assistant post signal officer, and Seaman Second Class Vernon J. Wisotyre, of Eau Claire, Wis., a passenger on the plane.

General Gaffey, an Army man since 1917, commanded the 2d and 4th Armored Divisions in Europe. On two occasions he served as chief of staff for the late General George S. Patton jr.

Gen[illegible]

General Gaffey won a commendation from General Omar N. Bradley, then 12th Army Group commander, for break-throughs his armored division scored in the Saar-Palatinate offensive. General Gaffey also was in command of the 4th when it smashed through to the relief of the Americans at Bastogne during the German Ardennes counter-offensive in December, 1944.

A native of Hartford, Conn., General Gaffey was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a long-time resident of Austin and San Antonio, Tex. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, a student at the University of Texas.

AIR POWER BACKED AS ONLY DEFENSE

DETROIT, June 17 — (AP) Any future war would open with a rain of radar-guided missiles on American production centers, Assistant Secretary of War for Air W. Stuart Symington declared here today.

Only air power offers a defense against such an assault, Symington told the Economic Club of Detroit.

These missiles, he said, would have atomic warheads and would wing their way over the polar route at super-sonic speeds from launching sites in Europe or Asia.

"The surest defense,' Symington continued, "will be our ability to strike back quickly with a counter-offensive, to neutralize the hostile attack at its source or to discourage its continuance by striking at the vitals of the aggressor."

The War department official was accompanied here by Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the Army Air Forces, and six other top-ranking A.A.F. generals.

In an apparent reference to the B-36, Symington said the Army this summer will be flying a plane which can go from a point in the United States to drop an atomic bomb on any industrial center in the world.

"If we can do it," he added, "others can do it to us."

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 7,400 returning service personnel aboard 10 vessels are scheduled to arrive at three U. S. ports today.

New York expects three ships with 3,179 troops while seven ships are due to dock at west coast points with at least 4,221 returnees.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Gen. G. O. Squier from Bremen, 2,179; U. S. Victory from LeHavre, 988; M. E. Commerford from Antwerp, 12 (due originally yesterday).

At San Diego

Repair ship Delta (AR-9) from forward area, 415 Navy; YMS 170 from forward area, no passenger information.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Sevier from Bikini, 1,510 Navy; LSM 101 from Pearl Harbor, two Navy; LSM 106 from Pearl Harbor, one Navy; Sea Runner from Manus, 1,538 Navy; Gen. Black from Norfolk, three Navy, 752 Army.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: Antioch Victory from Bremen, 759; Thomas Fitzsimmons from Bremen, 11; St. Albans Victory from Le Havre, 1,171 (due originally May 18).

At San Francisco

General Randall from Subic, 5,129 Navy, four Marines.

At San Diego

Fleet Tug 122 from Pearl Harbor, no troop information.

(advance) london, june 17--(ap)--the british communist party declared today "the dangers of a new war have become apparent to all" and pledged itself "to rally the people to reverse the government's present foreign policy before it is too late."

in a statement attacking the labor party for its refusal to register the communists' request for affiliation, the communists asserted the refusal "has not ended the fight for unity in britain."

"the unprecedented campaign of calumny against communism at home and abroad, leading to the rejection of communist affiliation to labor, has brought encouragement only to those reactionary forces here and in the united states making for a new war and world domination," the statement added.

"antagonism to communism and dependence on american capitalism, instead of friendship with the soviet union and the democratic countries of europe, can only result in the betrayal of the program of social progress to which the country voted."

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-TASS REPORTED TODAY A RED STAR ARTICLE TERMING A "CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER AGAINST POLAND AND THE U.S.S.R.," THE AMERICAN VISIT OF POLISH GENERAL BOR (KOMOROWSKI). "THE PURPOSE OF PATRONAGE GIVEN TO THE DESERTER BOR IS OBVIOUS," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED. "AMERICAN REACTIONARIES ARE TRYING TO TAKE REVENGE FOR THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF THE CRIMEAN DECISIONS."

JS945AED

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF WORKS MAY USE A MILLION GALLONS OF THAMES RIVER WATER DAILY IN ATOMIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT HARWELL, THE THAMES CONSERVATORS AGREED TODAY, IF THE WATER IS NOT RADIOACTIVE WHEN RETURNED TO THE STREAM.

APPROVING A LAND DRAINAGE COMMITTEE REPORT, THE CONSERVATORS ANNOUNCED:

"THE COMMITTEE DESERVE THAT THE MINISTRY REFER TO THE EFFLUENT AS 'PURIFIED' AND IT IS ASSUMED THAT THIS DESIGNATION INCLUDES FREEDOM FROM RADIOACTIVE PROPERTIES WHICH, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, ARE LIKELY TO BE VERY PRONOUNCED AND DANGEROUS UNLESS ENTIRELY ELIMINATED.

JS1035AED

FOOD (250)

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-BRITONS WERE TOLD LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST BY JOHN STRACHEY, NEW FOOD MINISTER, THAT IT WAS "HIGHLY PROBABLE" THEIR BREAD SOON WOULD BE RATIONED, THUS GIVING THEM A CHANCE TO SHOW THE WORLD PROOF OF ENGLAND'S "INTERNATIONAL GOOD FAITH." HE SUCCEEDED SIR BEN SMITH AS SUPERVISOR OF BRITAIN'S LARDER, PAID HIS TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES WHILE DISCUSSING AID TO STRICKEN EUROPE. "IT'S RATHER EASY FOR ALL OF US TO START CRITICIZING AMERICA-

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JUST NOW BECAUSE SHE IS BETTER FED THAN WE ARE." HE SAID, "BUT DO WE REALIZE THAT AT THIS MOMENT THERE ARE IDLE FLOUR MILLS AND BREAD QUEUES IN AMERICAN CITIES BECAUSE OF THE AMOUNT OF WHEAT AMERICA IS STRIVING TO SEND OVERSEAS?"

THE NEW MINISTER ALSO DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH DIET, THOUGH MONOTONOUS, WAS NOT SO MEAGER AS IT MIGHT SEEM.

"IN TOTAL QUANTITY, WE AS A NATION ARE ONLY EATING ABOUT SEVEN PER CENT LESS THAN WE DID BEFORE THE WAR," HE SAID. "RICHER PEOPLE ARE GETTING CONSIDERABLY LESS FOOD THAN THEY USED TO, WHILE MANY POORER PEOPLE ARE ACTUALLY GETTING MORE X X X.

"BUT THERE IS A STRICT LIMIT TO WHAT BRITAIN CAN DO TO HELP STARVING PEOPLES" HE ADDED, "AND THAT LIMIT HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN REACHED AT THE POINT AT WHICH WE HAVE TO MAKE ALL PREPARATIONS FOR BREAD RATIONING."

STRACHEY SAID THERE WERE OTHER "PAINFULLY SHORT" ITEMS AND ANNOUNCED THAT THE PRESENT SOAP RATION OF "THREE AVERAGE SIZED BARS A MONTH" WOULD DEFINITELY BE SLASHED.

THE MINISTER LEAVES BY PLANE TODAY FOR FOOD TALKS IN CANADA AND LATER FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL IN THE U.S.

VS600AED

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CORK, EIRE, JUNE 17-(AP)-THREE CORVETTES PURCHASED FROM THE BRITISH NAVY FOR $1,000,000 WILL FORM THE BASIS OF THE NEW IRISH NAVY.

THE CORVETTES WILL HELP PATROL EIRE'S THOUSAND-MILE COASTLINE. BRITISH SEAMEN WILL BE LENT TO THE IRISH NAVY TO INSTRUCT IRISH SEAMEN IN OPERATING THE NEW EQUIPMENT.

IS550AED

by larry hauck

new york, june 17-(ap)- the possibility of great britain blocking action on a sub-committee report on franco spain arose today as the united nations security council was called into session to debate the question.

russia already has flatly opposed the findings, but eight other nations have agreed to accept them.

the meeting was set for 2:30 p.m. (edt).

a british spokesman said sir alexander cadogan had been instructed by london to seek clarifications and modifications of the report in regard to

legal aspects, the spokesman declined to elaborate his expressed hope that sir alexander would be able to work out the changes in procession consultations with other delegates.

(andrei a. gromyko, soviet delegate, stated last week that he would not agree to the report, which recommends that the 51-nation general assembly take action against the franco regime, and there was wide speculation whether gromyko would use the veto, abstain from voting, or abstain from voting and contend such action did not constitute a veto.

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the soviet position has been that the security council should call for an immediate break in relations with the franco government and not pass the issue to the general assembly, however, in some quarters it was believed that gromyko might hesitate to invoke an outright veto on the theory that it was better to have some action taken than none at all.

should great britain's opposition to the report materialize it probably would be along different lines than the russian stand in view of the british labor party's recent declaration against applying sanctions to spain.

gromyko's action in the council was watched closely in relation to the veto issue. the charter merely states that seven affirmative votes, including all the big five, are required for passage, no provision is made for abstaining, except when a nation is a party to the dispute, and subsequently the charter does not state whether failure to vote is actually a veto.

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the united states, france, china, australia, poland, egypt, the netherlands and brazil have approved the report, but the votes of russia and great britain are needed for approval under the big five provision.

dr. francisco castillo najera, mexican foreign minister, takes over chairmanship of the council today and was expected to state the position of his country. he succeeds alexander parodi of france under the monthly system of alphabetic rotation.

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the long-debated refugee problem comes up before this council tomorrow. still to be decided is whether refugees should be forced to return home regardless of personal preference, as demanded by russia, or whether valid objections should be upheld, as ~~offered~~ by the united states.

on the question of aiding jews in europe, the council has to decide whether to classify persecuted jews who never left germany or austria as "refugees," as such they would come under a program advanced by the committee on refugees and displaced persons.

the international health conference scheduled to continue more than a month opens wednesday. dr. thomas parran is the chief u.s. delegate.

CADOGAN'S BRIEF REMARKS TODAY WERE THE FIRST HE HAS MADE IN THE COUNCIL ON BRITAIN'S POSITION SINCE THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT WAS MADE PUBLIC JUNE 1 AFTER WORK OF MORE THAN A MONTH ON A HUGE PILE OF DOCUMENTS. ADD new York (N LUN) XXX DESIVED (Carpenter)

SPECIFICALLY, SIR ALEXANDER WOULD AMEND THE RESOLUTION TO TAKE OUT THE DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY AND WOULD ADD A PROVISION REQUIRING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL CIRCULATE TO THE 51 U.N. MEMBERS THE MINUTES OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

SIR ALEXANDER ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE COUNCIL REFER THE LEGALITY OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE FINDINGS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR AN OPINION. DR. EVATT OPPOSED THAT AS A STEP WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN "INTERMINABLE DELAYS."

DR. EVATT SAID THE RESOLUTION BEFORE THE COUNCIL DID NOT BIND THE ASSEMBLY TO DEFINITE ACTION.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SPANISH ISSUE WAS HELD UP TEMPORARILY WHILE DR. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER, TOOK OVER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL FOR A MONTH.

DR. CASTILLO NAJERA EXPRESSED HIS FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND CALLED ON THE DELEGATES TO "FACE FEARLESSLY" THE ISSUES BEFORE THEM.

MEANWHILE, MEMBERS OF THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, TRYING TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK BY NEXT WEEK-END, MADE READY FOR FURTHER DEBATE TOMORROW ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM. THE MEMBERS MUST DECIDE WHETHER REFUGEES WILL BE FORCED TO RETURN HOME REGARDLESS OF PERSONAL PREFERENCE AS DEMANDED BY RUSSIA OR WHETHER VALID OBJECTIONS SHOULD BE SUSTAINED. THE LATTER COURSE IS FAVORED BY THE UNITED STATES.

TW429PED

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, POLAND, EGYPT, THE NETHERLANDS AND BRAZIL HAVE ENDORSED THE REPORT, BUT THE VOTES OF RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE NEEDED FOR APPROVAL UNDER THE BIG FIVE PROVISION. ADD New York (UN-Day) XXX dispute (Carpenter)

DR. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER, TAKES OVER CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COUNCIL TODAY AND WAS EXPECTED TO STATE THE POSITION OF HIS COUNTRY. HE SUCCEEDS ALEXANDER PARODI OF FRANCE UNDER THE SYSTEM OF ALPHABETIC ROTATION OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP EACH MONTH.

REACTION CONTINUED FAVORABLE TO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO SCRAP THE ATOMIC BOMB IN EXCHANGE FOR A GUARANTEED WORLD FRONT OUTLAWING MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS. THE PLAN, ADVANCED LAST WEEK BY BERNARD BARUCH, GOES BEFORE THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FOR DISCUSSION ON WEDNESDAY. INDICATIONS WERE THAT QUESTIONS OF RULES AND PROCEDURE WOULD BE TAKEN UP BEFORE THE COMMISSION GOT DOWN TO WORK ON THE REPORT ITSELF.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHICH HOPES TO WIND UP ITS CURRE SESSION BY SATURDAY, PLUNGED INTO ANOTHER WEEK OF HEAVY WORK.

TODAY'S PROGRAM IS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE A DECISION ON THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENTAL OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATION ON THE VARIOUS COMMISSIONS OPERATING UNDER THE COUNCIL. RUSSIA HAS MAINTAINED THAT PERSONS ON THESE BODIES SHOULD BE NAMED BY AND SPEAK FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS, WHILE THE UNITED STATES CONTENDS THEY SHOULD BE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF QUALIFICATION AS EXPERTS IN THEIR OWN FIELDS AND SIT AS INDIVIDUALS.

THE LONG-DEBATED REFUGEE PROBLEM COMES UP BEFORE THIS COUNCIL TOMORROW. STILL TO BE DECIDED IS WHETHER REFUGEES SHOULD BE FORCED TO RETURN HOME REGARDLESS OF PERSONAL PREFERENCE AS DEMANDED BY RUSSIA, OR WHETHER VALID OBJECTIONS SHOULD BE UPHELD AS FAVORED BY THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE QUESTION OF AIDING JEWS IN EUROPE, THE COUNCIL HAS TO DECIDE WHETHER TO CLASSIFY AS "REFUGEES" PERSECUTED JEWS WHO NEVER LEFT GERMANY OR AUSTRIA. AS SUCH THEY WOULD COME UNDER A PROGRAM ADVANCED BY THE COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE MORE THAN A MONTH OPENS WEDNESDAY. DR. THOMAS PARRAN IS THE CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE.

JR334AED

PARIS, JUNE 17-(AP)-A OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE SAID TODAY THAT A PUBLISHED NEWSPAPER STORY ASSERTING THAT AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY MAY HAVE BEEN ALERTED BECAUSE OF REPORTED CONCENTRATIONS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY WAS "BASED ON RUMORS."

"THERE ARE ALL SORTS OF RUMORS FLYING AROUND HERE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "AND THAT PARTICULAR ONE IS THE KIND THAT I DO NOT WANT TO COMMENT ON IN ANY WAY WHATSOEVER."

(A DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK TIMES FROM CORRESPONDENT C.L. SULZBERGER IN PARIS SAID:

("A SERIES OF PERSISTENT AND DISTURBING REPORTS THAT RED ARMY AND SOVIET SATELLITE TROOPS WERE BEING CONCENTRATED IN THE ENVIRONS OF YUGOSLAVIA WAS RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

("THE REPORTS CREATED A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF ANXIETY EITHER THAT [illegible] MIGHT BE TRYING TO EMBARK ON A NEW TYPE OF PRESSURE POLITICS

MOSCOW MIGHT [illegible] SETTLEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS OWN CONCEPTIONS TO OBTAIN PEACE SETTLEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS OWN CONCEPTIONS OR THAT ELEMENTS SEEKING DISCORD AMONG THE FOUR BIG POWERS WERE AT WORK.

("BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF ACCESS BEHIND THE SO-CALLED 'IRON CURTAIN' OF EUROPE IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET ANY EXACT CONFIRMED DETAILS REGARDING THESE RUMORS, BUT THEY ARE SUFFICIENTLY COORDINATED IN TIME AND WIDESPREAD IN SOURCE TO SPREAD MORE THAN A MODICUM OF ANXIETY.

("NEVERTHELESS THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT AS A RESULT OF SUCH INFORMATION AS HAS BEEN RECEIVED UNITED STATES REGIMENTS IN GERMANY AND SOME ALLIED TROOPS IN ITALY HAVE BEEN ALERTED AND UNITS PROTECTIVELY SHIFTED, DESPITE ANY OFFICIAL DENIALS OF SUCH MEASURES.")

THE DELEGATION SPOKESMAN, REFERRING TO ANOTHER PUBLISHED REPORT THAT ITALIAN HOTHEADS WERE PLANNING TO SCUTTLE THE ITALIAN FLEET RATHER THAN TURN IT OVER AS REPARATIONS, SAID:

"ANYBODY COULD HAVE WRITTEN SUCH A STORY, BUT AS FAR AS I KNOW THERE IS NOTHING TO IT."

JUN 14 1946

JS1141AED

AFTER THE ITALIAN TREATY IS CONSIDERED, THE MINISTERS ARE SCHEDULED TO TAKE UP BALKAN TREATIES, THE GERMAN SITUATION, AUSTRIA AND THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY. THE ITALIAN POLITICAL STATUS, WHICH RUSSIA HAS DESCRIBED AS VERGING ON CIVIL WAR, WILL BE STUDIED AT SOVIET INSISTENCE.

AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID A SKELETON PROPOSAL OF A TREATY WITH ROMANIA WAS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO THE MINISTERS. THE TREATY WAS UNDERSTOOD TO INCLUDE RECOGNITION OF THE TRANSFER OF BESSARABIA TO THE SOVIET UNION. ADD PARIS (FOR. MIN.) XXX CIERBNAICA (NEVIN) DAY

THE MINISTERS WERE REPORTED AT THE LAST CONFERENCE TO HAVE AGREED ON RESTORING TRANSYLVANIA TO ROMANIA, AS PROVIDED IN THE TERMS OF THE HUNGARIAN SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES.

JR323AED

"EXECUTIVE POWER MUST BE WIELDED BY A CHIEF OF STATE PLACED ABOVE ALL PARTIES ELECTED BY A COLLEGE EMBRACING THE PARLIAMENT, BUT LARGER AND COMPOSED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MAKE HIM PRESIDENT OF THE EMPIRE AS WELL AS THE REPUBLIC," DE GAULLE SAID.

THE FUTURE PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC SHOULD BE GIVEN THE POWER OF APPOINTING THEIR MINISTERS "AND OF EXERCISING THAT INFLUENCE OF CONTINUITY WHICH THE NATION CANNOT DO WITHOUT," DE GAULLE DECLARED.

FRANCE FACES A CRUCIAL PERIOD, HE SAID, AND ADDED:

"THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD BEHIND THE OPPOSING IDEOLOGIES AND POWERS BETWEEN WHICH WE ARE PLACED AND WHICH CONFRONT ONE ANOTHER IS A SITUATION WHICH THREATENS TO INTRODUCE INTO OUR POLITICAL RIVALRIES AN ELEMENT OF DANGEROUS TROUBLES."

JR345AED

ADD PARIS (SOCIALISTS) XXX BALANCED (WILSON) DAY

FORD ARGUED THAT ARMY REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT AN OFFICER SHOULD NOT BE TRIED BY SOLDIERS OF INFERIOR RANK IF IT CAN BE AVOIDED.

IN SUPPORT OF HIS CHALLENGE OF BECK, FORD CALLED AS A WITNESS COL. IRVIN SCHINDLER OF SALT LAKE CITY, WHO WAS SENT FROM WASHINGTON TO EXPEDITE THE TRIALS, NOW IN THEIR SEVENTH MONTH.

"WE WANT TO SHOW THE PRESSURE THAT HAS BEEN BROUGHT ON PERSONNEL CONNECTED WITH THIS TRIAL," FORD SAID.

SCHINDLER TESTIFIED THAT INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN GIVEN TO EXPEDITE THE TRIAL BUT THAT NO ORDER WAS GIVEN "WHICH WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO JUSTICE." ADD BADENHEIM (KILIAN) XXX LIST (DOANE)

COL. LESTER J. ABELE, (3265 DALEFORT RD.,) SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO, STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION, WAS QUESTIONED DAY

ABOUT KILIAN'S LETTER TO MR. TRUMAN AND ABOUT DEFENSE REQUESTS FOR WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS. THE COURT REFUSED TO LET ABELE SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE LETTER, WHICH PASSED THROUGH HIS HANDS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

JS838AED

NUERNBERG--SECOND ADD JACKSON (A96) X X X ELECTIVE OFFICE.

JACKSON'S FRIENDS SAID THE JUSTICE HAD SAID ALL HE INTENDED TO SAY ABOUT THE CONTROVERSY WITHIN THE COURT AND THAT TO HIM, THE INCIDENT WAS A "CLOSED BOOK."

THEY SAID JACKSON FELT HIS PUBLIC CRITICISM OF WHAT HE TERMED BLACK'S "BULLYING" TACTICS MIGHT CLEAR THE AIR AND PREVENT A REPETITION OF INCIDENTS SUCH AS HE DESCRIBED IN HIS CABLES TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES.

JS1117AED

BY REMBERT JAMES NIGHT

MOSCOW, JUNE 17-(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY ACCUSED THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH OF PARALYZING DANUBE SHIPPING AND BLOCKING DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER TRAFFIC BY HOLDING MORE THAN 700 DANUBE VESSELS IN IDLENESS. JUN 18 1946

ANOTHER PRAVDA ARTICLE ASSERTED THAT THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE AFFECTED BY THE TREATMENT IT GAVE THE PROBLEM OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S SPANISH REGIME, NOW BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT M. MARINEN SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES SEIZED A MAJOR PART OF THE DANUBE RIVER FLEET AT A TIME WHEN FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN AND OTHERS WERE FALSELY ACCUSING THE SOVIET UNION OF HAMPERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION. FUTURE CONTROL OF DANUBE COMMERCE IS ONE OF THE ISSUES BEFORE THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(ON MAY 21 UNITED STATES CONSTABULARY TROOPS MADE A SURPRISE RAID ON 372 VESSELS IN THE DANUBE, SEIZING A HUGE SUPPLY OF GUNS AND APPARENTLY SMASHING A SMUGGLING RING INVOLVING REMNANTS OF THE

30.24-3383

HUNGARIAN NAVY. A U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL THE NEXT DAY SAID THE SEIZURE OF THE VESSELS WOULD BE A POWERFUL BARGAINING POINT TO INDUCE RUSSIA TO OPEN THE LOWER DANUBE TO FREE COMMERCE. HOWEVER, BRIG.GEN.EDWIN L.SIBERT, CHIEF OF U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE IN EUROPE, SAID THE RAIDS HAD "NO POLITICAL MOTIVE," AND WERE AIMED ONLY AT THE SMUGGLING RING.)

THE PRAVDA WRITER SAID THAT DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS THE DANUBE WAS MADE NAVIGABLE LARGELY THROUGH EFFORTS OF THE RED ARMY IN CLEARING MINES AND RAISING SUNKEN CRAFT, ADDING THAT "NO OBJECTIVE PERSON COULD FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION ON THE DANUBE."

JUN 18 1946

"IF IT HAS NOT DEVELOPED," HE ADDED, "THEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BEAR DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE RESPONSIBILITY."

DISCUSSING BEVIN'S PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF DANUBE COMMERCE, THE WRITER SAID "THE PEOPLES OF THE DANUBE COUNTRIES UNDERSTAND VERY WELL WHAT THAT POLICY MEANS AND TO WHAT IT WOULD BOOM THEM."

"THEY SEE IT AS A RESTORATION OF A PRE-WAR SITUATION WHEN THE DANUBE STATES WERE IN FACT DEPRIVED OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND THE OBJECTS IN A GAME OF THE VARIOUS IMPERIALISTIC STATES. THEY DO NOT WANT TO REPEAT WHAT IS PAST," THE ARTICLE SAID.

DISCUSSING THE SPANISH SITUATION, PRAVDA WRITER B.IZAKOV SAID "IT TOUCHES NOT ONLY THE FATE OF A SPAIN TORTURED AND TRAMPLED BY FASCIST BUTCHERS, BUT ALSO TOUCHES THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

"WILL THIS ORGANIZATION," THE ARTICLE ASKED, "AFTER ALL GET BUSY WITH THAT CAUSE FOR THE SAKE OF WHICH IT WAS CREATED BY THE PEOPLES--TO STRIVE FOR A FIRM PEACE AND THE UPROOTING OF AGGRESSION--OR WILL IT GO THE PATH OF GENEVA, BECOMING AN INSTRUMENT OF DOMINATION FOR A CERTAIN GROUP OF POWERS?"

A TASS DISPATCH FROM PARIS TOOK UP ANOTHER COMPLICATED ISSUE FACING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS--THAT OF THE FUTURE OF GERMANY. THIS ARTICLE SAID THAT "NEITHER THE DIVISION OF GERMANY NOR THE PRESERVATION OF ITS UNITY AS A STATE OFFERS IN ITSELF A GUARANTEE FROM THE DANGER OF THE REJUVENATION OF THE AGGRESSIVE FORCES OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM."

"THE REAL SOLUTION TO THE GERMAN PROBLEM," THE CORRESPONDENT WROTE, "LIES IN THE WAY JOINT DECISIONS OF THE GREAT ALLIED POWERS ARE PLANNED--ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM AND THE UPROOTING OF ITS INFLUENCE ON ALL WALKS OF LIFE, THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY AND DESTRUCTION OF ITS ARMED FORCES, GENERAL STAFF AND MILITARY AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL, AND THE REAL DEMOCRATIZATION OF STATE, PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC LIFE."

JUN 18 1946

(A TASS DISPATCH TO THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, CALLED THE VISIT OF GEN.TADEUSZ KOMOROVSKI (GEN.BOR, LEADER OF THE WARSAW UPRISING DURING THE WAR) TO THE UNITED STATES "A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER AGAINST POLAND AND THE U.S.S.R." IT SAID "THE PURPOSE OF THE PATRONAGE GIVEN TO THE DESERTER BOR IS OBVIOUS. AMERICAN REACTIONARIES ARE TRYING TO TAKE REVENGE FOR THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF THE CRIMEAN DECISIONS.")

EJ191PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 17-(AP)-A SPECIAL TASS CORRESPONDENT WRITING FROM PARIS TODAY SAID "NEITHER THE DIVISION OF GERMANY NOR THE PRESERVATION OF ITS STATE OF UNITY OFFERS IN ITSELF A GUARANTEE FROM THE DANGER OF REJUVENATION OF THE AGGRESSIVE FORCES OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM."

"THE REAL SOLUTION TO THE GERMAN PROBLEM," HE ADDED, "LIES IN THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM AND THE UPROOTING OF ITS INFLUENCE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE, THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY AND THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS ARMED FORCES AND THE GENERAL STAFF AS A MILITARY ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND THE REAL DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE STATE IN PUBLIC AND ECONOMIC LIFE."

JK644AED

JUN 18 1946

ATHENS, JUNE 17-(AP)-UNRRA ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS INVESTIGATING A REPORT THAT ONE OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES DELIVERED A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUPPLIES TO A LEFT-WING EAM AGENCY IN LEVADIA WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER, QUOTING THE PREFECT OF LEVADIA, SAID MORE THAN 500 BLANKETS, SWEATERS AND OTHER ITEMS F APPAREL WERE INTERCEPTED WHILE BEING UNLOADED AT THE EAM OFFICE THERE AND THAT THE UNRRA AGENT WAS A "B

SAID MORE THAN 500 BLANKETS, SWEATERS AND OTHER ITEMS OF APPAREL WERE INTERCEPTED WHILE BEING UNLOADED AT THE EAM OFFICE THERE AND THAT THE UNRRA AGENT WAS A "BRITISH SUBJECT WHO IS FRIENDLY WITH A WELL KNOWN LEFTIST WOMAN" WHO ASSISTED IN UNLOADING THE TRUCKS CARRYING UNRRA MARKINGS.

THE PREFECT SAID THE MAN ASSERTED THAT THE GOODS WERE "ALLIED SURPLUS PROPERTY" AND ATTEMPTED TO PERSUADE THE OFFICERS TO RELEASE THE SUPPLIES. LEVADIA IS 30 MILES NORTH OF ATHENS ON THE MAIN ROAD TO SALONIKA.

JS1031AED

CAIRO, JUNE 17-(AP)-MOHAMED SALAH EL DIN EL HUSIENI, 21-YEAR-OLD SON OF THE GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, PROFESSED COMPLETE IGNORANCE TODAY OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF HIS FATHER, WHO DISAPPEARED MORE THAN A WEEK AGO FROM HIS PLACE OF EXILE IN FRANCE.

"I HAVE NO IDEA WHERE MY FATHER IS," THE YOUNG MAN SAID.

THE MUFTI'S SON, WHO IS STUDYING AT AZHAR UNIVERSITY HERE, CALLS EVERY DAY ON THE ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARIAT ASKING FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS FATHER, WHOM HE HAS NOT SEEN SINCE 1941 IN IRAN.

JK603AED

ADD JERUSALEM (COMP PALESTINE) VXX JERUSALEM 5 CAROUTHERS

POLICE SAID ONE BRITISH SOLDIER WAS KILLED AND TWO OTHERS WERE INJURED, ONE FATALLY, WHEN ARABS ATTACKED PASSENGERS IN A BRITISH ARMY VEHICLE NEAR GAZA PARKA. THE SECOND SOLDIER DIED AT A HOSPITAL.

THE VEHICLE RAN INTO AN ARAB PROCESSION, INJURING SEVERAL MARCHERS, THE POLICE SAID. THE ARABS THEN ATTACKED THE VEHICLE.

THE UNDERGROUND BROADCAST SAID THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD PREPARED A LIST OF SEVERAL THOUSAND JEWISH LEADERS WHO WOULD EITHER BE DEPORTED OR IMPRISONED "IF THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE TAKES A MORE SERIOUS TURN." IT ASSERTED THE LIST INCLUDED 10 MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AS WELL AS THE MAYOR OF TEL AVIV AND TEACHERS AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

THE BROADCAST WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN PALESTINE NEWSPAPERS BECAUSE CENSORSHIP FORBIDS MENTIONS OF "THE VOICE OF ISRAEL", THE UNDERGROUND RADIO.

(THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON SAID IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLAN FOR DEPORTING ZIONIST LEADERS AND CHARACTERIZED THE BROADCAST AS "A PART OF THE ACRIMONIOUS PROPAGANDA WAR BEING WAGED BY BOTH JEWS AND ARABS.")

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT TERRORISTS HAD ATTEMPTED EARLY THIS MORNING TO BLOW UP THE ALLENBY BRIDGE, ABOUT FOUR MILES EAST OF JERICHO ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY LINKING PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA.

TWO OTHER UNEXPLAINED EXPLOSIONS WERE REPORTED DURING THE NIGHT NORTH OF HAIFA.

THE JEWISH AGENCY PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE WAS CONTAINED IN STATEMENT FORWARDED TO THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS IN RESPONSE TO THEIR REQUEST FOR THE AGENCY'S REACTION TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECENT REPORT ON THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

THE AGENCY'S STATEMENT URGED THAT "THE AUTHORITIES CARRY OUT WITH THE UTMOST DISPATCH THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS THAT 100,000 JEWISH VICTIMS OF NAZI AND FASCIST PERSECUTION BE PERMITTED IMMEDIATELY TO ENTER PALESTINE."

THE STATEMENT ALSO ASKED THAT "DISCRIMINATORY AND RESTRICTIVE LAND TRANSFER REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN PALESTINE BE RESCINDED AND REPLACED BY A POLICY OF FREEDOM ON THE SALE AND LEASE OF LAND."

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THE AGENCY ASSERTED THAT JEWS ALL OVER THE WORLD HAD BEEN CAUSED "GRAVE CONCERN BY THE HESITATION AND DELAY SHOWN IN IMPLEMENTING" THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

IT EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT BOTH THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS WOULD "COOPERATE HEARTILY" IN THE TASKS OF TRANSPORT AND RESETTLEMENT INVOLVED IN THE RECOMMENDED MOVEMENT OF EUROPEAN JEWS TO PALESTINE.

VS556AED

A51KX ADD MUKDEN (VI BANCHURIAN REPARATIONS) VXX VISITED

EQUIPMENT REMOVALS IN THE PIG IRON INDUSTRY WERE STILL BEING INVESTIGATED. THE EXTENT OF REMOVALS WAS DESCRIBED AS "CRIPPLING."

THE MANCHURIAN STEEL INDUSTRY WAS SLOWED DOWN ALMOST TO A STANDSTILL, THE MISSION REPORTED, BY REMOVAL OF EQUIPMENT. (ROBERTS)

MACHINE-TOOL REMOVALS RANGED FROM SMALL APPROPRIATIONS IN SOME SHOPS TO 100-PER CENT STRIPPING OF OTHERS.

IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REMOVALS RANGING FROM 75 TO 90 PER CENT WERE REPORTED, WITH ONE PLANT BLOWN UP AND A RUBBER FACTORY MAKING SHOES, TIRES AND CONVEYOR BELTS COMPLETELY CARTED AWAY.

A NUMBER OF FACTORIES FOUND RELATIVELY UNDAMAGED COULD RESUME PRODUCTION AT ANY TIME, IT WAS STRESSED, PROVIDED ELECTRIC POWER COULD BE FOUND FOR THEM.

PAULEY PLANNED TO VISIT THE STEEL PLANTS AT ANSHAN TUESDAY AND THEN FLY TO FORMOSA THURSDAY FOR INDUSTRIAL INSPECTIONS THERE BEFORE GOING TO EUROPE. HE SAID HE HOPED TO BE IN PARIS IN ABOUT 10 DAYS.

SD548PCS

30. 24 - 3385

CHINESE (150)

NANKING, JUNE 17-(AP)-TRUCE TEAMS WERE ORGANIZED TODAY IN CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA'S MOUNTAINOUS CAPITAL, AS GENERAL MARSHALL IN NANKING SOUGHT TO BRING PERMANENT PEACE TO CHINA.

EIGHT FIELD TEAMS WERE ACTIVATED IN CHANGCHUN BY BRIG.GEN. HENRY BYROADE, SENIOR U.S.OFFICER OF THE ADVANCE SECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE TRUCE HEADQUARTERS.

HE FLEW TO CHANGCHUN WITH TWO COMMUNIST GENERALS. THE FIELD TEAMS WILL VISIT OUTPOSTS IN AN EFFORT TO END FIGHTING BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND GOVERNMENT FORCES.

MARSHALL, SPECIAL U.S.ENVOY, WAS SEEKING A PERMANENT AGREEMENT BEFORE THE 15-DAY TRUCE BETWEEN THE WARRING FACTIONS EXPIRED JUNE 22.

OBSERVERS SAW SOME HOPE, AS CHINESE SOURCES REVEALED THAT AN AGREEMENT ON RESTORATION OF WAR-WRECKED COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHEASTERN CHINA VIRTUALLY HAD BEEN CONCLUDED.

YET TO BE SOLVED IS A REORGANIZATION OF CHINA'S ARMIES, ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING THE NEGOTIATORS. THERE HAS BEEN NO AGREEMENT ON THE DISPOSITION OF CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

PM301APS

JUN 16 1946

ADD NEW DELHI (INDIAN) XXX MADRAS (MOSLEM)

MUSLEM LEAGUE--JINNAH, LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, NUMB MUHAMMED ISMAIL KHAN, SIR ZIAUDDIN AHMED AND SARDAR ABDUL RAB NISHTAR. DAY /

DEPRESSED CASTES, JAGJIVAN RAM; SIKHS, SARDAR BALDEV SINGH; PARSEES, SIR H.P. ENGINEER; INDIAN CHRISTIANS, DR. JOHN MATTHAI.

ADD TOKYO (DAY AND CRIMES) XXX COMMENT

RESIGNING WITH COLEMAN--WHO SAID JUNE 3 THAT HE WAS QUITTING BECAUSE OF LACK OF TIME TO PREPARE A COMPETENT DEFENSE CASE--WERE: NORRIS H.ALLEN, ST.LOUIS; JOHN W.GUIDER, WASHINGTON; C. TALBOT YOUNG, RICHMOND, VA.; AND NAVY LTS.VALENTINE B.DEALE AND JOSEPH F.HYNES, BOTH OF CLEVELAND.

THE DEFENSE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID A PRESS RELEASE HAD BEEN PROPOSED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, EXPLAINING THE RESIGNATIONS; BUT OTHER SOURCES SAID IT WAS WITHHELD BY HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

UM346APS NM

Panama, Panama, June 17-(AP)-University and secondary school pupils struck throughout Panama today, demanding the resignation of Minister of Education Jose D. Crespo.

"Fifteen year olds are trying to run the country by force," said Crespo, who refused to quit. The agitation started in Santiago when a shortage of instructors was charged. Agitation has been prevalent for two weeks.

President Jimines invited student leaders to a conference which has not yet materialized.

The government attempted to appease the pupils by moving to bring back a score of instructors completing special training at Columbia University in New York but this failed to satisfy them. Similar strikes in the past four years have resulted in the discharge of a minister of education and a university dean.

Nolt AO 01130 BY NARS, DATE 11-25-75

JUN 16 1946

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-(AP)-EUGENE MEYER, PUBLISHER OF THE WASHINGTON POST, TODAY FORMALLY ANNOUNCED HE HAS RELINQUISHED ACTIVE CONTROL OVER ITS AFFAIRS TO ASSUME THE DUTIES OF PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

MEYER SAID THAT HE WOULD RETAIN HIS OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN THE POST BUT WILL "HAVE NO CONTROL OR RESPONSIBILITY OVER NEWS OR EDITORIAL MATTERS." SO THAT THE POST, HE ADDED, MAY CONTINUE TO BE AN "INDEPENDENT PAPER."

PHILIP L.GRAHAM, WHO MARRIED ONE OF MEYER'S DAUGHTERS, KATHARINE, WILL SUCCEED HIM AS PUBLISHER.

VH1039PES

Russia Vetoes U.N. Vote Of 9 Powers to Transfer Spain Issue to Assembly

GROMYKO REGARDS PLAN AS TOO SOFT A MEASURE AGAINST SPANISH REGIME

Compromise Would Have Left Action Up To General Assembly—Poland Urges Immediate Break; Meeting Then Adjourned Until Monday

F. Carpenter

New York, June 18 (AP)—Soviet Russia today vetoed a compromise plan supported by a nine-member majority of the United Nations Security Council which would have sent the Spanish question to the United Nations General Assembly for decision by the entire 51 nations.

NIGHT

The Russians regarded the measure as too soft a blow against the Franco regime.

It was the second veto in the short United Nations history. Russia has invoked the ban in both cases. The first veto was in London in the Levant case.

Nine members raised their hands when the question was called on the compromise plan worked out by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, and Herschel V. Johnson, of the United States.

Netherlands Abstains

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, raised his hand when the negative vote was asked, and the chairman announced the resolution had been vetoed. The Netherlands abstained from voting.

Poland promptly demanded that the Council vote on its motion submitted in April for a complete and immediate break with Franco Spain. But the chairman ruled that the Council was not prepared to discuss that proposition now and adjourned the meeting until next Monday at 3 P.M.

The Evatt resolution killed by Russia provided that the Security Council submit the findings of a subcommittee, which investigated the case for a month, to the General Assembly in September, along with recommendations for the Assembly to call for a rupture in relations with Spain or to take such action as it might deem desirable.

Veto Called Harmless

Gromyko told newsmen later that the veto was not harmful to the United Nations but that inaction was.

Dr. Evatt, long a vociferous opponent of the veto power which allows the five big powers the right to block action on questions of substance, said he did not think the use of the veto here was particularly harmful "because it is free discussion that helps and we have that."

Before the decisive vote was taken, the Council rejected a proposal by Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, to put the Spanish case before the General Assembly without any recommendation.

The vote on the British proposal found only Cadogan and Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, for it. Six delegates voted against it, while the United States, China, and Egypt abstained.

Johnson Explains Stand

Johnson explained he was abstaining from the vote on the British proposal because he already was committed to the Evatt compromise plan.

Gromyko by his word and deed rejected a personal plea from Dr. Evatt to go along with the majority on the compromise.

"I appreciate fully the efforts of Dr. Evatt and other members of the Council to achieve a unanimous decision by the Security Council," Gromyko said.

"But I, Mr. President, am guided by another necessity, the necessity of reaching a decision that shall be right and just in this matter and that shall correspond to the gravity of the Spanish situation. Dr. Evatt has appealed to me to bend to the will of the majority, but I, in return, feel entitled to ask Dr. Evatt to accept the solution that I consider the right and just solution of this question."

Called Evasion Of Duty

Gromyko said further that acceptance of Dr. Evatt's proposal "would make it clear that the Security Council had evaded its duty in this question."

The Russian throughout the extended discussions on the Spanish case has insisted on an abrupt and immediate break by the entire membership of the United Nations with Spain, because, he said, Franco is a proven menace to peace.

When Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, formally charged the Franco regime with being a menace to world peace and sheltering Nazi scientists and war criminals, Gromyko immediately backed him. He never has wavered from that position.

In the debate just before the voting day, Gromyko expressed his opposition to the Cadogan proposal, saying it would make even the Evatt plan much weaker.

The Limit For Poland

Dr. Lange, speaking after Gromyko, declared the Evatt compromise was the limit to which Poland could go in modifying the subcommittee resolution calling for a break if Franco is still in power in September.

Dr. Lange opposed the Cadogan amendment, stating that it would make the proposals "tantamount to no action at all."

The Council action definitely killed the work of the subcommittee, leaving only the Polish resolution pending.

Dr. Lange said that if the Council did not find a unanimous decision at this time, "the Polish delegation will come forward with other proposals which will be designed to obtain and promote unanimous action of this Council against Franco's Fascist regime."

Invoked In February

The first veto in the Security Council was invoked in London last February 16. Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, at that time overruled an American proposal for Syria and Lebanon to negotiate their differences with Britain and France over the withdrawal of British and French troops from the Levant.

Regardless of the Soviet action, the British and French announced they would take their troops out of the Levant, and they already have reported to the Council that most of the troops have been removed. (AOD)

He proposed an amendment providing that each nation be given permission to distribute information on its own affairs to its own nationals in the camps.

Amendment Defeated

His proposal was defeated, 11 to 1, after Sir George Rendel, British representative, contended the question already had been thrashed out in London and, as it stood, was a compromise to meet Russia's views.

The debate virtually got out of control at one point when the Ukrainian delegate, Anatoly M. Baronovski, objected to efforts of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, Council president, to limit discussion to one speaker for each amendment and one against.

Baronovski declared he would speak anyway. He then charged that "shady characters" were flowing into displaced persons camps and were finding them ideal places to develop new plans of aggression and another war.

The council decided that relief should be extended to German and Austrian Jews and to persons who lived in those two countries as foreigners or stateless persons. It was estimated that about 45,000 in Germany and Austria would be affected by the council definition.

The Greek delegate, Alexandre Argyropoulos, protested against putting Germans on an equal basis with other uprooted people in the international relief setup.

The Council committee, driving to complete the Council work by June 20, met at 10.45 A.M. today after having sat until 1 o'clock (E.D.T.) this morning.

Aid To Children

The Council committee by an 8-to-7 vote defeated a move by the Soviet Delegate Nikolai J. Feonov to confine aid to refugee children to those whose countries were not known and to those whose countries refused to take them back.

Feonov said he would bring the proposal up in the regular Council meeting.

"My Government will never permit Soviet children to be brought up in other countries," Feonov said.

Russian Victory

Meanwhile, Russia has won her fight to have strictly governmental representatives draft the economic and social programs of the United Nations rather than nongovernmental experts.

RUSSIA LOSES ON AMENDMENT

Refugee Proposal Defeated In Economic-Social Council

New York, June 18 (AP)—Soviet Russia lost a fight today to tighten control of information distributed in displaced-persons camps by the proposed international refugee organization.

The vote on the Soviet proposal came at a stormy session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council which is now meeting as a committee to draft an acceptable plan for handling the refugee problem.

Maj. Gen. Peter Ratov, representing Russia, objected strenuously to the draft proposal that members of the United Nations could supply information to their nationals in refugee camps only through the refugee organization.

World Relief Voted For German Jews

New York, June 18 (AP)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council, sitting as a committee, decided today that international relief should be extended to German and Austrian Jews and to persons who lived in those two countries as foreigners or stateless persons.

DAY

The vote was 6 to 5 on a French compromise move to broaden the relief in Germany and Austria to include foreigners and stateless persons.

The Council committee defeated by a 6-to-4 vote a British proposal which would not include foreigners or stateless persons.

The question was called up in consideration of definitions of refugees. The paragraph as approved by the Council committee defines a "refugee" who will come within the scope of the proposed international relief and repatriated organization as a "person of Jewish origin or having resided in Germany or Austria as a foreigner or stateless person and who was detained in, or who was obliged to flee from, and was subsequently returned to, one of those countries as a result of enemy action, or of war circumstances, and who has not yet been firmly resettled therein."

4,500 Jews

The Russian position was carried by an 11-to-5 vote of the Economic and Social Council yesterday. The United States, Britain, Belgium, Canada and the Lebanon voted for experts. Russia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Peru, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia voted for governmental representatives. India and Norway abstained from voting.

Russia had insisted in a running debate between Nikolai Feonov and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, that unless delegates were Government representatives acting on instructions the commissions of the Council would [illegible] debating societies.

The three zones harbored sizable remnants of Fascist groups and shady characters who were declared to be a menace to peace and security, Tass continued, adding: "The number of armed Fascist gangs exceeds the occupation forces of all four zones taken together."

Moscow Denies Massing Of Troops in Germany

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 18—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight an official Russian denial of a report that Soviet troops were being concentrated in southeastern Germany. The broadcast statement said:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 17 publishes a report by [C. L.] Sulzberger from Paris to the effect that in southeastern Germany a concentration of Soviet troops is allegedly going on. Tass is authorized to state that this report is devoid of all foundation."

Russia Finishes De-mining Job

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that sapper squads had completed the de-mining of all invaded Soviet territory, neutralizing 70,000,000 mines, shells and bombs.

NO PALESTINE VERDICT

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee refused in Commons today to make what he called "a hasty conclusion" on the recommendation for the immediate admission to Palestine of 100,000 Jews. He declined even to answer one questioner who asked when the United Kingdom would decide.

DAY

"This matter is one in which we are in close contact with the Government of the Unite States and I cannot make a statement at present," he said. He added that he regretted he could not announce a decision yet.

Reds Accuse Allies in Austria

Tass Quotes Czech Reporter as Saying U. S., Britain and France Shelter Quislings.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—In a broadcast from Moscow today, Tass, the Soviet official news agency, quoted the Vienna correspondent of the Prague Rude Pravo as reporting that the American, British and French zones of Austria were "a shelter for all kinds of Quislings and bandits."

DAY

30.24-3387

British Soap Ration Cut

London, June 18 (AP)—British soap rations were cut fifteen per cent today by the Ministry of Food, which blamed a shortage of fats and oils.

Under the new allotment each Briton will be allowed to buy six toilet or laundry bars or eighteen ounces of soap flakes during eight-week periods.

Nurse Job Bar Lifted

London, June 18 (AP)—The Government freed nurses and midwives today from a wartime regulation requiring them to accept employment only through the Ministry of Labor. Nurses, however, still must obtain permission from the Ministry before leaving their profession.

British Unemployment Up

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—The number of British unemployed totaled 374,816 this month, an increase of 3,466 over the preceding month, the Ministry of Labor said today.

REPARATIONS ISSUE DEBATED AT PARIS

PARIS, June 18—(AP) Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov agreed today to refer smaller nations' claims to Italian reparations to a 21-nation European peace conference but refused to submit Italian demands on the issue to that conference, an American informant said.

Although today's session of the four-power foreign ministers conference ended in deadlock on the reparations issue, there was a new note of optimism here, engendered by Molotov's reference to the forthcoming European peace conference. Many have feared that this meeting would end in disagreement without any convocation of the general conference.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, the American informant said, proposed that the entire problem of reparations be referred to the peace conference.

Molotov insisted, however, that the foreign ministers should make the decision on Russia's claim, because Russia is represented here. The smaller victims of Italian aggression are not present, and therefore, these sources said, the Soviet minister was willing to refer those to the general conference.

Molotov, a British source said, also rejected a proposal by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin that all major powers abandon reparations claims on Italy, in order to assist the new republican government of that nation. Russia, however, is the only major power asking reparations. The Russian claim is for $100,000,000, and Molotov also has asked that an additional $200,000,000 be paid Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania.

'Big 4' Adjourn, Still Split On Italy Issue

Paris, June 18 (AP)—The conference of foreign ministers adjourned in a continued deadlock today after two and one half hours' discussion of the thorny Italian reparations issue.

The fourn Foreign Ministers had turned to the reparations question with high hopes of a compromise, after the Soviet delegation yesterday displayed what appeared to have been a more lenient attitude toward Italy. The reparations issue was the first major problem the conference has tackled since it resumed its sessions here Saturday.

Molotov Rejects Proposal

In the single session today, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin proposed that all major powers abandon requests for reparations from Italy to help the new republican government there.

Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia, the only major power demanding reparations payments from Italy, rejected the proposal.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes proposed that the entire problem be referred to a European peace confeernce. Molotov rejected this suggestion, too.

Signs Of Leniency Seen

Reparations, along with the future of the port of Trieste and the disposition of Italian colonies, were a principal stumbling block which prevented the Ministers from reaching any major agreements at their meeting here last month.

Molotov said during the discussions yesterday that he wanted to make the burden on the Italian people as light as possible.

At another phase in the debate, Molotov sought to place a ceiling on the total damages Italy might be required to pay to Allied nationals for the loss of their property within Italy.

U.S. Proposal Accepted

Molotov had insisted at the last meeting that Italy pay $100,000,000 in reparations to the Soviet and $200,000,000 to Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania. The Western powers asserted that Italy's economy could not stand such a direct levy.

The Ministers agreed yesterday to a United States proposal that any Allied nation holding Italian property be allowed to use that property to defray claims of its nationals against Italy. At the same time, the conferees voted to require Italy to renounce any claims for damages against Allied nationals arising from the war.

Molotov at first opposed the measure requiring Italy to renounce her claims, on the ground that such renunciation should be taken for granted, American informants said. He finally yielded, however, in view of the importance which the other three nations placed on the proposal, they added.

The ministers also agreed to a French proposal establishing the machinery for the settling of war claims by Allied nationals. Under this measure, various three-man claims tribunals would be set up, consisting of one person named by Italy, one by the Allied country concerned and the third by the first two. If the first two persons were unable to agree on a third, the International Court would be asked to name that member.

6th De Gaulle Appeal Anniversary Marked

Paris, June 18 (AP)—The sixth anniversary of General de Gaulle's broadcast appeal from London to the French people to help throw the Germans out of France was celebrated today with military display and ceremonies.

A night parade of torches from each of Paris' gates to the city's center closed the celebration.

In another rite, a torch lighted by the eternal flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was carried from the Arch of Triumph to Mont Valerien, the old fort overlooking the western suburbs, and handed to de Gaulle.

With it he lighted another eternal flame at a crypt holding the bodies of fifteen French soldiers, prisoners of war, deportees, resistance workers and victims of the German bombardment. The bodies were buried there last November 11.

COL. DURANT, WIFE ARRIVE IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 18 - (AP) Col. W. Durant and his wife, WAC Captain Kathleen B. Nash Durant arrived today in a C-54 transport plane from the United States, en route to Frankfurt, Germany, to their courts martial in connection with the Hesse crown jewels theft.

Bad weather grounded the couple here for the night. They will be under guard at the officer's club at Orly airfield tonight and are expected to take off for Frankfurt tomorrow morning.

The colonel and his wife apparently were completely at ease. Capt. Durant laughed when a reporter asked her husband, "Did you take 'em, Colonel?" Both posed willingly for press photographers. Both were wearing their ribbons, the colonel's including the ETO ribbon with two battle stars.

Col. Durant said that no charges had yet been filed against him or his wife.

In Frankfurt, accommodations in the Carlton hotel—topnotch transient billet for visiting colonels and other senior officers — were prepared for the Durants. They will be kept under guard at the hotel, it was learned.

Maj. David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Calif., the third officer taken into custody in the $1,500,000 Hesse jewel theft, was being held in an Army stockade in Frankfurt.

INFLUX OF JEWS TO AMERICAN ZONE NOTED IN GERMANY

R. O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 18 — (AP) U. S. military government officers said today nearly 25,000 displaced persons had come to American free-care camps in the last three months, and expressed grave concern over the influx of thousands of Jews and other eastern Europeans into this zone.

"We expect this increase to appear more," one officer said. "If there is a feeling in eastern Europe that Europe is no place for the Jews, we would expect up to 300,000 from Poland and eastern Russia. We will have to open more camps and get more food from the United States to care for them."

Number in Camps Increases

The military government was caring for 355,045 persons in May—more than the total number of Americans in Germany—compared with 331,523 in March, and "the increase is getting out of hand," a headquarters officer declared.

Emigres, he said, have infiltrated from the east despite border guards.

Five thousand Jews suddenly appeared in displaced persons camps in the American zone during the last two weeks, compared with a total of 5,000 new camp arrivals during the whole month of May, the officer said.

The Jewish population in the camps increased from 38,756 in March to 52,191 in mid-June, and military government figures showed an overall increase in the number of displaced persons despite the repatriation of about 58,700 of them during the last three months.

Believe Report Responsible

Officers of the displaced persons branch declared:

"Our feeling is that the Anglo-American committee's report recommending admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine has been one of the main causes of an increased camp population.

"It takes time for such a report to get around, and it looks as if we are now feeling the impact of it."

They said other causes were:

1. Reported persecution in Poland.
2. Lack of economic opportunity in eastern Europe.
3. Reduced German rations, forcing displaced persons living off the German economy to seek food in camps.
4. Desire of German Jews not living in camps to get into them in order to register for possible emigration to Palestine or the United States.

CHAPLAIN TO WED BY ATLANTIC PHONE

Frankfurt, June 18 (A. P.).—A stocky paratrooper chaplain from Fort Worth, Texas, who has married scores of Americans in Frankfurt, will himself be married tomorrow by trans-Atlantic telephone.

Chaplain Dwight L. Baker, 25 years old, of the 508 Parachute Infantry Regiment, will go to a phone booth at 5 P. M., Frankfurt time (11 A. M., E. D. T.), and be married by his father, a Baptist minister, standing by his bride-to-be in Fort Worth. He is to be married thus, he explained, in that he may be allowed to bring his bride overseas. He will be married again when she arrives, he added.

The bride-to-be is Miss Emma Elizabeth Weatherly, 27 years old, of Swannanoa, N. C.

NAZI'S DEATH IS EXPLAINED

n Papen Says Gestapo Killed Von Ketteler

REEDY

Nuernberg, June 18 (AP)—Franz von Papen lifted the veil today on the mystery surrounding the death of Baron Wilhelm Emanuel von Ketteler, highly placed Junkers diplomat whose body was found in the Danube River below Vienna in 1938.

Von Papen declared under cross-examination at his war crimes trial that Gestapo agents killed von Ketteler and threw his body into the Danube.

Principal Aide

He said von Ketteler was one of his principal aides when he was serving as Ambassador to Austria shortly before the Anschluss. Von Papen said he personally feared that Hitler intended to overrun Austria, and that to keep himself clear of any charge of aggressive warfare he decided to send copies of all records of his envoyship to Switzerland.

Ketteler, the diplomat continued, helped him get the records together and send them to Geneva. Later, after the Anschluss was effected, von Papen said he learned that Ketteler had been killed. He said he went to Hermann Goering, who told him Ketteler had been linked with the shipment of the records. Goering, he said, showed him a police dossier containing information about the disposal of the body.

Does Not Elaborate

Von Papen did not elaborate, nor did he explain how he managed to avoid a similar penalty for the same offense.

In April, 1938, authoritative quarters in Berlin said von Ketteler had been dismissed after an investigation of his connections with Kurt von Schuschnigg, ousted Austrian Chancellor, had resulted "disastrously" for von Ketteler. They said his whereabouts were not known. The body was recovered from the Danube in May. He had disappeared March 11, the day German troops marched into Austria.

Von Papen admitted on the witness stand that he was a self-appointed go-between who in 193 had helped Hitler's rise to power.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, assistant British prosecutor, asked the diplomat if he had urged President von Hindenburg to take Hitler into the government as Chancellor.

Von Papen, usually verbose, was silent for nearly a minute, and then replied, "That's true."

The prosecution submitted affidavits declaring that von Papen and Hitler met in 1932 in the home of the Cologne banker, Kurt von Schroeder, when Nazi prospects were discussed.

Evasive Answer

Sir David tried repeatedly to pin down von Papen with questions on his role during the early days of Nazidom, but the defendant usually gave evasive or general answers. The prosecution declared that while von Papen contended he was in constant disagreement with Hitler, he never turned down an assigment.

Earlier the defense introduced before the international military tribunal documents purportedly linking von Papen with the July 1944, attempt on Hitler's life and extension of peace feelers to the United States from Ankara, Turkey, in that same year.

A statement by Baron Kurt von Lersner said von Papen had assisted in peace-feeler attempts through George H. Earle, then United States naval attache at Ankara.

Gestapo Killed Aide, Papen Claims

REEDY

Nuernberg, Germany, June 18 (AP)—Franz von Papen told the International Military Tribunal today that one of his aides was slain by the German secret police after the aide had helped him assemble records in Austria for export to sanctuary in Switzerland.

The German diplomat said the murder occurred in February of 1938 when Papen was Ambassador to Austria, a short time before Adolf Hitler absorbed Austria in the *Anschluss*. He said the aide's body was found three weeks afterward in the Danube.

Papen said he was so concerned over Hitler's aggressive intentions toward Austria that he violated a rule of diplomacy by shipping his records to Switzerland to show that he was not a party to the Nazi plot.

Reproached By Goering

Papen said that Hermann Goering later reproached him with an accusation of perfidy. He interpolated to assert that "none of these defendants can say I was ever a Nazi." Both Papen and Goering are among the 22 ranking Germans on trial as war criminals.

The name of Papen's aide was given only at Ketteler.

[Considerable mystery surrounded the disappearance of Baron Wilhelm Emanuel von Ketteler, an Austrian, on March 11, 1938, the day German troops marched into Austria. His abandoned car and pistol were found in front of the German Embassy that day.

Suicide Announcement

[Berlin dispatches more than a month later, on April 21, quoted authoritative quarters as saying that Ketteler had been dismissed after an official investigation of his connection with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria before the *Anschluss* and that his "whereabouts are unknown." The following day an official Nazi announcement in Vienna denied that he had committed suicide.

[It was not until May 15 that his body was found 20 miles south of Vienna. Police were quoted as saying the body bore no wounds.]

Attorneys for the former Chancellor and Ambassador presented to the tribunal documents which they said linked Papen with peace feelers extended to the United States by way of Turkey in April of 1944.

The documents contended that Papen, a German diplomat for three decades, worked with George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania and later assistant United States naval and air attaché in Turkey, for a negotiated peace with the United States and other Allied powers.

Lersner Statement

Baron Kurt von Lersner, former president of the German peace delegation at Versailles, sent a statement to the tribunal describing his personal efforts to end the war, and adding:

"When in April, 1944, the opportunity presented itself to me to establish contact with George Earle, former American Ambassador in Vienna and Sofia, and a friend of President Roosevelt with whom I had already been personally acquainted for a long time, Papen helped me in every possible way.

Talked To Hitler

"He even took it upon himself, when my peace feelers with Ambassador Earle seemed to promise success, to take a positive attitude in these world peace feelers in personal discussions with Hitler and von Ribbentrop (Nazi Foreign Minister), in spite of the danger connected therewith. However, it was in vain.

"As a result of further negotiations with Earle, Papen repeated this dangerous attempt in July, 1944, by telegraph and once more in person in August."

A statement was also offered by Count Gottfriend von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, describing a conversation with Papen on November 23, 1943, in which the prospects for a "change in government for Germany and peace negotiations were discussed."

Another statement said the plotters against Hitler in the July, 1944, attempt on his life had planned to ask Papen to open peace talks with the Allies if the plot succeeded.

Rommel Tore Up Hitler Order, Ex-Aide Says

Nuernberg, June 18 (AP)—Gen. Kurt Westphal, former chief of staff to the late Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, told an Allied commission today that Rommel stood outside the ruins of Sidi Barrani, in the North African desert, in 1942 and angrily tore to shreds Hitler's orders to slay all British Commandos regardless of rules of warfare.

The commission, composed of five men, is hearing in advance in private information preparing the way for prosecution of such Nazi organizations as the general staff, the SS and the Gestapo.

Rommel's former chief of staff told the commission that he and Rommel destroyed Hitler's order on the Commando's "ten minutes after we got it," even though, he said, they had captured documents showing that British soldiers were instructed to exert feverish ferocity in combat.

Not 'Quitting' Trial: Jackson

Nuernberg, June 18 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson flatly denied today a published report he was resigning as chief American war-crime prosecutor here.

The justice said yesterday he was leaving Nuernberg about July 15 for the United States because his job would be completed, but emphasized today that this was in no sense a resignation.

To make that point clear, Jackson said he would return to Nuernberg, probably early in September, when the tribunal hands down verdicts.

D. DOAN

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 18—(AP) Soldier prisoners held as witnesses in the Lichfield guardhouse trials attempted to dig their way to freedom, but were foiled with discovery of their four-foot tunnel, the Army announced tonight.

NIGHT

The escape attempt was announced as a military court overruled defense motions to quash charges against Col. James A. Kilian, accused of cruelty to U. S. soldiers at the Lichfield, Eng., detention camp which he formerly commanded.

Discovered During Inspection

An Army announcement said the tunnel dug beneath the guardhouse floor was discovered during an inspection yesterday and apparently was excavated with a stove poker and tin can. Guards said that in a few more nights the prisoners might have extended it outside the barbed wire fence surrounding the prison, a large frame building on the edge of town.

It has not been ascertained how many prisoners were involved, the announcement said. No disciplinary action was disclosed.

Eleven of the soldier prisoners are serving court martial sentences of from five to 20 years. Others are awaiting trial on charges placed against them since they came to Bad Nauheim to testify in the trials of six officers and 10 enlisted men in connection with alleged cruelties at Lichfield, where all the prisoners once had been confined.

The defense attempts to escape a trial for Colonel Kilian were overruled after more than six hours of arguments today.

Defense Attacks Charges

The defense attorney, Lt. Col. Raymond E. Ford of Fort Pierce, Fla., asserted the "charges are the result of a malicious design. They are based on admittedly perjured testimony obtained by perverting and disgracing the Army's court martial system."

The court, however, overruled Kilian's motions, and the law member, Col. William H. Beck, Jr., of Griffin, Ga., blocked Ford's efforts to question witnesses about the background of the Kilian charges.

For two days Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., has been trying to avoid standing trial. His attorney argued for more than six hours today and sought to question two major generals and several colonels.

Ford said the charges grew out of testimony in the first Lichfield trial in London last winter in which, he declared, "deliberately false accusations" against Kilian were permitted "contrary to all rules of legal procedure."

He did not explain who he believed was responsible for the alleged "malicious design" or what was its motive. He charged that the Army's investigation preceding the filing of charges against Kilian was "a farce" in which Kilian was not given his legal rights.

Twice today defense witnesses were allowed to repeat one side of a conversation with an Army officer, but were forbidden to repeat remarks by the other person involved in the conversation.

"On what grounds is this inadmissable?" Ford demanded.

Beck each time refused to explain his ruling, asserting once that "you may not ask upon what grounds the court so rules."

When Ford complained that many witnesses whom he needed in support of his motion to quash were not furnished by the Army, the court assured him he could renew the motion when those witnesses were available.

Beck prevented Ford from reading aloud in court his motion to quash—in which he made the charges of "malice" — but Ford handed copies of the motion to reporters.

The prosecution has not yet even begun its case against Kilian. Yesterday the defense tried unsuccessfully to postpone the trial or have it moved to the United States on grounds that Kilian could not get a fair trial in Europe.

Four enlisted men and one lieutenant already have been convicted in connection with the Lichfield operations. The trial of another defendant, Pfc. Thomas E. Warren of Plainview, Tex., will begin tomorrow. Warren is accused of beating prisoners with fists and clubs.

Two More Generals On Stand

Two major generals—John T. Lewis, western base commander, and Withers A. Burress, theater inspector general—were called to the witness stand today as the defense pressed its charge of "a malicious design" against Kilian and its contention that "there had been no fair and impartial investigation" of the Lichfield operations.

Lichfield Men's Escape-Tunnel Plot Is Foiled

D. DOANE

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 18 (AP)—The United States Army announced tonight it had foiled an escape attempt of soldier prisoners held here as witnesses in the Lichfield trials. A tunnel beneath their guardhouse floor was discovered.

The disclosure came as a court-martial trying Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the Lichfield guardhouse in England, refused to quash proceedings after two days of bitter arguments.

Poker, Can For Tools

The Army's Public Relations Office said the tunnel was found beginning beneath a small closet and had been dug 4 feet. Guards estimated only a few more nights of digging would have completed the tunnel beneath the high barbed-wire fence which serves as a prison wall. The tunnel was found during a surprise inspection. A stove poker and tin can apparently had been used as tools.

How many prisoners were involved was not immediately ascertained. Eleven of the prisoner-witnesses are serving court-martial sentences of from five to twenty years.

After six and a half hours of heated argument and attempts to question two major generals and several colonels, the military court overruled Kilian's motion to quash the charges.

Kilian contended that the accusations of cruelty on which he is being tried were brought "maliciously" and on evidence "obtained by reward and under duress."

It was the Highland Park (Ill.) officer's third attempt to halt his trial, which opened yesterday with testimony by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and defense charges that a fair trial could not be given Kilian in the European theater, which McNarney commands.

The stormy atmosphere which marked yesterday's session cleared somewhat today, but frequent bitter clashes between opposing attorneys and between the court and defense counsel continued.

Col. William H. Beck, Jr., of Griffin, Ga., law member of the court, who made up the technical rulings, was the one who tangled most often with Kilian's attorney, Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla.

SS LOST HEAVILY

Dachau, June 18 (A. P.).—The former chief of staff of the German Sixth Panzer Army told the United States Military Court today that his tank troops suffered casualties up to 50 per cent and took 5,000 to 7,000 American prisoners during the Battle of the Ardennes Bulge.

Brig.-Gen. Fritz Kraemer, one of the seventy-four SS veterans accused of killing American prisoners, said his first knowledge of the massacre came from Allied radio reports. He said the Sixth Army Command immediately tried to verify the story and was told that the First SS Panzer Division, the unit concerned, knew nothing of the slaughter.

Kraemer said Col. Otto Skorzeny, leader of the German raiders who infiltrated American lines ahead of the main German attack, was questioned and denied having known of the slaughter at Malmedy. He said the army command issued a special order for the treatment of prisoners in accordance with international law.

Nazi Defendants in Dachau Row

DACHAU, Germany, June 18 (AP) A Nazi defendant's scream, "Why don't you shoot us now?" turned the trial of fifty-two operators of the Flossenburg concentration camp into bedlam today. Picking up the cry, other prisoners rose to their feet. Polish guards rushed forward, clearing the courtroom of all spectators.

Witnesses in Lichfield Army Camp Trial Caught Digging Tunnel Out of Guardhouse

Italian Court Ruling Clears Way To Drop Monarchy Forms

J. McKnight

Rome, June 18 (AP)—The Italian Supreme Court today gave the interim Government of Alcide de Gasperi the authority to begin clearing away the political and legal vestiges of Italy's centuries-old monarchy in a ruling formally declaring that the people chose a republic over the monarchy in the June 2 plebiscite.

The court announced that the republic received 12,717,923 votes and the monarchy 10,719,284.

De Gasperi's Cabinet met briefly tonight and issued an order of the day hailing the court's verdict as "eliminating all doubt in fact and in law [illegible] Republican outcome of the referendum and the consequent perfect legality of the position taken by the Government on June 10."

Issue 8-Point Decree

On June 10, the Government announced, in effect, that the republic had come into existence. Three days later King Umberto II went into exile.

The Cabinet tonight approved an eight-point decree, providing among other things that:

Court verdicts henceforth will be handed down "in the name of the Italian people."

The official gazette be renamed the Official Gazette of the Republic.

The shield of the House of Savoy be removed from the Italian flag, leaving only the red, white and green bars.

All references to the monarchy be stricken from oaths and other legal and judicial formula.

However, no date was set for the formal proclamation of the republic.

No Substantial Change

Results from 118 voting precincts omitted from previously announced totals and minor corrections resulting from charges of voting fraud did not substantially change the republic's winning ballot margin, the court said.

It was the omission of the 118 precincts' vote and the purportedly fraudulent votes that led Umberto to describe as "indefinite" the court's previous decision of a republican victory.

Earlier, the court announced its final ruling on the June 2 national elections—held in conjunction with the plebiscite—which gave the Christian Democrats (Catholic) party 207 seats in the Constituent Assembly; the Socialists, 115 seats; and Communists, 104. Minor parties won a total of 130 seats.

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DE GASPERI'S PART HOLDS 207 SEATS

Rome, June 18 (A. P.).—The Christian Democratic (Catholic) party of Premier Alcide de Gasperi won 207 of the 556 seats in the Italian Constituent Assembly in the early June elections, it was announced officially today.

The Socialists captured 115 and the Communists 104. The Centrist National Democratic Union of Victor Emmanuel Orlando won 51; the Common Man Movement took 30, and the Republican party 23. Small groups divided the remaining seats, the Government press office said.

The Assembly will meet June 25 and elect its President. A provisional President of the Republic will be chosen at the second or third session. Orlando and former Premier Ivanoe Bonomi were mentioned as the most likely candidate for President.

The Supreme Court continued its examination of the plebiscite vote which set up the republic and rejected the Royal House of Savoy, sending King Humbert into exile in Portugal. Monarchists have charged fraud.

Armistice Reported Changed.

Rome, June 18 (A. P.).—A reliable report today said an American annex to the revised Italian armistice was handed to the Italian Government Saturday and contained lighter financial terms than a similar British document.

Italian informants declined to discuss the terms "so at not to prejudice negotiations." Both British and American documents were reported to contain military clauses.

40-year-old Slavoljuo Vranjesic replied in a firm voice when he took the stand. Important officer in the Chetnik Bosnian command where the prosecution charges the most flagrant cases of collaboration occurred, he was the first of Mihailovic's lieutenants to accept unqualified blame.

He also implicated his immediate superior, Radoslav-Rade Radic, declaring that he received his direct orders from that Chetnik unit commander.

Vranjesic, a pre-war Yugoslav regular army major and fifth defendant to face the court, testified he was sent to Bosnia by Mihailovic "without instructions," but when the prosecution asked if the supreme command approved of cooperation with the enemy, he replied in the affirmative.

Radic interrupted the testimony at one point to protest that he was ill at the time and "Vranjesic and the others did everything on their own."

"Was he so ill in January, 1943," the president of the court asked Vranjesic, "that he did not know what he was doing?"

"No, he was not," Vranjesic replied. The president turned to Radic, asking:

"Did Vranjesic meet with the Germans?"

"No," Radic replied.

"Did you?" the president asked.

"Yes," said Radic.

"Sit down," the president ordered.

Sought To Gain Time

Radic had preceded Vranjesic on the stand. He admitted collaboration with the Ustachi (puppet Croatian troops) "because I could not do anything else," but said the Chetniks did not expect the Croat government to last long and cooperated only to gain time.

The 56-year-old Radic attempted to throw the blame for collaboration with the Croats upon one of his former colleagues, Uros Drenovic, Chetnik commander later killed by Allied planes while riding to battle on a German tank.

agreement, but we should beware of the Croats that they don't deceive us." He said Mihailovic "approved of the fight against the Communists."

Not Under German Command

"Did you actively fight with the Ustachi and the Germans against the National Liberation front?" Radic was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "but not under the German command and not with them."

Vranjesic testified he had received written orders from Mihailovic to form sabotage squads in liberated (Partisan-held) territory in the final phases of the war.

Mihailovic was called forward and Vranjesic was asked to repeat his assertion.

"What do you say to that accused Mihailovic?" the president of the court demanded.

Mihailovic denied the truth of the assertion. Vranjesic was asked to repeat it a second time and complied.

"I don't remember," Mihailovic said.

Mihailovic Aide Pleads Guilty To Charges of Assisting Nazis

BELGRADE, June 18 — (AP) A Chetnik commander under Gen. Draja Mihailovic pleaded guilty today to charges of treason and collaboration and testified that his chief had approved of cooperation with the Germans.

"Mr. President, I plead guilty," the court countered by reading an agreement signed by Radic and the Ustachi commander for a joint fight against "Communist and Bolshevik bands."

Radic said he informed Mihailovic of the agreement with the Croat forces, and that Mihailovic replied "it was good that we made the

Treason Admitted By One Chetnik

Belgrade, June 18 (AP)—Slavoljub Vranjesic, a 42-year-old Chetnik chief, pleaded guilty to charges of collaboration and treason before Yugoslavia's military tribunal today, the first of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's lieutenants to shoulder unqualified blame for traffic with the enemy.

Vranjesic, an important Chetnik officer in Bosnia, where the prosecution charges some of the most flagrant cases of open collaboration occurred, spoke out flatly in contrast to previous defendants, all of whom had tried to enter a qualified plea.

"Mr. President, I plead guilty," he said.

"Supreme Command Approved"

Vranjesic, a major in the Yugoslav Army before the war, answered in a low, even voice questions implicating himself, his immediate commander, Radoslav-Rade Radic, former commander of the Bosnian Chetnik Army unit, and General Mihailovic, the supreme commander. Mihailovic, he said, sent him to Bosnia, but "without instructions."

Question—Did the supreme command approve of co-operation with the enemy?

Answer—The supreme command approved of this.

Q.—How do you know?

A.—The delegate would not deceive us. The supreme command cannot give on order and its delegate another.

Radic's Defense

Radic told the court that he collaborated with the Ustachi, quisling army of wartime Croatia, but said he had no alternative.

Radic said the Chetniks "recognized the independent state of Croatia, but we knew it would not last long and we did it to gain time."

"I made an agreement not because I liked the Fascists and Germany but because I could not do anything else," he asserted.

Court Produces Document

He later said that Uros Drenovic, a Chetnik commander subsequently killed by Allied planes, actually made the agreement.

The court, however, read a document purportedly signed by Radic and the Ustachi commander agreeing to a join fight against "communism and Bolshevik bands."

"Here you are, Radic," said the court. "Here is your agreement to fight the national liberation movement in collaboration with the Ustachi."

"Can I say something, please? Radic asked. "I was only the victim here. Everybody around me made agreements. I had no way out. We did not want to honor our signatures."

Informed Mihailovic

Radic said he sent a letter to Mihailovic informing him he had organized the Chetniks in central Bosnia and asking instructions.

Question—Did you inform him of the agreement with the Ustachi?

Answer—Yes.

Q.—Did he answer?

A.—He said it was good that we made the agreement but we should beware of the Croats that they don't deceive us. He said he approved the fight against the Communists.

Radic said he started as a Partisan but switched to the Mihailovic group when the two forces split into rival groups.

"We Had To Sign"

Q.—Did you make an agreement with the Germans in Banja Luka for assistance?

A.—Vranjesic told me to go. They told me I must go. Two captains came and asked me to sign the agreement. We had to sign to be able to get out. Two months later the Germans complained that we did not fulfill the terms of the agreement.

Q.—Did you actively fight with the Ustachi and the Germans against the national liberation army?

A.—Yes, but not under German command and not with them.

PRESS FREEDOM IS FOUND

75 Foreign Writers Not Hindered Covering Mikhailovitch Trial

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 18 (AP)—Approximately seventy-five foreign correspondents are in Belgrade to cover the trial of General Draja Mikhailovitch and others charged with war time collaboration with the enemy. No bar to free and unhindered coverage of the trial has been found. Government Ministries, the court and newspaper men of Belgrade have joined to make the job as easy as possible.

United States, British, Russian, French, Chinese, Polish and Danish correspondents who are reporting the trial alongside Yugoslav journalists are provided with a large, well placed press section. Earphone translations are given in English, French or Russian.

DANGER SEEN IN REICH PLAN

Federal Germany Would Pose War Threat, Russian Says

Moscow, June 18 (AP)—A Soviet journalist at the four-power conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris said today in a dispatch to the trade-union newspaper *Trud* that the plan for a federalized Germany posed the "threat of a new war."

"The federalization plan foreshadows in the western zone of Germany a preservation of reaction which would be able to oppose the central democratic Government in Berlin, formation of which was provided for in the Potsdam decisions," Yuri Zhukov wrote.

"The domination of reaction in the so-called autonomous states would create a new state formation with the capital in Stuttgart and a military base in the Ruhr."

British Urges Federation

[Britain has urged creation eventually of a German federation to include the industrial Ruhr, in an effort to reach a compromise on France's demand for separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany. There have been indications that the United States would back the British idea.]

Another Soviet correspondent said in a Tass dispatch from Paris that the United States was joining Britain in heavy demands on Italy despite previous declarations that it wanted no reparations from Italy.

The writer, asserting that Soviet claims on Italy were "extremely modest," said the Russians believed in a principle of partial rather than full compensation and asked "scarcely one tventieth compensation" for damages inflicted by Italian troops in the Soviet Union.

[The Soviet Union has asked that Italy pay $300,000,000 in reparations, $100,000,000 of it to Russia and $200,000,000 for Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania.]

Weakened Economy Noted

"The Soviet side in forwarding reparations claims," the dispatch said, "took into consideration that Italian economy was greatly weakened and also considered Italian participation as a cobelligerent in the struggle against Germany during the war's last stages."

The writer said that one reason Italian economy was weakened was that during the first period of Allied occupation the military government, pleading military necessity, "destroyed Italian enterprises, exported equipment, requisitioned stores" and in many cases crippled future competition of Italian firms in the world market.

[A Tass dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio charged that "a shelter for all kinds of quislings and bandits" existed in the American, British and French zones of occupied Austria. It quoted the Vienna correspondent of the Communist newspaper *Rude Pravo* in Prague as saying the Allied zones harbored large groups of Fascist remnants.]

Reds Have New Blast Furnace.

Moscow, June 18 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that the first of forty-five blast furnaces being built under the new five-year plan to step up Russian industry has begun operations near Dnepropetrovsk.

STRIKE IN GREECE HAS QUIET START

ATHENS, June 18 (AP)—The Greek Labor ministry tonight described as a flat failure today's general strike proclaimed by the General Confederation of Labor in protest against the nations new and drastic laws against anti-government activity.

Police authorities said the country was comparatively calm despite the strike. However, it was reported that three policemen were killed by Communists near Kalambaka and four policemen were kidnaped at Trovasso.

The Labor ministry said a negligible number of persons throughout Greece refused to work and that nowhere were public utilities or services interrupted.

In an all-night session, the Greek Parliment overwhelmingly approved the new laws providing death for action against the state and establishing summary, civil and military courts throughout Greece to eliminate disorders.

Vienna Pleads For Food

Vienna, June 18 (AP)—Burgomeister Theodor Koerner has sent an urgent message to Fiorello LaGuardia, director-general of the UNRRA, advising him that unless food is sent to Vienna soon "the population will collapse."

"Come to Vienna and convince yourself. We cannot continue," the message to LaGuardia said.

Strikes protesting insufficient food were called in seventeen of the city's factories yesterday and labor circles said the number would grow. The normal Vienna consumer has been living on a diet of less than 1,200 calories for weeks, with no prospect that UNRRA supplies will arrive in time to raise the ration by next month.

Five Britons Kidnapped By Jews in Holy Land

Troops Guard Against New Violence; Strict Curfew Imposed.

JERUSALEM, June 18 — (AP) British troops scoured through Tel Aviv tonight, searching for members of an armed gang which kidnaped five British officers, while elsewhere in the Holy Land the Palestine government sought to break up a wave of violence which has taken a two-day toll of 18 dead and scores injured.

Palestine seethed with armed Jewish anger as the British patrols, some of which used armored cars, moved through the streets of Tel Aviv.

Strict Curfew Imposed

Beginning at 5 a. m. tomorrow a strict curfew will be clamped on the predominately Jewish seacoast city, the British army announced, and unauthorized persons will not be permitted outside their own door while the curfew is in force. The army did not set a time limit for its termination.

Tommyguns were used by the armed band which spirited away the five officers. One informant said the Britons apparently were being held as hostages for two Jews under sentence of death for raiding a British army camp.

The kidnaping in Tel Aviv followed violent attacks on River Jordan bridges and on railway workshops in the port city of Haifa.

Two Officers Shot

Two British majors were shot and seriously wounded in Jerusalem at a busy street corner by attackers who leaped from a taxicab, fired several shots and escaped in the same cab in heavy nocatime traffic.

Thousands of Jews marched through Jerusalem's streets in a mourning procession for one of the nine Jews slain last night in the pitched battle near Haifa's bomo-blasted railway station.

The apparently organized outbreaks began with the dynamiting of six bridges across the Jordan in action costing the lives of six Jews and three British soldiers.

The outbreaks followed announcement last week by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin that Britain was "not prepared" to place another army division in Palestine, which he said would be necessary if the British-American inquiry committee recommendation for immigration of 100,000 refugee Jews was carried out immediately.

Also believed linked with the violence in Palestine was the recent mysterious flight from exile in France of the mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, spiritual leader of Palestine's Moslems, at a time when representatives of Arab states were discussing methods of opposing the inquiry commission's recommendations.

[In Cairo the Arab League, in a formal note to the United States Minister, accused "many Americans" of supporting "Zionist terrorists with money and arms." The league advised the United States Government that such action was considered unfriendly and might result in the Arabs of Palestine being obliged "to arm themselves."

[Deputy Mohamed Ali Nosier proposed in the Egyptian Parliament that Egypt give sanctuary to the mufti of Jerusalem because "the Palestine case is extremely important to all Arabs and it is necessary for the Palestine leader to be protected."]

Laid To Extremist Group

The kidnapping of the British officers was carried out by men believed by authorities to be members of the Jewish extremist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Troops of the 6th Airborne Division scoured Tel Aviv in armored cars in a hunt for the kidnappers. The search was delayed at the outset, when a bomb was hurled into the street by one of the fleeing kidnap taxis.

About a dozen men armed with tommy guns raided the officers' club in the Hotel Yarkon, seized and blindfolded the five officers and forced them into the waiting taxis. Four of the officers were army men, the fifth a member of the RAF.

Truck Rushes Roadblock

Five persons, two of them women, were seriously injured in the disturbances at Haifa, an official announcement said, when a civilian truck rushed a roadblock in the bay area. No casualties were suffered by British personnel.

Thousands of Jews shuttered their shops and homes in Jerusalem and lined Jaffa road to mourn the death of one of the Haifa raiders, who was buried in the Mount of Olives Jewish Cemetery.

The Jewish secret radio, calling itself the "Voice of Israel," directed a message to Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, British Middle East commander, declaring that no punitive measures would stop Jewish activities. The broadcast said Sunday night's bombing of the bridges was aimed at hampering military communications "vital to British strategy in Palestine."

Syria Announces Blockade

Across the Jordan, the Syrian Government announced that all road travel between Syria and Palestine was interrupted "for an indefinite time" because of the mining of two bridges on the frontier.

Two unsuccessful attempts to halt Palestine trains by bombings were reported today. Palestine police said the engineer of a Haifa-Lydda train ignored a red flag of warning 2 miles north of Lydda and sped through a gantlet of small-arms fire and a minor explosion. There were no casualties.

Between Gaza and the Egyptian frontier, other reports said, a land mine exploded just after an oil train had passed. The rails were reported repaired and service resumed.

Reports on the damage at Haifa said railway workshops and a powerhouse were demolished in explosions, and a locomotive was destroyed. Police this afternoon still cordoned off the area of the Haifa attacks where nine Jews were killed in the gun battle with troops. (INSERT)

Weizman Answers Bevin

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Zionist world organization, said tonight that "no responsible member of the Palestine Jewry" wishes to have "British soldiers fall in defense of the Jewish community—still less as victims of political violence."

In a speech tonight at Petah Tiqvah, near Tel Aviv, Weizmann replied to a recent statement by Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain. (ADD)

'Hostages' Abducted At Tel Aviv Club, Palestine Hears

Jerusalem, June 18 (AP)—A reliable informant said five British officers were kidnapped today from an officers' club at Tel Aviv by a dozen Jewish extremists armed with tommyguns.

The new outbreak of terrorism spreading throughout Palestine came after a wild night in Haifa when nine Jews were killed in a pitched battle after they attacked the central railroad shops. The deaths during gunfire and fifteen explosions at the railway yards raised the toll in recent days to eighteen.

when a civilian truck rushed a road block in the Haifa Bay area. No casualties were reported among British Army personnel.

Previously, the Government had announced that six Jews were slain Sunday night in attacks during which most of Palestine's frontier bridges were wrecked. A British officer and two British soldiers also died, the officer while dismantling a mine under a bridge and the two soldiers in a clash with Arabs.

Villagers Questioned

The British Army, meanwhile, continued to question the 62 male residents of the villege of Beth Haavara, on the Dead Sea. Twelve other men and two women, one of them with a bullet wound in her chest, also were under arrest.

Police dogs led troops from one of the bridges to the village, which they entered only after forcibly moving the male residents at bayonet point. The entire population of the village had attempted to bar the troops by linking arms and taking a stand.

Haganah Claims Credit

Workshops in the Haifa railway yards were damaged extensively by fire and explosion in last night's attack, which was carried out while British troops deployed through other areas of Palestine in an effort to halt the eruptions of violence.

Haganah, an illegal Jewish organization, distributed leaflets in Tel Aviv asserting that it was responsible for the Sunday-night outbursts. The *Palestine Post*, the nation's leading Zionist newspaper, deplored the violence, which it said served no purpose and righted no wrong.

"These are acts of men who have lost their faith and have inherited despair," the paper said. "The despair to which these attackers have wrongly yielded is born of cruel circumstances outside themselves."

Other Jewish papers said only two Jews were killed in the attacks on the eight bridges, which left Palestine without train service to Syria and Trans-Jordan. The railway bridge over Yarmuk Gorge was destroyed, as was the famous Allenby span over the Jordan, a major link between Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Irgun Zvai Leumi

The informant reporting the kidnapping at Tel Aviv said the bandits were believed to be members of the Jewish extremist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi. The British officers were believed seized as hostages against the impending execution of two Irgun members, sentenced to death last week for participating in a raid last March on a British Army camp.

The dozen terrorists raided the Hotel Yarkon, which has been a leading officers' club in Tel Aviv for several years. Their victims, four army officers and one air force officer, were blindfolded and forced into taxicabs, the informant said.

[Reuter reported the number kidnappers and their victims.

The War Office in London expressed surprise when informed of the reported kidnapping, asserting that "This is the first we have heard of it."

Troops Scour City

[Reuter reported from Tel Aviv that the British 6th Airborne Division was scouring the city for the kidnappers and their victims, reported to be flyers.

[The agency said two British Army officers were seriously wounded in Jerusalem when attackers fired from a passing taxicab.]

Thousands of Jews marched through the streets of Jerusalem this afternoon during the funeral of Yehiel Weitz, who was killed during one of yesterday's acts of sabotage north of Haifa. The city's shops, coffee houses and offices were closed during rites at the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives.

Warning By Radio

The underground Jewish radio said last week end that some form of countermeasure would be taken against the sentencing of the Irgun members by a military court in Jerusalem.

While the battle of the Haifa rail yards proceeded last night, two unsuccessful attempts were made to bomb trains and halt them.

Palestine police said the engineer of a train between Haifa and Lydda ignored a red flag waved on the tracks 2 miles north of Lydda. Shots rattled around the cars but no casualties were suffered.

Damage In Haifa

Other reports said a land mine exploded near Khanyunis, between Gaza and the Egyptian frontier in the south, just after an oil train passed. Reports said the rails were repaired and service on the Lydda-Kanatara main line to Egypt was not interrupted.

Latest advices from Haifa said railway shops and a power house were destroyed last night. A locomotive was ruined. Police continued to shut off the area of the battle.

The raiders set off fifteen explosions in the rail yards and escaped over heavily mined roads.

Five Killed At Road Block

The official announcement said five persons, including two women, were injured seriously and fourteen men and a woman were arrested.

Five of the Jews were killed

Ruined Spans Halt Palestine Traffic

Damascus, June 18 (AP)—The Syrian Government announced today that all road travel between Syria and Palestine would be interrupted "for an indefinite time," because of the mining of two bridges.

The Hedjaz railway bridge on the frontier 8 miles from Tiberius was totally destroyed as was the highway bridge spanning the Jordan a few hundred yards south of the river's headwaters in Lake Hula, the communiqué said.

The Syria-Palestine highway bridge is a 40-foot, steel structure and the Jordan itself, in the present dry season, resembles a shallow brook.

The bridge represents the only highway link between Syria and Palestine, however, and normally is closely guarded by shotgun-armed police stationed on a hill 100 yards away.

Would Have Egypt Shelter Mufti

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—Deputy Mohamed Aly Nosier proposed today in the Egyptian Parliament that Egypt give refuge to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who disappeared recently from his place of exile in France.

"The Palestine case is extremely important to all Arabs and it is necessary for the Palestine leader to be protected," Aly Nosier declared. The present whereabouts of the Mufti is uncertain.

Arabs Ask U.S. End Aid To Zionists

Cairo, June 18 (AP)—The Arab League, accusing "many Americans" of supporting "Zionist terrorists with money and arms," has advised the United States Government that such action is considered unfriendly and may result in the Arabs of Palestine being "obliged to arm themselves."

The views of the Arab League, composed of seven Middle Eastern states, were presented to the American Minister in Syria by Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, the league's secretary general, on Saturday and were made public today.

The memorandum said the Arab states feared the disturbances in Palestine might spread to neighboring countries and that Arab governments might be forced to help arm Palestine Arabs.

Britain and Egypt To Resume Talks

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador, conferred with Prime Minister Sidky Pasha today and told reporters afterward that resumption of negotiations for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance had been discussed. The negotiations were suspended May 22.

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British Deny Poles Have Entered Iraq

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—The British Army's Middle East Headquarters officially denied today rumors which swept through Iraq yesterday that thousands of Polish troops had arrived in that country and that the British had reinstated control over some Syrian military camps previously evacuated.

Referring also to rumors in Iraq yesterday of an imminent landing at Basra by many American Army divisions, British Army Headquarters said it had "not the slightest knowledge of any American divisions coming to the Middle East." American Army Headquarters in Cairo also disclaimed any knowledge of American landings in Iraq.

Chiang Demand Dimming Peace Hope, Reds Say

Assert Nationalists Now Ask North China Strongholds, Including Shantung Coast

H. Mills

NANKING, June 18 (AP).—A Chinese Communist spokesman charged today that the Central government had dimmed hopes for peace by demanding, in a new proposal, that the Communists yield a number of strongholds in North China, including all the coastline of strategic Shantung Province.

The spokesman, Wong Peng-nan, said the government memorandum was handed to General George C. Marshall, special American envoy, who turned it over "without comment" to General Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator.

The government proposal reportedly laid down as the price of peace, aroused doubts in Communist circles that an agreement for permanent cessation of hostilities could be reached before the expiration next Saturday of the fifteen-day Manchurian truce. Communist sources said that Chou considered the situation "most critical."

Includes 'Several Provinces'

Other than Shantung, where the Communists have been closing in on the American marine-held port of Tsingtao, the areas demanded by the government were not detailed by Wong. But he said they embraced "several provinces" north of the Yellow River involving several of the Communists' most important positions outside Manchuria. (Yenan, Communist capital, lies north of the river.)

The Communist spokesman also charged that President Truman's recent statement on lend-lease to China was being used by Kuomintang (Nationalist party) generals to arouse support for a "war of extermination" against the Communists.

[The President told Congress Friday that lend-lease aid to China up to Dec. 31 last totaled $1,335,632,000, and that it had cost the United States $300,000,000 to transport Central government troops to various parts of China since Japan surrendered.]

Chiang Statement Reported

"No matter what the real intent of the United States," the spokesman declared, "Kuomintang generals are telling junior officers and men that America, which gave China planes, ships, arms and money, will continue to support the government actively if the government's armies start all-out war against the Communists.

"Even the generalissimo (Chiang Kai-shek) told supporters the government could quickly settle the problem by force," Wong added. "In this atmosphere, how is it possible to negotiate successfully for peace?"

The Communist also declared that American naval facilities were being used to transport the Chinese government's 54th Army from the Canton area to Tsingtao.

CHINESE REDS ASSAIL NANKING

Report New Land Demands as Price of Peace.

H. Mills

Nanking, June 18 (A. P.).—A Chinese Communist spokesman said today that the Government had dimmed the hope for peace by demanding that the Communists yield a number of strongholds in North China, including all the coastline of strategic Shantung province. The spokesman, Wong Peng-nan, said the government memorandum was handed to Gen. Marshall, the American special envoy, who turned it over "without comment" to Gen. Chou En-lai, the chief Communist negotiator.

The Government's new proposal, reportedly laid down as the price of peace, was described by Communist sources as "most unsatisfactory."

Areas North Of Yellow River

Other than Shantung, where the Communists have been closing in on the United States Marine-held port of Tsingtao, the areas to be given up were not detailed by the spokesman.

He said they embraced "several provinces" north of the Yellow River involving several of the Communists' most important positions outside Manchuria. [Yenan, Communist capital, lies north of the river.]

Wong declared that the Communists had already made concessions and had agreed to the restoration of communications.

The Government's Central News Agency charged the Communists had almost cut off Tsingtao from any land routes by seizing four cities in an arc bending down to and including Chengyang, only 18 miles north of the port.

The other towns were Tsimo, Lantsun and Kiaohsien, the last at the other extremity of the arc, 30 miles northwest of Tsingtao.

Central News asserted the Communists used Japanese artillerymen and fifth-columnists in capturing Kiaohsien and Lantsun.

Red Speaks For Peace

These developments came shortly after the commander of all Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria said further civil warfare could "only bring catastrophe" to China and spoke out for peace.

"For the sake of the people's welfare, our present stand is to realize peace," the commander, Gen. Lin Piao, said in an interview carried by the Communist New China News Agency.

Lin's forces, which ceded the Manchurian capital of Changchun without a struggle, were falling back before the northward march of Government troops. Field reports said all serious clashes had ceased.

Lin asserted his troops gave up Changchun in the interest of peace, but that the Government in pushing on north was "attempting to turn Manchuria into a Fascist area."

"If the Kuomintang [Nationalist party] will cease attacks," he added, "peace is at hand."

Eight Japs Hanged

Singapore, June 18 (AP)—Eight convicted Japanese war criminals, including Vice Admiral Teizo Hara, former commander of Japanese naval forces in the Andaman Islands, were hanged this morning at the Changi jail.

Hara was held responsible for the death of 213 islanders.

India-Plan Okay 'A Certainty'

P. Mason

New Delhi, June 18 (AP)—Acceptance by the Congress party and Moslem League of Britain's plan for a coalition interim government leading to Indian indpendence was viewed today as a virtual certainty.

The prevailing sentiment within the Congress party high command appeared to be that the party would would not permit quibbling to endanger its long-sought goal of independence. Moslem League leaders previously had stated that their organization's approval could be taken for granted.

Decision Likely Tomorrow

The Congress party's formal decision probably will be announced late tomorrow at which time a working committee of the league may also announce its formal acceptance.

Under the British plan, which was announced Sunday, the league and the party each would have five representatives on a fourteen-man interim cabinet. The other four seats would go to minority groups.

Rail Strike Threat

The present Indian Government, meanwhile, issued a warning that unless a national rail strike, scheduled for June 27, were called off by Saturday certain postal services, including rail transport of parcels, would be canceled to give priority to food.

Two railways in Bombay province today suspended the movement of all freight except food and fuel.

Siam Studying King's Death

BANGKOK, Siam, June 18 (AP)—The Government, attempting to deal with rumors that the King was murdered or committed suicide, announced today the appointment of a seven-man inquiry commission made up of distinguished men. The Government called on the public to present to the police any evidence that the King's death was other than accidental. Yesterday a middle-aged Siamese offered his head for shooting tests as a contribution to solving the mystery.

"Grave Mistake" Alleged

The ex-Premier said the prosecution made a "grave mistake" in charging that the Pearl Harbor attack violated existing treaties and was murder.

Speaking of atrocities, Tojo said: "Granting that the facts of alleged violations of war regulations and customs will wait for future judgment, Japan is one of the civilized nations and from its general characteristics tries to respect these regulations.

"It is blind judgment to hold up barbaric facts—if these were facts, they should of course not have been permitted—carried out by some persons on the battlefield and hold that this is a part of Japan's military action; and not only that but to call this one of the ways of Japan's war."

Allies "Planned Massacre"

"On the other hand," Tojo continued, "it is clear that the enemy's massacre of wounded on the battlefield, bombing of hospital ships, indiscriminate bombing of undefended cities and the use of the atomic bomb were clearly trampling on treaties and acts of planned massacre. To treat this lightly, as a natural step for maintenance of civilization, cannot be recognized as a fair attitude."

Tojo asserted the Tripartite Pact was not intended, as the prosecution contends, to achieve world domination but to give "each nation in the world its righteous place and thus make this the premise to permanent peace."

He denied knowing anything about a secret military clause in the Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936.

Refers To Russo-Jap War

Noting that the prosecution's statement touched on the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, Tojo added that "considering its suitability to the present trial as a separate matter, one recalls that much of the prosecution and success of this war was due to Britain and America and that the people of Japan at that time were grateful to the two countries."

He asserted that Japan won its right as a major power through "great sacrifice" in that war but subsequently risked its existence by having the role of buffer between "weak China and the south ward advance of Russia."

The former Premier wrote his statement in his prison cell on his own initiative and released it through his lawyer, Ichiro Kiyose.

Professor Gives 'Wrong' Replies At Tojo Trial

Tojo Hints At Self-Defense Plea

This is the second of two dispatches based on a statement by Hideki Tojo, defending himself before the international war-crimes tribunal.

R. Bates

Tokyo, June 18 (AP)—Japan in her major international commitments always reserved the right to fight in self-defense and this right included attacking without warning, Hideki Tojo, former Japanese Premier, said in his prison-cell answer to the prosecution's opening statement at his war-crimes trial.

Tojo charged the United States was guilty of "planned mass massacre" in its bombing pattern for Japan, and "trampled on treaties" in its conduct of the war.

Tojo's statement indicated the defense would contend that Japan was forced into the Pacific war in self-defense.

Right To Fight Reserved

He asserted that even the Kellogg Pact outlawing war permitted war in self-defense. He added that Japan, in "entering this pact, reserved the right to fight for protection outside of the range of the treaty."

For the same reason, he said, Japan was "not bound by the Hague Convention regarding the opening of a war. It follows that even if a final message is to be sent, it is not a violation of treaties if such a message fails to conform to protocol."

Japan's disputed final message to the United States, delivered to her peace envoy, Saburo Kurusu, and Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura after the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor, was not a declaration of war. It merely broke off current negotiations and said Japan "reserved the right to take future action."

Tokyo, June 18 (AP)—A Japanese professor, called as a prosecution witness in the international trial of Hideki Tojo and 27 others, gave the "wrong" answers today and upset proceedings.

Expected to testify that Japan's warmakers used the nation's schools to train young men into aggressive fanaticism, Prof. Tokiomi Kaigo declared on the stand that military training originally had only peaceful purposes.

When questioning failed to elicit anticipated answers, Valentine Hammack, assistant prosecutor, asked for permission to impeach the testimony of his own witness. Later he withdrew the request.

Checked Social Unrest

Under crossexamination, Kaigo testified that military training was increased in 1925-26 because "after World War I there was great social unrest in Japan" and "we can consider that putting into execution of military training did a great deal to check this tedency."

Kaigo, 45, a professor of educational history at the Imperial University in Tokyo, also said graduate students were required to train only a year and a half, whereas nation-wide military training was compulsory for two years.

"I agree with you that was a peaceful step to cut down training," he told Utaka Sugawara, defense attorney.

Kaigo testified that military training was increased after the Manchurian incident and "came to have great influence on Japanese action."

1946

Education "Very Effective"

"The education given to the effect that Japan was supreme was very effective in secondary schools, colleges and universities," he said in summary.

Whether Kaigo's apparent change of attitude after conferring with the prosecution and before testifying was influenced by the cool stares he received from the prisoners' box was a matter for conjecture.

Tojo followed the testimony intently. In a written statement issued in his own defense from his prison cell, he told the Associated Press today that military training was among "points out of the question" in the trial. Anyhow, he added, Japan only followed the American pattern in teaching military science in schools.

Marine Corps Lieut. Col. Donald R. Nugent, of San Francisco, first witness to take the stand, had testified to "excessive" military instruction in Japanese schools.

Yoshida To Push Constitution

Tokyo, June 18 (AP)—Premier Yoshida will urge swift adoption of Japan's new "no-war" constitution in an address before the nineteenth extraordinary session of the Diet Friday.

An announcement said the Cabinet approved today a revised draft of the Premier's address, which will give for the first time a complete outline of the new Government's policies.

The Diet session will open Thursday with Emperor Hirohito inaugurating the assembly. The first formal business session will begin the following day.

New Rights For People

The constitution, indorsed by General MacArthur, drastically curtails the powers of the Emperor and increases those of the Diet, and specifies new rights and freedoms for the people.

Yoshida also will present the Government program for solving the food shortage, controlling inflation and reconstructing industry.

He likewise will suggest measures to prevent workers from seizing and operating plants as a weapon in wage disputes.

Stranded Mine Kills Seven Boys in Japan

Kochi, Japan, June 18 (A. P.).—Seven Japanese boys were killed and five were gravely injured when they ignored posted warnings and tried to pry barnacles from a stray mine that washed ashore at nearby Akaoka the Kyodo News Agency reported today. A thirteenth boy was missing after the blast.

Counter-spy Officer Honored.

Tokyo, June 18 (A. P.).—The Bronze Star was awarded to Major Joseph S. Carusi today—the eve of his return to the United States—for his work in counter - intelligence. Carusi, whose wife lives in New Haven, Conn., has headed the Plans and Policies Branch, Civil Intelligence Section, Army Headquarters here.

Killing Of 17 Yanks Is Charged To Jap

Tokyo, June 18 (AP)—Royichi Tozuka, former Japanese lieutenant colonel, was charged today with responsibility for the wartime slaughter of 1,600 noncombatants, including seventeen American citizens.

Most of the Americans were associated with the Central Philippines College and were killed at Camp Hopevale.

Air-Sea Rescue Parley

Tokyo, June 18 (AP)—Army-Navy co-ordination in air and sea rescues will be discussed at a plane flight control conference at Pacific air command headquarters here tomorrow.

Hirohito Ends Inspection Tour

TOKYO, June 18 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito and the Empress returned today after a two-day inspection of industrial facilities and fishing ports in Shizuoka Prefecture, southwest of Tokyo.

U. S. TO HANG JAP WHO SLEW BRITONS

Yokohama, June 18 (A. P.).—Japanese ex-Sgt. Kunichi Araki today was sentenced to hang, the fifth of fifty-five war crime suspects tried and convicted by the United States Eighth Army to receive the death penalty. He had been accused of trocities against British and Dutch nationals captured at Singapore and in the Dutch East Indies.

Penicillin For Jap VD's

Yokohama, June 18 (AP)—The United States 8th Army said today that penicillin would be made available for the first time to Japanese suffering from venereal disease.

FIRE ON NAVY SHIP

PEARL HARBOR, June 18—(AP) Pacific fleet headquarters reported today that an oil fire had broken out aboard an unidentified ship at Pearl Harbor, doing slight damage to the side of a repair vessel. Flames were quickly brought under control.

TO SEE HIS DADDY SOON

Manila, June 18 (A. P.).—Pfc. Daniel Schapper will leave tomorrow for Pittsburgh, Pa., where his son Danny, 6 years old, lies critically ill with a ruptured spleen.

Schapper, who sent a message to his wife last Thursday that he was leaving immediately, has been sitting in the Fifth Replacement Depot for the last five days, his urgent priority papers in his hand. Apparently red tape thwarted efforts of Red Cross and Sixty-eighth Division Military Police officers to get him aboard a homebound plane.

Today Air Transport Command officials, acting, they said, on a request received only this morning, granted Schapper a seat in the first available transport. Efforts to trace just what caused the delay proved fruitless.

Schapper, whose wife has been anxious about his whereabouts, said he didn't dare leave the depot to send another message for fear he'd lose his priority.

Ecuador Abolishes All Import Controls

Quito, Ecuador, June 18 (AP)—The Government today decreed the abolition of all control measures and quotas on imports, established at the beginning of the war. At the same time a decree was issued limiting profits to be derived from trade in all kinds of products except those for export.

Textile products in popular demand, hosiery, shoes, soaps and tobaccos were placed under a ten per cent profit ceiling. Other classifications allow from 15 to 30 per cent. Luxury items and such goods as radios, refrigerators and silverware and silver products were placed in the 30 per cent category.

Snapping Shrimp Given Test Role

E. FAY

Aboard Flagship Mount McKinley, Bikini, June 18 (AP)—Even snapping shrimp have a place in the atom-bomb test.

Dr. Martin Johnson, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, an expert on marine acoustics, has this idea:

The snapping shrimp, feeding on the bottom, makes a clicking sound when he closes the jaws of his single claw in the process of snaring food. When multitudes chomp away at their food, the collective noise is plainly audible on underwater listening devices.

If the bomb's blast or the resulting radioactivity kills life in the lagoon, the absence of the sound of feeding shrimp should give an immediate clue.

Meeting of Truman, Stalin Urged By House Members After Tour

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin should meet soon in a "frank, across-the-table" attack on problems dividing Russia and the United States, four members of the House Foreign Affairs committee said today.

Reporting on a tour of Europe, Reps. Gordon (D-Ill), Ryter (D-Conn), Mundt (R-SD) and Bolton (R-Ohio) urged [illegible] immediate abandonment [illegible] any semblance of appeasement" of Russia.

Asserting that some members of the powerful Soviet politbureau "are more favorable than others to the United States," the report added:

"Each time we yield (to Soviet demands), we lay them open to ridicule and give the others cause to argue that talking tough to America is demonstrated to be the most productive policy."

Alienate Friends of U. S.

"Thus by our unwise appeasement methods we alienate those who are most friendly toward us within the government group in the Kremlin."

The report, not yet released officially, will be studied by the full Foreign Affairs committee tomorrow.

In suggesting the earliest possible Stalin-Truman meeting, the report recommended that the leaders explore methods of bringing the two countries "closer together."

The subcommittee also expressed hope that Mr. Truman "would urge the Russian leaders to take effective steps to implement the policies which they have endorsed in becoming a signatory x x x to the Atlantic Charter."

President Truman recently said that Stalin had declined, because of his health, to make a social visit to the United States.

Mr. Truman has said repeatedly that he himself has no plans to go to Europe. His position is that world problems should be handled through the United Nations and such gatherings as the foreign ministers' council. Thus, there appeared no likelihood to [illegible] ght of an early Stalin-Truman meeting.

People Tired of War

In its section on Russia, visited late last summer, the house members said that "the great bulk of the citizenry is tired of war and yearns for peace" and added the congressmen found "no antipathy among the average citizens toward the United States."

It also said that "in a military sense Russia lacks many of the modern weapons and mechanical devices essential in modern warfare" including "the Atom bomb, a sizable Navy, a home-equipped mechanized Army" and a substantial machine-tool industry."

"Potentially Russia is a mighty military force," the subcommittee said, "but it would seem unlikely that she would be inclined to launch an unprovoked war against the United States or any well-prepared country of substantial size for many years to come."

Military Outlay Continues

The report asserted, however, that "the military outlay of the Russian government continues on a huge scale," with expansion of heavy industries being undertaken "to the neglect" of production of consumer goods.

Concerning Poland, the congressmen said, "freedom from fear is a mockery" and of the four freedoms, "only a superficial semblance" of freedom of religion still remains.

The subcommittee said the United States "acted too hastily" in granting conditional recognition to the Polish provisional government and urged "an unyielding attitude" toward fulfillment of the pledge "for free and unfettered elections."

Mrs. Bolton and Mundt, the two who completed the two-month tour, also said that in Yugoslavia recognition was accorded "too hastily" to the regime of Marshal Tito.

"On the whole," they said, "the situation in Yugoslavia reflects the vicious harvest which comes from the appeasement policies which the United States has been following with regard to Russia."

URGE APPEASING OF RUSSIA END

Four House Members Also Ask Truman-Stalin Talk.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—"Immediate abandonment of any semblance of appeasement in our negotiations and relations with Russia" was urged today by four members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In a report on a two-month trip to Europe, they also called for "a frank across-the-table exchange of sentiment" between President Truman and Premier Stalin as soon as possible. The full Foreign Affairs Committee is to meet tomorrow to review the report.

Signed by Representatives Gordon (D.-Ill.), Ryter (D.-Conn.), Mundt (R.-S. D.) and Bolton (R.-Ohio), the sub-committee report said in part: "It has become very evident in Moscow that each time we have taken a stiffer attitude and refused to yield to any and every Soviet demand our embassy has found it increasingly easier to deal with Russian officials.

See Division in Politbureau.

"In the Politbureau there are those who are more favorable than others to the United States. Each time we yield, we lay them open to ridicule and give the others cause to argue that talking tough to America is demonstrated to be the most productive policy.

"Thus by our unwise appeasement methods we alienate those who are most friendly toward us with the Government group in the Kremlin."

The committee members recommended a policy of "complete reciprocity" with Russia, saying that "no greater privileges should be extended to Russians in the United States than are extended to Americans in Russia." They also said such a policy "means that since the United States engages in and encourages no type of political activity in Russia that the U. S. S. R. should exercise the same restraints in the United States."

The purpose of a Stalin-Truman meeting, the Representatives said, would be "to determine what policies and problems of each country seem to hold Russia and America apart and what policies and purposes can be implemented which will tend to bring Russia and the United States closer together.' Mr. Truman said he invited Stalin to come to this country for a social visit but that the Soviet leader declined because of his health.

Regret Recognition of Poland.

In its forty-one-page report, the Congressmen said they believed the United States "acted too hastily in granting even conditional recognition to the present provisional Government" of Po-

"Freedom from fear is a mockery" in Poland, theysaid, adding that "as the Red Army is demobilized in Poland, some of its soldiers are assimilated into the new Polish army; some are given Polish citizenship, and some are left to make their way home plundering, raping and living off the country as they go.

"Asthe number of Soviet soldiers diminish their places are quickly filled by secret agents of the NKVD. The government by the military is being replaced by a govrnment of the secret polic whose conduct and actions differ in no wise from that of the eGrman Gestapo."

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Committee Is Told Russia Bought Released Radar Data

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Congress learned today that Russia has bought a complete list of Commerce Department reports on radar and other military developments which the armed forces have removed from the secret lists, but that she still withholds most of her own scientific war discoveries.

John C. Green, director of the department's Office of Declassification, told the Senate Appropriations Committee of the Soviet purchases. The committee made the testimony public in connection with its approval of the $447,285,000 State-Commerce-Justice money bill.

"Brought Up To Date"

The same testimony disclosed an assertion by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) that a witness had told a Judiciary subcommittee of which Wherry is a member that this country had brought Russia "up to date with everything we knew about radar."

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, who was before the appropriations group, said he did not know the facts about Wherry's statement "but I rather doubt it."

Wherry pressed Green as to whether Russia had bought scientific descriptions of military equipment developed by this country and released to business men by Army and Navy boards which decided they need no longer remain secret.

Eight Orders Put In

Green said Russian representatives here had put in eight orders, ranging from $1.10 to $1,387 in costs, for reports that average $2 in price. He testified these included a complete bibliography, which he said described the various mechanisms.

Wherry remarked that by obtaining the scientific data on developments that are not now secret, foreign countries might be able to duplicate mechanisms the armed forces still hold on their secret list.

He asked whether Wallace thought that "we are releasing through reports the know-how, or the research, any information that might be put together in a unit so that it might endanger us and get into the hands of a country that would endanger the safety of our country."

Has Faith In Departments

"I have very great faith in the judgment of the Army and Navy as they declassify this material," Wallace replied. He added at another point: "I think our military are properly security-conscious."

Green said that within the limits of information gathered by "teams which go through each of the various zones, we do not have any formal reciprocity with Russia or with the French in the occupied areas" of Europe. He said both nations had been approached on the reciprocity question.

Apparently "Taking Advantage"

Wherry observed that in view of the fact that there is no inflow of similar information, Russia and France "are apparently taking advantage of this country."

Senator Cordon (R., Ore.) declared that some administrative board ought to pass on the lifting of secrecy bans on information "that goes across the water," adding:

"I think we have given them scientific knowledge that might be used to great advantage against the United States in the event we got into war."

HOUSE GROUP SPLIT ON ATOMIC CURBS

Committee Proposes to Place Military Representative on Control Board.

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) A new fight over atomic energy controls shaped up tonight after the House Military committee voted to give the military at least one, and perhaps two, places on a five-man control board.

This runs counter to a plan for all-civilian control which the Senate voted after hearings by its Special Atomic committee.

The control commission would administer domestic phases of atomic energy. The House committee voted to require that at least one of the five members of the proposed commission be a military representative, and that a second member may be selected from military ranks if the President sees fit.

Proposed by Ohio Member

This change was proposed by Rep. Elston (R.-Ohio) and adopted by the committee although both Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal had approved the Senate plan for a commission of five civilians.

Elston told reporters he deems it "imperative that the military have a voice in dealing with such an important factor in our national defense."

"My amendment retains control in civilians," he contended. "It provides that not more than two of the five members may be military representatives, which leaves the control in the hands of the three civilian members."

But committee members who opposed the action served notice they would fight for the Senate plan when the bill reaches the House floor.

"The military doesn't want control and hasn't asked for it," commented Rep. Holifield (D.-Calif.). "The Senate bill was written after long study by a special committee and should be passed by the House without major change."

The committee acted behind closed doors and the individual votes of the members were unavailable. Other sections of the bill will be considered tomorrow.

Atom Plan Altered

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The House Military Committee today rejected a Senate proposal to place domestic development of atomic energy in the hands of a five-man civilian commission. Instead, it voted to require at least one military member on the board.

In closed session, the committee voted also to permit the President to appoint as many as two military members to the commission.

The committee also changed a Senate provision in atomic-control legislation which deals with the powers of the military liaison committee to consult with the commission on military matters.

It eliminated a requirement that the liaison committee keep the commission fully informed of its activities, but retained a Senate provision requiring the commission to keep the liaison group posted.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said the committee hopes to complete action on the bill later this week.

AMAZING WEAPONS REVEALED BY ARMY

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP)—A spurt of molten metal, starting at a speed of nearly five miles a second, may become in time America's defense against rockets or armored space ships packed with atomic bombs.

The Army supplied a peek at it today in the research and planning stages of its development. The new weapon is a long way from reality, but Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, chief of ordinance says that in a few years it may replace the bullets and shells fighter pilots pumped at enemy targets in the last war.

The Army figures the amazing weapon of tomorrow will be operated something like this:

An airplane, perhaps of a robot type, would launch a rocket. Radar or electronics would guide the rocket to its target. As it neared the objective, the rocket would spit out a jet of molten metal with an initial velocity of 25,000 feet a second.

That speed is known to be possible. In comparison, sound saunters along at 1,120 feet a second, a bullet travels only 3,000 and a V-2 gets up to 5,000.

Ordinance experts say a spurt of liquid metal traveling so fast could not be turned aside, that it would pierce the armor of a plane carrying an a-bomb or knock out an atomic rocket.

Too Fast To Be Deflected

This molten metallic jet—comparable in a way to what jumps out of a toothpaste tube when it is squeezed, an ordnance spokesman explained—would travel at such a high speed that it could not be deflected. That is, it would go right through the armor plate of a plane flying an atomic bomb. Or it could punch an atomic rocket right on the nose.

If the jet travels at 25,000 feet a second—and that speed is known to be possible—its spurting flash of molten metal could catch up with a V-2, for that travels at only 5,000 feet a second. A bullet goes 3,000 feet a second. Sound drags along at 1,120 feet a second.

Research At Aberdeen

Col. Leslie E. Simon, director of the ordnance department's ballistics research laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, said rapid strides are expected in the immediate future toward an understanding of the possibilities of "high-speed metallic jets produced by shaped charges."

"It can be logically anticipated," he said, "that with further understanding of shaped charge phenomena, and with larger models it may be possible to overcome what now appear to be formidable difficulties in the attack of heavily armored guided missiles and high-speed aircraft."

The jet-firing mechanism is envisioned as an airplane weapon. First it would hurl out a rocket to be guided by radar or drawn by electronics to its skyborne enemy target. As it closed in, it would let go with a stream of molten metal.

Jets Of Fiery Metal, Shot At 5 Miles A Second, Loom As 'A' Defense

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The Army lifted the edge of a blueprint briefly today to disclose a fantastic weapon that may develop into a defense against atomic rockets or armored space ships laden with A-bombs.

It is a jet of molten metal that has an initial velocity of almost 5 miles a second.

Although still in the research and planning stages, the possibility of the horrendous new weapon has experts in the Army Ordnance Department enthusiastic. They concede that adapting it to a robot anti-atomic sky defense is going to require a bit of doing, however.

A Fighter-Plane Weapon?

The first hint of the molten jet was dropped in a dully worded War Department announcement (with Einsteinish overtones) which reported that postwar research of the ordnance arm is gradually outmoding many standard weapons used in the World War of a year ago.

Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, chief of ordnance, believes that the high explosive bullets and projectiles that fighter pilots pumped into enemy aircraft will probably be replaced in a few years by the new high-speed metallic jet, traveling at an initial velocity of 25,000 feet a second.

Members of the Northern California Association of Scientists formed the committee for foreign correspondence, of which A. S. Bishop, University of California graduate in physics, is chairman.

USE OF WARSHIPS AT BIKINI APPROVED

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) Congress today authorized the use of 33 combatant ships as targets in the forthcoming atomic bomb tests at Bikini atoll.

The bill now goes to President Truman, who had urged its passage.

Final congressional action on the once-controversial legislation came in the House where the handful of members present concurred in Senate amendments to a house bill passed in March.

The House originally had provided that 97 Navy vessels could be used in the atomic tests. In the face of Senate opposition, however, the Navy made a restudy of the project and decided only 33 combatant ships, exclusive of those captured from the Axis, would be needed.

Campaign Started To Bar Atomic Race

Berkeley, Cal., June 18—A letter-writing campaign aimed at world peace and preventing an atomic armament race was in progress today. It is conducted by a group composed mainly of scientists of the University of California and Stanford University, many of them atomic energy workers.

The idea is for scientists of this country to write personal acquaintances abroad "to convince foreign scientists of our strong desire to work toward world peace and cooperation and of our determination to avoid an atomic armament race."

UREY FAVORS BARUCH PLAN

Alternatives With Atom Bomb Outlined And Ruled Out

Chicago, June 18 (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Urey, who aided in development of the atom bomb, declared today that international control of the weapon offered the only hope of averting World War III.

In an extemporaneous address to the fifty-fifth convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Dr. Urey said:

"We have three courses open to us. One is to do nothing about the bomb, to maintain huge standing armies and navies, and huge numbers of airplanes. We can try to deceive others about our strength and we can expect to be deceived in return.

Would Have To Disperse Cities

"With this course we must expect to spend $300,000,000,000 within the next five years, and disperse our cities and our citizens across the country in a program that will cost just about as much as World War II.

"The second possible course is for the United States to attack at once or within the near future before any other nation has time to develop its bomb.

"It would be simple for the United States to destroy all the large cities of all the world with present supply of atom bombs. But what then? Are we prepared to police the world?

International Control Left

"The third course," he continued, "is the most difficult to obtain. But if we had a world government as stable as that of the United States, the manufacture of bombs could be prevented just as it could be prevented by Federal police within the United States itself.

"We do not have such a world government, thence we must secure on the international level control of the atomic bomb. This cannot be done without sacrificing something that we don't want to sacrifice, but it should be said that other countries likewise will have to sacrifice the same thing."

Baruch Report Called Basis

The University of Chicago scientist warned against being "deceived by a false control. We must establish international authority on the basis of the Baruch report. . . . It is the only way we can have any possibility of avoiding World War III."

He said Russia would have to "submit to inspection and control, a thing I think she does not like. Britain, with her policy of playing off one country against another, will have to change that policy.

"If we follow this one course we have some chance of controlling the manufacture of atomic bombs. From the other two we have no chance whatsoever."

RADAR HARMLESS

Denver (A. P.).—Relax, war wives. Exposure to radar waves won't leave your G. I. sterile, balding or anti-social.

Capt. Meyer Berke of Lowry Field gave sterility tests to thirty enlisted men who handle aircraft radar. He found them all perfectly normal.

Reports rose during the war that radar waves would produce

all sorts of ill effects on humans.

One woman complained her husband had nightmares after exposure to the waves.

Another, whose hubby wrote that he had to climb over radar antennae to make repairs, said his photograph showed clearly "he is becoming as bald as an admiral."

Scientists took no stock in these notions but air force surgeons at Duke University made some experiments on guinea pigs, anyway, which seemed to thrive on their diet of electrons.

PARLEY BEGUN BY RED CROSS

Truman Welcomes Delegates At 1st Convention Since '41

Philadelphia, June 18 (AP)—President Truman held out new challenges and greater opportunities for the American Red Cross today and declared it can become a great force for unity among the peoples of the world.

Basil O'Connor, national chairman, read Mr. Truman's letter of welcome to more than 4,000 delegates at the opening of the first Red Cross convention since 1941.

At the same time O'Connor told the gathering in flag-draped Convention Hall that the organization is still rendering service to approximately 1,500,000 men overseas in the armed forces and that it will be unable to return to a peacetime budget for an indefinite period.

"Sobering Responsibilities"

Despite its tremendous war contributions, President Truman said, the emblem of the Red Cross—by reason of its global work—"can mean even more in help and service to individuals," that this broader role "provides new challenges and greater opportunities and along with them, heavier and more sobering responsibilities."

In the continuance of diligent work toward a just and enduring peace, he stated, "It is very heartening to observe that however peoples may differ on political and economic issues, under the banner of the Red Cross they can unite for the betterment of mankind."

Keynoting the four-day, twenty-first annual convention, O'Connor called for education of the public not to expect an immediate and drastic reduction of Red Cross wartime operating expenses.

"Glorious Achievement"

He said there were approximately 5,300 Red Cross workers serving service men in 780 camps, hospitals and clubs abroad on May 31, with installations and personnel being reduced as quickly as possible, "consistent with the desires and requirements of our military authorities."

The war raised the annual roll call from about $8,000,000 to last year's fund campaign of $235,000,000 and this year's $117,00,000,

O'Connor said. He termed Red Cross war work "a glorious achievement," adding:

"Now we must face, indeed we are in the midst of, a reconversion period to meet the continued responsibilities of our wartime services and the expansion of our traditional peacetime programs to meet more adequately the needs of all our people."

The national chairman said the Red Cross has a "vital and creative role to play in world affairs, and the American Red Cross as a member shares in that responsibility."

2-Year Supply Of Plasma

The convention heard from Dr. Courtney Smith, of Washington, that the Red Cross has on hand for free distribution to hospitals and physicians enough blood plasma to last for two years.

The national medical director said 1,250,000 packages of blood plasma had been declared surplus by the Army and Navy.

"Blood plasma," asserted Dr. Smith, "now can be standard equipment for every ambulance, can be carried in every physician's car and can be made available in every hospital free of charge to treat the injured."

The Junior Red Cross, meeting in conjunction with the national convention, received special tribute from O'Connor for its work, including the providing of medical supplies out of its own fund for 3,000,000 children in Europe, plus educational supplies, food, clothing, toys and 500,000 gift boxes and the international correspondence project to give children of other lands a better understanding of this country.

Delegates representing 20,000,000 juniors were urged by Livingston L. Blair, vice chairman in charge of school and college activities of the national organization, to make their theme the combatting of ignorance which leads to bigotry, hatred and selfishness.

TRUMAN HAILS RED CROSS AS WORLD FORCE

Declares Its War Work Can Be Exceeded by Its Uniting of Peoples.

4000 ATTEND CONVENTION

O'Connor Tells Delegates There Will Be No Quick Return to Peacetime Budget.

Philadelphia, June 18 (A. P.).—The Red Cross, despite its tremendous war contributions, can become an even greater force for unity among the people of the world, President Truman declared in a message read today at opening of the twenty-first convention of the national organization in flag-decked Convention Hall. Unable to attend because of pressure of official duties, the President sent a letter of welcome which was read to the more than 4,000 delegates by the national chairman, Basil O'Connor.

Commenting on the worldwide character of its work, Mr. Truman said: "The emblem of the Red Cross can mean even more in help and service to individuals. It can become a great force for unity among peoples of the world. This broader role provides new challenges and greater opportunities and along with them, heavier and more sobering responsibilities.

"In the continuance of our diligent work toward a just and enduring peace, it is very heartening to observe that however peoples may differ on political and economic issues, under the banner of the Red Cross they can unite for the betterment of mankind."

No Peacetime Budget.

O'Connor said earlier that the Red Cross will not be able to return to a peacetime budget for an indefinite period and urged that the public be educated not to expect an immediate and drastic reduction of its wartime operating expenses.

O'Connor said the Red Cross has a unique position in the world.

"No national boundaries are closed; no political considerations intrude; race and religion are not obstacles; the issue of national security which forever plagues the efforts of nations to develop a framework of peace is no barrier," he asserted.

He praised the work of the American Red Cross during the war and termed it "a glorious achievement," but he said, "now we must face, indeed we are in the midst of, a reconversion period to meet the continuing responsibilities of our wartime services and the expansion of our traditional peacetime programs to meet more adequately the needs of all our people."

He said the American Red Cross would "not be able to reduce to a total peacetime budget as soon as many expect us to." He pointed out the Red Cross is rendering service to approximately 1,500,000 men overseas. To serve these men the Red Cross is maintaining 5,300 workers serving in 780 camps, hospitals and clubs.

William J. Norton of Detroit, executive vice-president of the Michigan Children's Fund, told the convention: "We have to face the fact that the honeymoon between the Red Cross and the total population is ended.

"A recent occurence illuminates the accuracy of that. Those who worked through the March fund-raising effort encountered a widespread, vicious and annoying whispering campaign revolving about and antagonistic to our overseas service to the armed forces. These stories were untrue and unfair but they were told and they will reappear, or if they don't others of like nature will. The American people are quarreling and among themselves, and we need to be on guard lest we become involved needlessly in some of those quarrels."

SENATE UNIT BACKS CLARK PROMOTION

Overrides Objections Of Group Of Texas War Veterans

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Overriding objections of a group of Texas war veterans, the Senate Military Committee today recommended confirmation of Gen. Mark Wayne Clark as a permanent major general in the regular Army. Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) said the action was unanimous.

The Texans testified that Clark wasted lives of the 36th Division in two futile headlong attacks across the Rapido River, in Italy, against strongly held German positions early in 1944.

Thomas said the committee spent nearly two hours discussing the Rapido River charges and agreed that the question as to military leadership could not be decided.

Record Excellent

Such a question, he said, could be decided only by military experts and could "be argued for a very, very long time."

Thomas said Clark's entire army record had been examined and found excellent. The committee declared him "worthy of promotion."

The veterans complained about their heavy losses in the Rapido attacks which, they said, Clark ordered contrary to advice of subordinate officers directly in command of the division.

On this point, Thomas said there had been similar heavy losses in other engagements of the recent war and that Clark, although commanding the 5th Army, also was "carrying out orders" of a higher headquarters.

Speeds Other Actions

Favorable action on Clark cleared the way for Senate confirmation of a long list of permanent army promotions for top-ranking war generals. It had been stalled in the Senate committee since last October.

Clark, now a temporary four-star general and highest ranking United States officer in occupational forces in Austria, was the final name on a list of ten generals nominated for permanent rank of major general.

There were 27 officers recommended for permanent rank of brigadier, all of whom were major or lieutenant generals during the war.

Two Not Regular Army

President Truman's original list last October was first delayed, because two of the generals, James H. Doolittle and Raymond S. McClain, were not regular army officers, and three, Curtis E. Le May, Lauris Norstad and Hoyt S. Vandenberg, had not served the required time.

Special legislation was started through Congress to allow exemptions for these five and the President again sent up the promotion list in January.

Chairman Thomas said the enabling legislation became law last March but the entire list was delayed until today by protests of the Texans before both House and Senate Military committees. It was held up to assure Clark of his place in the army list and because all officers involved held higher wartime rank.

Patch Dies

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch, who had been recommended for permanent rank of brigadier general, died and his name was taken from the promotion list.

Following is the list of permanent promotions sent to the Senate with present temporary wartime rank:

To be major generals:

Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Gen. George C. Kenney, Gen. Carl Spaatz, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Gen. Mark W. Clark and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr.

To be brigadier generals:

Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, Lieut. Gen. Harold L. George, Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, Lieut. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Lieut. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, Lieut. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Lieut. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Lieut. Gen. Joseph L. Collins, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., Lieut. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Lieut. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Lieut. Gen. Leroy Lutes, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, Lieut. Gen. John E. Hull, Lieut. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad.

SENATE GROUP FOR PROMOTION OF GEN. CLARK

Military Committee Backs Advance to Permanent Major-General.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—The Senate Military Committee recommended today that Gen. Mark Clark be promoted to the permanent rank of Major-General despite objections from some men who fought under him.

A group of Texas war veterans had contended that lives of their comrades were wasted in the Clark-directed battle of the Rapido River in Italy.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Military Committee, said the action was taken after two hours of closed door discussion.

"Without getting into the merits of the Rapido River crossing it was the opinion of this committee that Gen. Clark was worthy of promotion," Thomas told reporters. "He has a very fine record.

Clark now holds the temporary wartime rank of a full general and is head of the United States occupation forces in Austria.

Veterans of the Thirty-sixth Division Association had told both Senate and House committees that Clark was unworthy of promotion. The Thirty-sixth served under Clark in the Italian campaign and suffered heavy losses early in 1944 attempting to cross the Rapido.

These veterans said that Clark, then commander of the Fifth Army, ignored warnings of subordinate officers and twice directed frontal attacks that resulted in heavy losses to the troops, largely former Texas National Guardsmen.

Expert Opinion to Decide.

Chairman Thomas said members of the committee felt that any decision about the Rapido action would "hinge on expert opinion as to whether the General made a mistake or he did not make a mistake in ordering the crossing."

"It would be argued for a very,

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very long time," he added. "As to the losses in the Thirty-sixth Division they were heavy, but no heavier than in other battles of the recent war." He said that while Clark was in command of those forces he also "was carrying out orders" from a higher headquarters and "doing that which he probably had to do."

"This was done in the same spirit that any general who has to take chances takes chances," the Senator said.

Clark's present duty as well as his "exceedingly good Army record," Thomas added, influenced the committee action.

A long list of permanent promotions of general officers had been delayed in the Senate committee, pending the decision on Clark, so that relative seniority could be maintained. Most of the officers involved now hold higher temporary ranks and no loss of pay was involved.

President Truman first submitted the promotion list last October, but it was discovered that five other generals had not served in grade long enough.

SAYS BRITISH LOAN MEANS EXPORT CUT

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Approval of the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain "would mean financing the destruction of our export grain markets," Representative August H. Andresen (R.-Minn.) said today in the House.

He said that, while Congress is considering the loan, British Food Minister John Strachey and other officials are in Canada attempting to negotiate a long term contract for Canadian wheat. He added:

"These bilateral British Empire negotiations will, when completed, effectively close the European export market to the United States grain producers.

"It is about time the United States Government required guarantees for the protection of our producers before discussing international loans."

Draft At Age Of 18 After Oct. 1 Is Backed By Key Conferee

Washington, June 18 (AP)—From a ship in mid-Pacific bound for the atomic-bomb test, Representative Andrews (R., N.Y.) flashed an apparently decisive vote tonight for drafting 18-year-olds again after October 1.

His radio message from the U.S.S. Panamint breaks a 3-3 tie among the House members of a congressional conference committee, of which he is a member. The committee in now expected to approve the plan for inducting 18-year-olds, barring unforeseen developments.

This will clear the way for final agreement on the disputed draft-extension bill when the conference committee meets again Thursday.

Andrews's message directed that his proxy be cast in favor of a compromise which the Senate members of the committee proposed and on which his House colleagues split.

Compromise Explained

It provides that induction of 18-year-olds, now suspended, may be resumed after October 1 if the President certifies they are needed, although they may serve only in this country until they become 19.

The proxy which Andrews had left behind when he departed for the Bikini atoll bomb test had provided for his vote to be cast in favor of drafting 18 and 19-year-olds "without restriction."

As a result, his colleagues cast the vote against the compromise, although the choice at that stage lay between drafting teen-agers with restrictions or not drafting them at all.

The unusual situation came about in this way:

The House voted to exempt teen-agers from the draft. The Senate voted to induct them.

14 Conferees In All

In the conference committee, the House conferees held out for the flat exemption.

The Senate conferees proposed the compromise.

There are seven Senate conferees and seven House conferees, and each group votes as a unit. The House conferees voted 3 to 3 against the Senate proposal.

The House conferees had offered a compromise of their own. It would permit the induction of 19-year-olds but exempt 18-year-olds. The Senate conferees opposed this, 4 to 3.

Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee was among the three favoring the House compromise.

Both sides agreed that all other Senate-House differences can be quickly adjusted.

Pay Boosts Voted

Senate conferees are expected to accept the more liberal pay increases voted by the House. The Senate limited its increases to enlisted personnel, while the House voted to boost pay for all officers and men from 10 to 50 per cent.

At present the draft is operating under a temporary extension to July 1, by which both 18 and 19 year-olds were exempted. Conferees have agreed that any extension will be limited to nine months, or March 31, 1947.

South of the Rio Grande, nata (sour cream) is used in every type of dish—with avocados, with kernel corn, fish, meats and kidney beans and browned slices of salty fried ham.

THREE ADMIRALS RETIRE FROM NAVY

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(AP) The Navy announced today the retirement of three admirals, two commodores and 17 captains.

Heading the list is Vice Admiral William L. Calhoun, Coronado, Calif., who served during the war as commander of the Pacific fleet service force. Calhoun will be 62 next month—the compulsory retirement age.

Two young admirals to go are Rear Admirals Carl H. Jones, Atmore, Ala., and Vincent R. Murphy, Paris, Tenn. Jones is 53 today and now commandant of the Norfolk (Va.), naval base. Murphy, 50, commanded the battleship Alabama in the western Pacific.

The commodores are Carols A. Dailey, 59, deputy commandant of the 9th naval district, Great Lakes, Ill., and Wallace M. Dillon, 51 next month, commander of Naval Air Training base, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Dailey was executive officer of the cruiser Houston when President Roosevelt made several cruises on her, and in World War Two saw action from the Solomons to Sicily.

Dillon has been a naval aviator for 25 years, served on the old carrier Langley, and later commanded her modern namesake as part of Task Force 58.

PATTERSON BACKS NEW MERGER PLAN

White House Releases Letter But None From Forrestal

Washington, June 18 (AP)—President Truman got a pledge of "wholehearted support" of his Army-Navy merger plan from the Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, today but a parallel expression from the Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, was missing.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, made public Patterson's letter and said, in reply to a question, that no such letter had been received from Forrestal.

Navy officials have made no comment since the President laid down his specific recommendations Saturday, although Mr. Truman said at that time that he had been assured of the support of both Army and Navy heads.

Forrestal Out Of Town

Forrestal was out of town today.

Patterson's letter to Mr. Truman said:

"I have received your joint letter of 15 June, 1946, addressed to me and to the Secretary of the Navy.

"I believe the changes you outlined will provide an economical and effective organization for the military services and again pledge my wholehearted support, and that of the War Department, to carrying out its provisions. You can count upon us to furnish any assistance in any way that you may deem advisable."

Outline Of President's Plan

The President's plan calls for a single secretary of defense in the Cabinet, with subordinate secretaries for the Army, Navy and Air Forces not of Cabinet rank. The Navy would retain its Marine Corps but would lose most of its land-based aviation to an autonomous air forces. A proposal for a single over-all chief of staff was eliminated in favor of continuing the present joint chiefs of staff.

The Senate Military Committee is revising a bill it previously had approved to bring it in line with the President's proposals, but chances of action at this session of Congress appear remote.

WAR ASSETS SCANDAL SEEN

Wiley Believes It Will Outdo Teapot Dome Episode

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) expressed belief today that "a worse scandal than Teapot Dome" is involved in War Assets Administration handling of priorities for surplus property.

Wiley asserted WAA was guilty of "flagrant violations of the law with respect to priorities for veterans . . . and educational institutions." His reference was to electronics equipment.

Testifying before the Senate Small Business Committee, Wiley declared that surplus disposal is "crying to high Heaven for full exposure" and constitutes a "national disgrace."

Answer Promised

Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, associate WAA administrator, told the committee he would answer in two or three days. His chief, Lieut. Gen. E. B. Gregory, had already left after testifying he is "not altogether satisfied" with some phases of the program and that steps are being taken to speed sales.

Gregory reported that surplus sales in May were $824,000,000 compared with $526,000,000 in March. Sales to veterans of consumer goods rose from $22,000,000 in March to $47,000,000 in May.

Wiley declared that the administration's handling of surplus electronics and communication equipment disposal was "wretched."

Cites "Commercial Crowd"

"A commercial crowd," he said, "has taken over WAA's electronics program and has ruthlessly operated it in a manner harmful to the best interests of our country.

"This commercial crowd has thumbed its nose at the United States Congress; . . . it has helped to sabotage the national defense of our country, and has engaged in deceit and downright lying in its advice to General Gregory."

Wiley declared WAA had "repeatedly written me" that a liaison agent of the Office of Education had screened all declarations of surplus property in order to set aside materials requested by schools.

Told To Keep Off

Yet, he added, he was reliably informed that this agent "has been told in no uncertain terms to keep off the premises of WAA, which means, in effect, that there is not such screening of materials needed by schools."

The Senator said a letter from WAA on May 23 advised him all orders of priority claimants were being filled, but he charged:

"At the very time this letter was written, there were piled up in the electronics and communications branch of WAA thousands and thousands of veterans' certificates for priority for electronic goods, which had been unopened, unacknowledged and unanswered by WAA, in addition to hundreds upon hundreds of schools' requests similarly not acted upon."

Wiley said Gregory had been "misadvised" by electronics officials.

Veterans hoping to set up in business, farming or another profession with the aid of surplus property were warned that only a "relatively few" could be helped.

VETERANS PENSION SURVEY IS URGED IN PROBE REPORT

Truman Endorses Proposals Submitted by Special Investigating Committee.

HANDICAPS SEEN

Present Policy Scored as Placing Premium on Continued Disability.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — (AP) An overhauling of the veterans' pension system was recommended tonight by a special Presidential committee and endorsed by President Truman.

The committee, headed by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton university, found that an "receives a premium, from a under the present policy the veter- monetary standpoint, when his disability is increased." It declared that this "presents an almost insurmountable phychological handicap to rehabilitation."

"The present method of financial compensation needs careful reevaluation," the report continued, "particularly in regard to the wisdom of making lump sum settlements in certain types of cases.

Rehabilitation Needed

"Compensation for service-connected disabilities must include not only pensions but opportunities for re-education, retraining, and rehabilitation. It is recommended that a study of the entire veterans' pension program be initiated in the Veterans administration."

The President endorsed the proposed inquiry but took issue with another recommendation of the committee, which he appointed Dec. 12 to study the medical care provided by various government services and recommend improvements.

This was that the Veterans administration be authorized to provide out-patient treatment for veterans with non-service connected disabilities after they have been treated in veterans hospitals.

The committee said the legal prohibition against out-patient follow-up in such cases "account in large measure for the inordinately long hospitalization period in Veterans administration hospitals."

"For example," the report noted, "the average hospital time for Tonsillectomy in a civilian hospital is two days; in a veterans' hospital, eight days."

Sees Loss of Hospital Days

The committee concluded that "thousands of hospital days" could be saved if the law were changed to authorize further treatment after discharge from the hospital.

Mr. Truman objected that "the committee proposal would not in the long run accomplish its proposed objective." Moreover, he wrote, "with our present need for full care to veterans with service-connected disabilities, I should not like to over-burden the Veterans administration home-town care programs."

The report said that "the present method of providing medical care by a system of paralleling government agencies (Army, Navy, Veterans and Public Health service) is considered by many informed persons to be inefficient ineffective and extravagant." It recommended "a thorough and bold restudy."

Truman Favors Survey

Mr. Truman agreed that the survey should be made but directed

that it wait "until after the Army-Navy merger issues are resolved."

The chief executive's observations on the report were made in a letter to Budget Director Harold D. Smith directing him to transmit it to the agencies concerned and to see that other recommendations by the committee are put into effect as quickly as possible.

These include:

1. Establishment of internships in VA hospitals.

2. Extension of the period of post-graduate training which the VA provides for its professional personnel. It is limited now to 90 days.

3. Organization of a joint committee of the Veterans administration, the Army, Navy and the Public Health service to draft a common system of medical records and disease nomenclature.

4. Improvement of the medical libraries at veterans hospitals with books now surplus in Army and Navy hospitals.

SECURITY BENEFITS SOUGHT FOR VETS

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) The House Ways and Means committee voted today to blanket the families of all World War II veterans under the Social Security old age and survivors insurance program, without cost to the veterans, for a period of three years.

Moreover, the committee ordered the preparation of a bill for a far-reaching overhauling of the Social Security law.

Expects Action Soon

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) told newsmen he expects Congress to act on this legislation before it adjourns for a summer recess. The committee already has approved these changes in the law:

1. A 50 percent increase next January in the old age and survivors insurance tax, from the present one percent to 1.5 percent on both employes' pay and employers' payrolls. Proponents of this change contended the boost is necessary to keep the security fund solvent.

2. Blanketing of over 200,000 maritime workers under the unemployment compensation provisions of the law, with jobless maritime workers to receive benefits at a rate and duration as prescribed by the states of their residence.

Extension to Farm Workers

Yet to be voted upon by the committee, as part of the security law revision bill, are proposals for extending the old age and survivors insurance to some 20,000,000 persons not now in covered employment, including farm workers, self employes and domestic workers.

If the House and Senate approve the committee action on veterans security insurance, the widow, children and dependent parents of a veteran who dies within three years would receive approximately $25 a month each.

Such benefits would run for children until they become 18 years old, and for the widow until the youngest child reaches 18.

ARMY CIVIL WORKS NOW IN HIGH GEAR

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Army engineers let contracts for more than $91,000,000 in rivers, harbors and flood control work between V-J day and June 1 to swing their civil works program back into peacetime operation.

In a report today on the awards, Lieut.-Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, chief of engineers, said invitations also are out for bids on additional projects previously authorized by Congress.

And Wheeler said the program will be further augmented when $308,845,250 in funds for similar projects becomes available on July 1. The money was appropriated during this session of Congress for the 1947 fiscal year.

Contracts already let cover 334 projects in thirty-nine States, and range from about $10,000 in some States to a total of $21,441,082 in Oklahoma. The largest individual contract was for $13,281,888, involving the Allatoona dam and power project on the Etowah River in Georgia.

GERMANS' HUNGER HELD MORAL PERIL

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Dr. Otto Pipe of Princeton Seminary told a Senate Judiciary sub-committee today that famine and disease in Germany threaten to undermine the morals of American occupation troops.

The teacher of theology, testifying on a bill that would authorize the War Department to supply inhabitants of occupied countries with a minimum of 1,550 food calories daily, said returning soldiers had told him that crime conditions in Germany were affecting American troops.

"Hunger has driven hundreds of thousands of women of the occupied countries into prostitution," Dr. Piper declared. "When you have slum conditions, you have vice and crime. Add famine to that and the situation is accentuated. It is affecting our G. I.'s.

He said many occupation soldiers had come to regard German women as "fair prey," and that this attitude could not be easily converted when they return.

James M. Read of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, also indorsed the bill.

HOUSE GROUP APPROVES MILITARY AID PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The House Rules committee today approved a bill for a broad program of military cooperation with other nations of the western hemisphere.

The action clears the way for early House consideration of the measure, probably next week.

The legislation would permit the President to transfer armaments to the other American countries, help train their personnel and repair their equipment.

VA FUND BILL VOTED

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) A $661,847,988 deficiency appropriation bill carrying $416,000,000 for the Veterans Administration was sent to President Truman today as the House accepted minor Senate amendments. The bill also carries $92,500,000 to defray the cost of returning for burial the bodies of service men who died abroad.

Passes Bill Cutting Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to President Truman today a bill reducing the public debt limit from $300,000,000,000 to $275,000,000,000.

3 Named for Manila Ceremony

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—President Truman today designated three government officials to represent him at the Manila ceremony July 4 inaugurating Philippine independence. They are Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and J. Weldon Jones, Assistant Director of the Budget Bureau. They will go with a committee representing the Senate and the House. The President also sent to the Senate today the nomination of Paul V. McNutt to be the first United States Ambassador to the Philippines. He told a news conference last week that Mr. McNutt would be nominated for this post. Mr. McNutt is now High Commissioner to the Philippines.

A. A. F. Honors 3 Scientists

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Three civilian scientists received decorations today from General Carl A. Spaatz for war-time contributions to aeronautical research for the Army Air Forces. They are Dr. Theodore von Karman, director of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Frank L. Wattendorf, principal aeronautical engineer at Wright Field, Ohio, and Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, associate director of the Bureau of Standards.

Army Names 18 Psychiatrists

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Appointment of eighteen civilian psychiatrists as consultants to the Secretary of War as part of the Army Medical Corps' peacetime program, was announced today.

FOOD SHORTAGE FACES NATION FOR LONG TIME

Anderson Says American Diet Will Be Short of Fats, Meat and Butter.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Americans are in for a slimmer diet during the next twelve months compared with amounts they ate in the past year. This advance picture of the nation's food supply was provided today by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

His report said, nevertheless, that "on an over-all basis, civilian per capita consumption is expected to continue at a high level, considerably above pre-war."

Taking into account present production prospects and military and foreign demands, Anderson said that there would be less meats, poultry and eggs, wheat products, dried fruits and dry peas, but more canned fruits and juices and more canned vegetables and vegetable juices. The supply of food fats and oils—now far short of demand—is expected to be about the same.

The Secretary looked only six months ahead in forecasting supplies of dairy products. He predicted a very short supply of butter, and about the same amounts of cheese, canned milk and dried milk as were available in the same period last year.

He said that butter supplies might drop to a monthly average of 60,000,000 pounds by October—a figure which officials said would be less than half the demand.

The per capita meat supply is expected to drop to between 135 and 140 pounds for the next 12 months, compared with an estimated 145 to 150 pounds in the current 12-month period. The secretary said that meat production was expected to decline at least 9 per cent because of the short feed grain supply.

Looking beyond the coming winter, Anderson said this year's corn crop will greatly influence future meat production. Corn is the major livestick feed grain.

Anderson said his preview of the food supply situation was prepared as the basis for discussion at a conference of State and Federal Agriculture Department

SAYS ADMINISTRATION SPURS A FOOD CRISIS

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Representative August H. Andresen, Republican, of Minnesota, told the House today that failure of Administration officials to make proper plans was "bringing the country face to face with the most serious food crisis in history."

He also asserted that "foreign interests" acquired food at OPA prices here and that it was being resold "at fancy black market prices to people in other countries."

Mr. Andresen said that, instead of making adequate preparations immediately after last year's big harvest, it was not until the middle of January that "drastic action was taken to curtail domestic consumption of wheat, corn and feed grains."

The Minnesotan, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, said President Truman and the State Department failed to inform the Agriculture Department until after Jan. 15 of food commitments made at Potsdam to care for starving people in the world.

Since V-J Day, the Export-Import Bank has made foreign loans totaling about $3,500,000,000, much of it being spent in the United States for purchases of food, Mr. Andresen asserted, and added:

"I know as a matter of fact that every flour mill in the country was besieged with orders for flour from the British and other countries and cash was paid on the barrel head.

"All of the food acquired by foreign interests was purchased at the OPA ceiling price—and we have authentic information that foreign buyers of our food sold it to their own people or in other countries at prices which realized tremendous profits for the sellers in dealing with hungry people."

Most Buyers Seen Relying Upon Wages, Credit

Washington, June 18 (AP)—The great mass of American consumers will have to rely on current earnings and credit to finance the heavy postwar buying they plan, a Federal survey indicated today.

The study, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the Federal Reserve Board, presented this picture:

Two out of every five families have, on the average, only $40 each saved in such quickly cashable assets as savings bonds, other securities and bank deposits.

This group, although accounting for 40 per cent of the nation's families, came out of the war years with only one per cent of all such assets in the country.

The Other Groups

The next 30 per cent of the families, occupying the middle ground on the national scale, accounted for 11½ per cent of the ready assets.

In contrast, the top 30 per cent of the nation's families emerged holding 87½ per cent of the quick assets, with each family credited with at least $1,100.

And the topmost 10 per cent of the latter group represented 60 per cent of all such national assets, averaging $10,500 per family.

Conclusions Drawn

A Federal Reserve official said the survey findings pointed to the following conclusions:

1. The concentration of savings in the hands of a small number of families makes them a considerably less important factor in financing consumer purchases than originally anticipated.

2. The mass of families, lacking substantial savings, must depend on current earnings to pay for food, clothing and other ordinary expenses of living.

For the more expensive items, such as houses, automobiles, refrigerators and the like, a major proportion of families will therefore have to resort to borrowing or installment-buying and other forms of credit.

More Such Buying Already

Already, the Federal Reserve Board said in another report, an increasingly heavier proportion of buying is being done with borrowed money or credit, and the tendency will probably be accentuated as the higher-cost items become more available.

The board indicated that it would continue its current credit controls to prevent an increase of "inflationary pressures making for a higher cost of living."

The survey itself pointed to possible inflationary pressures in investment fields—real estate and securities—because of concentration of savings in the hands of small numbers not likely to need them for consumer purchases.

On the other hand, it reported that the "overwhelming majority" of people with savings had no expectation of spending their "nest-egg" on consumer goods this year.

PARLEY TO DRAFT NEW OPA MEASURE WILL OPEN TODAY

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt warned today that a "breakdown" of price controls will wreck the housing program.

And acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared that provisions in the pending OPA bill which would alter government controls on grain will endanger exports for famine relief.

As these officials expressed their concern, Senator Barkley (D-Ky) called the Senate and House conference committee to meet tomorrow to [illegible] on the final version of the OPA bill despite the ab-

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sence of one member, Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich).

The price control act ends June 30. Senate and House have passed differing bills to keep it alive for awhile, minus the bulk of its wartime controls.

Retention of price ceilings on butter and pork was suggested as a point to start bargaining. One key legislator sounded out Republican sentiment on keeping them and eliminating on July 1 controls on beef, lamb, poultry, eggs, and all dairy products except butter.

Butter is scarce in most of the world. An argument for keeping controls on pork is that it would discourage use of livestock feed to fatten hogs.

Without mentioning specifically the legislation before Congress, Wyatt said in a statement that a "breakdown" of price controls would mean that the plan for 2,700,000 homes by 1948 "would be unattainable."

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Acheson told a news conference that if government controls on grain are removed, Federal agencies waould lose their export supplies and find it difficult to replace them.

Acheson said the state department is concerned because lifting of ceilings on meat, poultry and dairy products would channel grain into feed while ceilings remain on grain. It is concerned also, he added, over a provision that would let the Secretary of Agriculture draw on grain for export and use it for animal and poultry feed in an emergency.

CHEAP HOUSING LINKED TO OPA

Wyatt Holds Price Control Essential for Vets.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Wilson W. Wyatt, National Housing Administrator, said today that a breakdown of price controls almost certainly would eliminate the hope of producing moderate or low cost homes in the next year or two.

"It would mean inevitably that the veterans' emergency housing program, as now planned, would be unattainable," he said in a statement. The program calls for 2,700,000 new homes by 1948.

Without any direct reference to OPA extension legislation now being considered by a House-Senate committee, he continued:

"When we make a decision on price controls, we are deciding among other things whether veterans, as well as many others, are going to obtain satisfactory housing in a reasonable length of time or whether they are going to have a double-up in crowded, make-shift quarters, or wander from place to place for what may well be a good many years to come."

Meanwhile President Truman reiterated today his full support of the Senate-passed Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill.

Senators Ellender (D.-La.) and Wagner (D.-N. Y.) gave the President's view after a White House conference. The bill is now pending in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Philippines was the third English-necessary to follow up the emergency housing program," Ellender told reporters.

The bill would unify the various housing agencies, provided for government insurance of as much as 95 per cent of some small housing loans and set up a system of Federal-local participation in large housing developments.

TRUMAN FOR HOUSING BILL

Reiterates His Full Support of Measure Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—President Truman today reiterated his full support of the Senate-passed Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill.

Senators Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Wagner, Democrat, of New York, gave the President's view after a White House conference. The bill is now pending in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

"This legislation is absolutely necessary to follow up the emergency housing program," Mr. Ellender told reporters.

The bill would unify the various housing agencies, provide for Government insurance of as much as 95 per cent of some small housing loans and set up a system of Federal-local participation in large housing developments.

ARGUMENTS END IN KELLEMS SUIT

Decision Promised Today in $1,500,000 Action Against CIO Group.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—(AP) Attorneys argued in Federal court today whether scathing articles about Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Conn., industrialist, in the CIO Labor Herald in 1944 were libelous, or whether they were justified. Decision was promised tomorrow.

At one point during final arguments in the $1,500,000 suit Federal Judge Louis Goodman, who is trying the case without a jury, commented that he thought the paper "perhaps went a little too far in describing Miss Kellems' activities as treasonable."

"But I doubt if anyone was misled by them," he added.

Miss Kellems' attorney, Herbert Clark, contended the paper's only defense against the libel action was to prove that Miss Kellems' conduct actually would warrant conviction of treason.

Questioned by the court, Clark admitted that Miss Kellems had written a letter to Count Frederick Karl Von Zedlitz, representative of a German metal syndicate in Argentina, after his name had been placed on the U. S. State department blacklist in 1944.

Clark argued that the personal attack upon Miss Kellems in the paper's description of her relations with Von Zedlitz went beyond legitimate news reporting.

Clark said the paper falsely referred to Von Zedlitz as "a leading Nazi operator in Argentina." He declared the count was not a Nazi.

"Well, he was a German allien enemy," said the court.

Clark told the court Miss Kellems had never failed to pay her taxes and that her correspondence with Von Zedlitz was entirely legal prior to his being placed upon the blacklist.

Richard Glastein, attorney for the CIO council and its officers defendant in the suit, declared the articles failed to meet four tests of a libelous publication. He said they were not false, unprivileged, malicious nor damaging to her reputation.

Attorneys for Miss Kellems slashed the list of defendants in the action to six from more than a score.

Harry Bridges, west coast longshore labor leader, and the Political Action committee were among those dropped from the case.

Still named in the suit are the California CIO council and its principal officers at time of publication in 1944.

U. S. S. West Virginia Inactivated First Battleship Put in 'Moth Balls'

SEATTLE, June 18—(AP) The U.S.S. West Virginia, the gallant battleship that came out of the mud of Pearl Harbor to fight her way to Tokyo, was formally inactivated today, first of the United States Navy's big battlewagons to be put away in "moth balls."

Scrubbed and painted, there was no trace of the blasting from six aerial torpedoes and two 500-pound bombs that sent her to the bottom of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

"I regret the necessity for having had to help inactivate a battleship with such an honorable name and record as the West Virginia," said Commander Richard S. Andrews of Santa Fe., N. M., skipper of the ship, in a prepared address.

After Pearl Harbor the West Virginia was salvaged and rebuilt, returning to action against the Japs in October, 1944, when Leyte was invaded. She scored hits on a Japanese battleship which was sunk in Surigao straits in the Second Battle of the Philippines, and then moved on to participate in the invasions of Luzon, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

At Okinawa the venerable battlewagon suffered her only damage due to enemy action in the far Pacific campaign when a suicide plane crashed her deck, killing four men.

The West Virginia was at Okinawa when the Japanese quit in August of last year and she steamed into Japanese waters with the advance occupation fleet, entering Tokyo bay two days before the surrender ceremonies took place aboard the U.S.S. Missouri.

Three men from the Bridgeport area served aboard the U.S.S. West Virginia during all her war actions from Leyte to Japan. They are William Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris L. Nelson of 365 Clinton avenue, who attained the rank of lieutenant commander before he returned to civilian life; James A. Schembari of 128 Park place, and William J. Crudo of 386 Burritt avenue, Stratford.

Leonard E. Gilbert of 258 Fairview avenue, Fairfield, assistant city editor of The Bridgeport Telegram, served aboard the battleship as an enlisted Navy correspondent during the Okinawa operation and the occupation of Japan.

SAYS DIFFICULTIES PROVE NEED OF U. N.

Chicago, June 18 (A. P.).—Difficulties that have arisen in the world since V-J day "have given added proof of the need of world organization" and "are not evidence that world co-operation cannot succeed," Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, told the General Federation of Women's Clubs today.

In a prepared address, Stassen discussed "What I Consider the Two Great Questions of Our Time. First—Can we prevent a third world war? And second—Can we maintain a successful American economic system based on free workmen, private capital and individual enterprise?"

Stassen urged "four principal responsibilities" on the federation's membership. They were: "First—To give vigorous support to the development of the United Nations of the world. Second—To develop our domestic policies, not on a narrow basis, but rather so that they will contribute to a healthy world economic situation.

"Third—To promptly follow through on the Baruch proposal for a new United Nations Atomic Commission, providing a definite policy for the regulation, inspection and control of atomic energy. Fourth—To rapidly strengthen and improve our personnel in foreign service."

German Prisoner Recaptured

TAMPA, Fla., June 18 (AP).—A forty-nine-year-old German prisoner of war, sought for more than three months since his escape from a camp at McDill Field, was found today, hiding in a burrow under the field's post exchange. Wearing a three-inch beard, his long black hair twisted and matted, Johann Klapper crawled meekly out of his burrow when military police, investigating a report of some one lurking in the area, discovered his hide-out. Klapper said he had occupied the den ever since escape on March 14, emerging at night to gather scraps of food from around mess halls.

LAST NAZIS LEAVE DEVENS

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 18 (AP)—The final group of the more than 15,000 German prisoners of war confined in the PW stockade here started on their long trek homeward today, the Army announced.

The big stockade officially closed tonight after former Hitler troopers began their trip to a port of embarkation.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two U. S. ports today await scheduled arrival of seven vessels bringing home 8,662 veterans of European and Pacific service.

San Francisco expects three ships with 3,630 men while four ships with 5,032 personnel, are due at New York

SHIPS ARRIVING

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels. Sea Flyer from Bremen, 1,394; Frederick Victory from LeHavre, 1,263; Pittston Victory from LeHavre, 1,193; U. S. S. R. Victory from LeHavre, 1,182.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Tawasaw from Pearl Harbor, 23 Navy; Sea Cat from Okinawa, 2,016 Army; Marine Cardinal from Manila, 1,591.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: Gen. G. O. Squire from Bremen, 2,179; United States Victory from LeHavre, 988; M. E. Comerford from Antwerp, 12 (due originally Monday).

At San Diego

Repair ship Delta (AR-9) from forward area, 415 Navy; YMS 170 from forward area, no passenger information.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Sevier from Bikini, 1,510 Navy; LSM 101 from Pearl Harbor, two Navy; LSM 106 from Pearl Harbor, one Navy; Sea Runner from Manus, 1,538 Navy; General Black from Norfolk, three Navy, 752 Army.

FIRST LEAD N.H.

BY FRANCIS U. CARPENTER DAY

NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)- HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, ACTING UNITED STATES DELEGATE, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY HE WOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO SEND THE SPANISH CASE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS.

JOHNSON, SPEAKING WHEN THE COUNCIL RESUMED DEBATE ON THE SPANISH CASE AT 3:16 P.M. E.D.T., SAID HE HAD ALREADY MADE IT CLEAR HE WOULD BACK THE UNITED STATES COMPROMISE PUT FORWARD BY DR. HERBERT V. EVATT, OF AUSTRALIA. THIS WOULD SEND THE CASE TO THE ASSEMBLY WITH A RECOMMENDATION EITHER FOR A BREAK IN RELATIONS BY THE UNITED NATIONS WITH SPAIN OR WHATEVER ACTION THE ASSEMBLY DEEMS BEST AT THAT TIME.

JOHNSON SAID HE FELT THAT THE EVATT RESOLUTION WAS THE "MOST APPROPRIATE" ACTION THE COUNCIL COULD TAKE. THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE WAS SAID TO HAVE HAD A LARGE PART IN FRAMING THE COMPROMISE PROPOSAL NOW BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

THE BRITISH URGED YESTERDAY THAT THE COUNCIL SEND THE REPORT ON SPAIN WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER AND SUGGESTED THAT THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE BE CONSULTED ON THE LEGALITY OF ANY ACTION AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME.

THE PROPOSALS MET IMMEDIATE OPPOSITION FROM AUSTRALIA, FRANCE AND MEXICO.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, SPEAKING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE DR. EVATT APPEALED TO HIM TO GO ALONG WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE COUNCIL IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPROMISE PLAN, SAID HE PREFERRED TO FOLLO A "JUST" COURSE RATHER THAN THE MAJORITY OPINION.

HE SAID THE ADOPTION OF THE EVATT RESOLUTION WOULD HAVE "NO PRACTICAL RESULTS."

GROMYKO CONTENDED THE COUNCIL HAD AMPLE AUTHORITY TO ORDER A BREA IN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AND THAT IT WAS THE COUNCIL'S DUTY TO ACT ON THE CASE INSTEAD OF REFERRING IT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

IN THE FACE OF CONTINUING RUSSIAN IMPATIENCE WITH ANY MOVE WHICH WOULD DELAY ACTION AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE HERBERT V.EVATT APPEALED TO SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO TO GO ALONG WITH THE COUNCIL'S "DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY" AND WITHHOLD HIS POWER OF VETO.

"BECAUSE THE THING DOESN'T GO THE WAY YOU LIKE IT, DON'T BRUSH ASIDE THE VIEWS OF THE MAJORITY," EVATT COUNSELED GROMYKO. THE RUSSIAN MADE NO REPLY, BUT LAST WEEK HE HAD CRITICIZED THE COUNCIL'S PROCEDURE ON SPAIN AS GROSSLY INADEQUATE.

A12

EITHER BRITAIN OR RUSSIA--FOR REASONS AT OPPOSITE EXTREMES--COULD KNOCK OUT FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF SPAIN BY EXERCISING THE BIG POWER VETO AGAINST A NINE-NATION MAJORITY LINEUP ALREADY COMMITTED TO APPROVAL OF A UNITED STATES COMPROMISE PROPOSAL FOR SUBMITTING THE SPANISH ISSUE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITH A CONDITIONAL RECOMMENDATION FOR A BREAK WITH MADRID.

DR.JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP WHO ATTENDED THE DEBATE AS AN OBSERVER, ASSAILED CADOGAN'S PLAN AS "ABSURD AND CONTRADICTORY" AND SAID IT WAS "HYPOCRITICAL BRITISH DOUBLE-TALK."

BRITAIN HAD DECLARED THAT THE FRANCO ISSUE APPEARED TO BE AN INTERNAL MATTER FOR THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO SETTLE RATHER THAN A CASE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE BRITISH POSITION WAS SHARPLY ATTACKED BY DR.EVATT, THE AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH INVESTIGATED SPAIN.

ANTICIPATING A RENEWED RUSSIAN OUTBURST AGAINST DELAY, EVATT SAID:

"IF THE ASSEMBLY WISHES IT CAN REFER THE MATTER TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT BUT THAT, OF COURSE, INVOLVES DELAY--MANY, MANY MONTHS OF DELAY, IF WE ARE TO TAKE ANY NOTICE OF THE LENGTH OF THE CASES THAT WERE DEALT WITH BY THE WORLD COURT UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

GROMYKO REMAINED SILENT THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY'S DEBATE, BUT HE HAD MENTIONED THE PROCRASTINATION OF THE DEFUNCT LEAGUE'S AGENCIES WHEN HE OPPOSED THE INVESTIGATION OF SPAIN IN APRIL AND DEMANDED ABRUPT AND SEVERE ACTION AGAINST GENERALISSIMO FRANCO AS A PROVEN MENACE TO PEACE.

POLAND'S ORIGINAL MOTION FOR AN IMMEDIATE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH MADRID ALREADY HAS BEEN WATERED DOWN TWICE.

THE ORIGINAL MOTION HAD THE SUPPORT ONLY OF POLAND, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND MEXICO AND WAS SAVED FROM DEFEAT BY AN AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION, WHICH WAS COMMISSIONED APRIL 29.

AFTER A MONTH-LONG INQUIRY, THE SUBCOMMITTEE HELD THAT SPAIN WAS A "POTENTIAL" MENACE TO PEACE RATHER THAN AN "EXISTING" THREAT AS CHARGED BY POLAND AND AGREED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD URGE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER TO RECOMMEND A CONCERTED BREAK WITH MADRID. POLAND COMPROMISED WITH FRANCE, CHINA, BRAZIL AND AUSTRALIA FOR UNANIMITY AMONG THE FIVE-NATION MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

THE UNITED STATES LAST THURSDAY OFFERED A FURTHER COMPROMISE PROVIDING THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD PASS THE RECOMMENDATION ALONG TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION THAT THE ASSEMBLY MIGHT TAKE SUCH "OTHER" ACTION AS SEEMED SUITABLE AT THE TIME OF ITS SEPTEMBER MEETING.

THE UNITED STATES COMPROMISE WAS ACCEPTED BY THE FIVE NATIONS ON THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND SUPPORTED WITH RESERVATIONS BY EGYPT, THE NETHERLANDS AND MEXICO. THIS MADE A TOTAL AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF NINE ON AN ISSUE REQUIRING A VOTE OF SEVEN, WHICH MUST INCLUDE ALL THE BIG FIVE.

VS315AED

U.N.--HEALTH

NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-HEALTH EXPERTS FROM VIRTUALLY EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WILL MEET TOMORROW AT THE INVITATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO SET UP A PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL AGENCY TO DEAL WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS.

THE HEALTH CONFERENCE WILL INCLUDE NOT ONLY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 51 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT DELEGATES FROM MOST NON-MEMBERS AND FROM MANY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE IS TO DRAFT PLANS FOR A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AND NOT TO DEAL WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS DIRECTLY.

SIR WILSON JAMESON, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE AGENCY MIGHT BE CALLED UPON BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO GO INTO SUCH FIELDS AS ATOMIC ENERGY AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS TO FIND SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THEIR LETHAL EFFECTS.

RV919PED

1948

30.24-3399

NEW YORK--SECOND AND SECOND NIGHT [illegible] U.N. X X X BEEN REMOVED.
THE COUNCIL WENT THROUGH AN INVOLVED VOTING PROCESS TO ARRIVE AT THE VETO.
AFTER THE CADOGAN AMENDMENT WAS DISPOSED OF, DR.CASTILLO NAJERA SPLIT THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION INTO THREE SECTIONS.
FIRST WAS THE RECOMMENDATION IN THE EVATT RESOLUTION THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL ENDORSE THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE DECLARATIONS AGAINST THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE LAST MARCH 4. THE VOTE WAS 10 TO 1, RUSSIA BEING RECORDED IN THE NEGATIVE.
DR.VAN KLEFFENS SUPPORTED THAT RECOMMENDATION.
AT THIS POINT, CADOGAN INTERRUPTED THE VOTING TO EXPLAIN THAT HE WOULD VOTE WITH THE MAJORITY EVEN THOUGH HE HAD OFFERED HIS AMENDMENT AND EVEN THOUGH HE SAID HE HAD "WHAT IS KNOWN AS A VETO IN MY POCKET," HE RESERVED THE RIGHT OF BRITAIN TO RAISE THE WHOLE "JURIDICAL ISSUE" AT THE ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEPTEMBER.
THE SECOND RECOMMENDATION WAS THAT THE ASSEMBLY CALL FOR THE BREAK IN RELATIONS UNLESS FRANCO IS OUT BY SEPTEMBER OR TO TAKE SUCH OTHER ACTION AS THE "GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEEMS APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES PREVAILING AT THE TIME."
THE VOTE WAS NINE AFFIRMATIVE, RUSSIA AGAINST AND THE NETHERLANDS ABSTAINING.
THE THIRD RECOMMENDATION ASKED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO COMMUNICATE THE FIRST TWO RECOMMENDATIONS TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE VOTE AGAIN WAS NINE AFFIRMATIVE, RUSSIA NEGATIVE AND THE NETHERLANDS ABSTAINING.
THEN THE COUNCIL FORMALLY VOTED ON THE WHOLE RESOLUTION, WITH NINE AFFIRMATIVE, RUSSIA NEGATIVE AND THE NETHERLANDS ABSTAINING.
(NO PICKUP)
RW816PED

JUN 19 1948

MIGHT LEAD RATION

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-CUTS IN BRITISH MILK AND EGG RATIONS WERE FORECAST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT AS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S FOOD PRODUCTION POLICIES CAME UNDER SHARP ATTACK FROM CONSERVATIVES.
ON THE HEELS OF ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT THERE WOULD BE A 15 PER CENT CUT IN THE SOAP RATION AND THAT BREAD RATIONING WAS HIGHLY PROBABLE, TOM WILLIAMS, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, SAID A DROP IN EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION WAS INEVITABLE. A MOTION CRITICIZING THE GOVERNMENT POLICY ON RATION CUTS WAS DEFEATED 284 TO 197.
WILLIAMS' CONSERVATIVE PREDECESSOR, R.S.HUDSON, ESTIMATED THE RESULT WOULD BE A CUT IN THE AVERAGE RATION FROM EIGHT TO THREE EGGS A MONTH AND FROM THREE TO ONE AND ONE-FOURTH PINTS OF MILK A WEEK.
ASSERTING THE GOVERNMENT'S "TOO LITTLE TOO LATE" POLICY WOULD PRODUCE "A GREAT BREAKDOWN IN ITS PLANS, IF ANY," HUDSON SAID MORE SUPPLIES COULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA, AND DECLARED:
"THE RUSSIANS, OTHER COUNTRIES, CAN BUY IT. WHY CAN'T WE?"
WILLIAMS, QUESTIONING WHETHER ANY FOOD HAD BEEN SENT FROM ARGENTINA TO RUSSIA, ASSERTED:
"WE HAVE SENT MISSIONS TO ALL THE EXPORTING OR POTENTIALLY EXPORTING COUNTRIES BUT WE CAN'T COMPEL PEOPLE TO SELL TO US. WE CAN ONLY DO OUR BEST TO PERSUADE."
RW639PED

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE HOUSE OF LORDS REBELLED AGAINST THE LABOR GOVERNMENT TODAY FOR A SECOND TIME, AT THE RISK OF BEING WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE AS A LEGISLATIVE BODY.
BY A VOTE OF 94 TO 26, THE PEERS PASSED AN AMENDMENT PROVIDING THAT THE COAL BOARD BEING SET UP TO ADMINISTER BRITAIN'S MINES UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SHOULD NOT GIVE ANY CONSUMER UNDUE PREFERENCE. THE GOVERNMENT OPPOSED THE AMENDMENT.
LABOR LEADERS RECENTLY HAVE STATED REPEATEDLY THAT IF LABOR MEASURES WERE OBSTRUCTED BY THE PEERS, THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WOULD REMOVE THE LAST FEW LEGISLATIVE POWERS REMAINING IN THE HANDS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
EARLIER IN THIS PARLIAMENT WHEN THE CONSERVATIVES CHALLENGED THE GOVERNMENT ON A MINOR AMENDMENT TO THE BORROWING (CONTROL AND GUARANTEE) BILL, THE GOVERNMENT SERVED NOTICE IT WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE DEFEAT, BUT THE HOUSE OF LORDS HAS NOT YET REVISED ITS POSITION.
DA406PED

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY, IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY, PLEDGED ITSELF "TO RALLY THE PEOPLE TO REVERSE THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."
THE STATEMENT SAID THE "DANGERS OF WAR HAVE BECOME APPARENT TO ALL" AND THAT "ANTAGONISM TO COMMUNISM AND DEPENDENCE ON AMERICAN CAPITALISM, INSTEAD OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, CAN RESULT ONLY IN BETRAYAL OF THE PROGRAM OF SOCIAL PROGRESS FOR WHICH THE COUNTRY VOTED."
JJ844AED

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-BRITAIN PUBLISHED TODAY A NOTE REJECTING ROMANIA'S LATEST STATEMENT RESPECTING CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY BEARING ON THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE DECISIONS FOR FRE ELECTIONS AND A FREE PRESS IN ROMANIA.
BRITAIN SAID THE ROMANI STATEMENT "NOT ONLY CONTAINS INACCURACIES BUT GIVES A COMPLETELY INADEQUATE AND DISTORTED PICTURE OF CONDITIONS AS THEY EXIST."
PS408PED

JUN 19 1948

PARIS, JUNE 18-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, A LEADER OF THE RIGHTIST POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT, APPEARED CERTAIN TODAY OF ELECTION AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF FRANCE AND HIS FRIENDS SAID HE WAS PREPARED TO FORM A ONE-PARTY CABINET IF NECESSARY TO SOLVE THE NATION'S INCIPIENT GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS.
SOCIALIST LEADER EDOUARD DEPREUX SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HIS PARTY WOULD VOTE FOR BIDAULT FOR PRESIDENT TOMORROW WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY BALLOTS ON THE PRESIDENCY, BRINGING FROM MRP LEADERS THE PREDICTION THAT BIDAULT WAS ASSURED OF AT LEAST 320 BALLOTS--AMPLE FOR ELECTION.
THE SOCIALISTS, HOWEVER, HAVE REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH EXCLUDES THE COMMUNISTS, WHO VOTED SUNDAY AGAINST JOINING IN A CABINET HEADED BY THE MRP. THE MRP EMERGED AS THE NATION'S STRONGEST PARTY IN THE RECENT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, WITH THE COMMUNISTS RUNNING A CLOSE SECOND.
COMMUNIST LEADER JACQUES DUCLOS ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD FORMALLY REQUESTED RETIRING PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN, A SOCIALIST, TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION WEDNESDAY WITH A VIEW TO FORMING A THREE-PARTY COALITION, BUT THERE APPEARED SMALL CHANCE GOUIN WOULD ACCEPT.
THIS SEEMINGLY LEFT BIDAULT NO CHOICE, IF ELECTED, BUT TO FORM A SINGLE PARTY GOVERNMENT.
JP620AED

1948

MOLOTOV AT FIRST OPPOSED THE MEASURE REQUIRING ITALY TO RENOUNCE HER CLAIMS, ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH RENUNCIATION SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED, AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID. ADD PARIS (Day For. Min.) XXXXwa

HE FINALLY YIELDED, HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE WHICH THE OTHER THREE NATIONS PLACED ON THE PROPOSAL, THESE SOURCES ADDED.

THE MINISTERS ALSO AGREED TO A FRENCH PROPOSAL ESTABLISHING THE MACHINERY FOR THE SETTLING OF WAR CLAIMS BY ALLIED NATIONALS. UNDER THIS MEASURE, VARIOUS THREE-MAN CLAIMS TRIBUNALS WOULD BE SET UP, CONSISTING OF ONE PERSON NAMED BY ITALY, ONE BY THE ALLIED COUNTRY CONCERNED AND THE THIRD BY THE FIRST TWO. IF THE FIRST TWO PERSONS WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON A THIRD, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT WOULD BE ASKED TO NAME THAT MEMBER.

VS303AED

WITH PARIS

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY GREAT BRITAIN HAS AGREED TO REIMBURSE THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE COST OF QUARTERING AND TRANSPORTING BRITISH TROOPS IN TECHNICALLY UNOCCUPI ITALY.

THE COSTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM A DEBT OF $120,000,000 ITALY OWES GREAT BRITAIN FOR MILITARY RELIEF AND EQUIPMENT ADVANCED DURING THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE WAR, THE SOURCE SAID.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS INCORPORATED IN A SUPPLEMENT TO THE REVISED ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS INITIALED BY THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THEIR CONFERENCE IN PARIS LAST MONTH.

RUTPED

WITH PARIS (2SO)

MOSCOW, JUNE 18-(AP)-A TASS CORRESPONDENT COVERING THHE MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES, WHICH OFTEN IN THE PAST SAID IT WANTED NO REPARATIONS FROM ITALY, NOW HAS JOINED BRITAIN IN HEAVY DEMANDS UPON THE ITALIAN NATION.

THE SOVIET UNION'S CLAIMS, THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY'S WRITER SAID, WERE "EXTREMELY MODEST."

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE SOVIET UNION BELIEVED IN THE PRINCIPLE OF PARTIAL, NOT FULL COMPENSATION, AND THUS ASKED "SCARCELY ONE-TWENTIETH COMPENSATION" FOR ACTUAL DAMAGE INFLICTED BY ITALIAN TROOPS ON THE SOVIET UNION.

"THE SOVIET SIDE, IN FORWARDING REPARATION CLAIMS," THE DISPATCH SAID, "TOOK INTO CONSIDERATION THAT ITALIAN ECONOMY WAS GREATLY WEAKENED AND ALSO CONSIDERED ITALIAN PARTICIPATION AS A CO-BELLIGERENT IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMANY DURING THE WAR'S LAST STAGES."

ONE REASON ITALIAN ECONOMY WAS WEAKENED, THE TASS WRITER CONTINUED, WAS BECAUSE DURING THE FIRST PERIOD OF ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ITALY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, HIDING BEHIND MILITARY NECESSITY, "DESTROYED ITALIAN ENTERPRISES, EXPORTED EQUIPMENT AND REQUISITIONED STORES," IN MANY CASES MERELY TO CRIPPLE THE FUTURE COMPETITION OF ITALIAN FIRMS IN THE WORLD MARKET.

IN TRUD, SOVIET JOURNALIST YURI ZHUKOV, ALSO WRITING FROM PARIS, SAID THE PLAN FOR FEDERALIZATION OF GERMANY BEARS "THE THREAT OF NEW WAR."

THE FEDERALIZATION PLAN FORESEES IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF GERMANY THE PRESERVATION OF REACTION WHICH WOULD BE ABLE TO OPPOSE ITSELF TO THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN, FORMATION OF WHICH IS PROVIDED FOR IN THE POTSDAM DECISIONS," ZHUKOV SAID.

"THE DOMINATION OF REACTIONARY FORCES IN THE SO-CALLED AUTONOMOUS STATES WOULD CREATE A NEW STATE FORMATION WITH THE CAPITAL IN STUTTGART AND A MILITARY BASE IN THE RUHR."

JT&JJ305AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 18-(AP)-U.S. ARMY OFFICERS SAID TONIGHT THAT THOUSANDS OF JEWS AND OTHER EASTERN EUROPEANS ARE APPEARING IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY IN A GROWING "INVASION" THAT IS CAUSING THE HIGH COMMAND "GRAVE CONCERN."

NEARLY 25,000 ADDITIONAL "DISPLACED PERSONS" HAVE CHECKED IN AT FREE-CARE CAMPS DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS, OSTENSIBLY ARRIVING FROM NOWHERE.

OFFICERS SAID THE ARMY NOW WAS CARING FOR 355,000 DISPLACED PERSONS, A NUMBER GREATER THAN THE TOTAL OF AMERICANS IN GERMANY. OFFICERS SAID THE NUMBER WAS RISING AND THAT THE FLOOD WAS COMING FROM THE EAST AS THE EMIGRES "INFILTRATED ACROSS THE BORDER DESPITE GUARDS."

"THE INCREASE IS GETTING OUT OF HAND," ONE HEADQUARTERS OFFICER ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROBLEM SAID.

WD1217PED

NUERNBERG, JUNE 18-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS SHOT TO DEATH BY A GERMAN FRAULEIN HERE LAST WEEK WAS MASTER SGT. ROBERT E. FLANIGAN, OF (103 CATHERINE ST.,) PEORIA, ILL.

DISCLOSURE OF THE VICTIM'S NAME HAD BEEN WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN.

FLANIGAN WAS ATTACHED TO THE 793RD MILITARY POLICE BATTALION.

ERIKA KREBS, 20, WILL BE TRIED BEFORE A MILITARY COURT THURSDAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHOOTING. ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID THE GIRL CLAIMED SHE SHOT FLANIGAN ACCIDENTALLY WITH HIS OWN .45 AUTOMATIC AFTER TAKING IT FROM HIM WITH THE INTENTION OF KILLING HERSELF.

J.B 1SAED

BECK PREVENTED FORD FROM READING ALOUD IN COURT HIS MOTION TO QUASH--IN WHICH THE CHARGES OF "MALICE" WERE MADE--BUT FORD HANDED REPORTERS COPIES OF THE MOTION ON WHICH THE COURT HEARD TESTIMONY ALL MORNING WITHOUT REACHING A RULING.

THE COURT BLOCKED FORD'S ATTEMPTS TO QUESTION MAJ.GEN.LEWIS ABOUT THE REPORT HE MADE AFTER CONDUCTING A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LICHFIELD CASES FOR GEN.EISENHOWER LAST FALL.

GEN.MC NARNEY SAID A MONTH AGO THAT LEWIS' REPORT SHOWED INSTANCES OF "MISHANDLING" THE CASE. ADD BAD Nauheim (Arch Fie Co) 4 4 y Fla

MAJ.GEN.BURRESS DENIED THAT HE OFFERED ANY REWARD TO PROSECUTION WITNESSES WHO ARE SERVING COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES. (DONNE)

JJ815AED

DAY

JUN 19 1948

30.24-3401

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 18--(ap)--Pvt. Theodore T. Tayler, a witness in the Lichfield guardhouse trials, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined $1[illegible] for refusing to obey orders and using insulting language to an offi[illegible]. it was announced officially tonight.

Taylor, [illegible] 1204A Union Ave., the Brenx, N. Y., being held JUN 19 1946 a guardhouse here on charges of making an unautherized trip to London when an officer ordered him to attend a routine reading of U. S. Army regulations. Witnesses at a special court martial testified that Tayler refused to attend the reading and cursed the officer. Tayler is scheduled for another court martial soon to answer charges of making the London trip.

Pvt. Lucius W. King of 3964 Wallace St., Philadelphia, another Lichfield trial witness has been court martialed on charges of refusing to obey an officer and carrying a concealed weapon. He was released from the guardhouse, however, when the court recommended the charges be dropped for lack of evidence.

Both Tayler and King are Negroes.

apl/deanes 02327//tho/713p

VIENNA, JUNE 18 (AP)-TASS, SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, RELEASED TODAY A RUSSIAN NOTE WHICH INDICATED THAT RUSSIA HAD NOT ALTERED ITS INTERPRETATION OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT THAT AUSTRIAN PROPERTIES TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE ANSCHLUSS IN 1938 SHOULD BE CONSIDERED GERMAN PROPERTIES AND SUBJECT TO SOVIET REPARATIONS CLAIMS. THE NOTE, HANDED TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT LAST MONTH, REJECTED AN AUSTRIAN PROTEST.

IT ALSO REAFFIRMED RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS TO CONTROL THE DANUBE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LARGEST OPERATOR ON THE DANUBE.

THIS COMPANY BEFORE 1938 WAS OWNED JOINTLY BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT, THE CREDIT ANSTALT BANK OF AUSTRIA AND AN ITALIAN SYNDICATE. WHEN THE GERMANS MARCHED INTO AUSTRIA, OWNERSHIP WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE HERMANN GOERING WERKE. THE RUSSIANS NOW CLAIM THAT THE LINE WAS GERMAN PROPERTY AND SUBJECT TO REPARATIONS CLAIMS. THE OTHER ALLIES HAVE REJECTED THIS INTERPRETATION.

THE NOTE SAID THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO EXAMINE ANY CLAIMS OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS THAT PROPERTY WAS WRONGLY CONFISCATED. HOWEVER, IT WAS HELD UNLIKELY THAT ANY PROTESTS WOULD BE MADE WHILE AUSTRIA WAS UNDER OCCUPATION.

RUSSIAN CONTROLLERS ALSO HAVE BEEN PLACED IN SEVERAL LARGE FACTORIES IN THE VIENNA AREA.

AYDEANS, JUNE 18 (AP)-TWENTYFOUR HOUR GENERAL STRIKE PROCLAIMED BY THE LEFTIST GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR TO PROTEST EMERGENCY MEASURES OF THE RIGHT-WING GOVERNMENT, WENT INTO EFFECT THIS MORNING ONE HOUR BEFORE PARLIAMENT FORMALLY APPROVED THE DRRASTIC NEW LAWS AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

ONLY 28 DISSENTING VOTES WERE CAST AGAINST THE MEASURES, WHICH INVOKE THE DEATH PENALTY FOR ACTION AGAINST THE STATE AND ESTABLISH SUMMARY CIVIL AND MILITARY COURTS TO STAMP OUT DISORDERS. JUN 19 1946

HUNDRED AND 34 VOTED IN FAVOR.

THE VOTE WAS TAKEN AFTER A STORMY SESSION DURING WHICH SEVERAL MEMBERS ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS. THAT AN ENTIRE GENDARMERIE STATION NEAR KALAMAKA IN NORTHERN GREECE WAS WIPED OUT BY A BAND OF ARMED COMMUNISTS. MINE GENDARMES WERE REPORTED KILLED IN THE CLASH.

IN THE SAME VICINITY AT THE VILLAGE OF TROVASSO A BAND OF THIRTY ATTACKED ANOTHER GENDARME STATION AND SEIZED FOUR GENDARMES.

DESPITE THE STRIKE CALL, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID "SATISFACTORY" NUMBERS OF WORKERS APPEARED FOR WORK THIS MORNING IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN ATHENS. NO DISORDERS HAD BEEN REPORTED FIVE HOURS AFTER THE STRIKE WENT INTO EFFECT.

JJ 1446

PRAGUE, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE COMMUNISTS WON THE FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH IN THE NEWLY ELECTED CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENT TONIGHT WHEN THEY ORGANIZED A COMBINATION WHICH ELECTED ONE OF THEIR MEMBERS, ANTON ZAPOTOCKY, AS SPEAKER.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEET TOMORROW TO NAME A PRESIDENT. EDUARD BENES IS EXPECTED TO BE REELECTED AND TO OFFER KLEMENT GOTTWALD, THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER, THE PREMIERSHIP WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO FORM A CABINET.

VS1250AED

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DE VOLKSKRANT, ORGAN OF THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE'S PARTY, SAID TODAY AN AGREEMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REACHED ON A CATHOLIC-LABOR COALITION CABINET TO GOVERN THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

THE COALITION WOULD REPRESENT 61 OUT OF 100 SEATS IN THE SECOND CHAMBER (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES) OF PARLIAMENT. THE NEW PRIME MINISTER PRESUMABLY WILL BE L.J.BEEL, CATHOLIC, WHO WAS INVITED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT AFTER HIS PARTY LED IN THE MAY 17 GENERAL ELECTION.

JT726AED

JUN 9 1946

the committee recommended that 100,000 european jews be admitted to palestine this year.

ADD JERUSALEM (INT'L PALESTINE) XXX COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

"i venture to doubt," weizmann declared, "whether x x x the immediate admission of 100,000 jews to palestine does in fact require dispatch of another division to this country."

in his address at bournemouth, england, on june 12, bevin pictured the proposed jewish immigration as inadvisable from british military and financial standpoints, and said it would require another british army division in palestine.

"i am sure it was not bevin's intention to do anything to make our life in palestine more difficult that it is already--still less to say anything which might tend to impair public security here," weizmann said.

"yet, as one who has done and is doing his utmost to help maintain peace and good relations in this country, i must admit this reference to the need of more divisions is not to the maintenance of that stability and tranquility so desperately needed here in these trying times."

"i think i speak for the whole of the palestine jewry and for an overwhelming majority of our people everywhere," weizmann continued, "when i welcome bevin's allusion to the need for (jewish) statehood--so that the jewish voice may be heard 'in the councils of the world'--in the chancelleries of the world--JUN 1 1946 particularly his readiness to strive for its accomplishment."

30-24-3403

"he pleads for patience. but i am sure he will understand how difficult it is to go on counselling patience, [redacted] x x x when we see our people despoiled and its remnants languishing."

although bevin termed the committee recommendation as inadvisable he said he favored an ultimate palestinian state to give jews a voice in world affairs.

apl gottgetreus 2119 thru 4th hvj 1023ped

FIFTEEN SEPARATE EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD IN THE AREA AS THE ARMED RAIDERS ATTACKED. TROOPS FIGHTING THE FIRES AND PURSUING THE ATTACKERS HAD BEEN HAMPERED BECAUSE ROADS LEADING TO THE WORKSHOPS HAD BEEN HEAVILY MINED. INSERT (N. PALESTINE) XXX TROOPS (CAMPBELL)

THE LEADING ZIONIST NEWSPAPER, THE PALESTINE POST, COMMENTING ON THE ATTACKS IN WHICH EIGHT FRONTIER BRIDGES WERE DAMAGED, SAID THAT WANTON ACTS OF VIOLENCE SERVED NO PURPOSE AND RIGHTED NO WRONGS. THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THESE WERE THE "ACTS OF MEN WHO HAVE LOST FAITH AND INHERITED DESPAIR."

DA250PED

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (210)

BY MORRIS LANDSBERG

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19-(AP)-A JAPANESE PROFESSOR ONCE JAILED AS A PACIFIST TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT JAPANESE SOLDIERS' SUICIDAL DETERMINATION TO DIE IN COMBAT WAS BRED DELIBERATELY IN THE NATION'S SCHOOL ROOMS.

TEACHERS WERE REQUIRED TO SPREAD THE DOCTRINE OR FACE DISMISSAL OR PRISON, TESTIFIED THE SMILING WITNESS, DR. NYOE OUCHI. AS HIS SIGNED TESTIMONY WAS READ, HE MET CALMLY THE GAZE OF THE 28 DEPOSED LEADERS IN THE PRISONERS BOX--SOME OF WHOM HAD CAUSED HIS IMPRISONMENT FOR MORE THAN 18 MONTHS.

THE MILITARIST AND ULTRA-NATIONALIST SPIRIT WAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE JAPANESE SCHOOL SYSTEM BEGINNING WITH THE 1890 RESCRIPT OF THE EMPEROR MEIJI, OUCHI'S AFFIDAVIT RELATED.

ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, MARQUIS KIDO, FORMER LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL, FORCED THE RESIGNATION OF ONE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR WHO HAD WRITTEN ABOUT PEACE, OU

ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO, FORMER LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL, FORCED THE RESIGNATION OF ONE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR WHO HAD WRITTEN ABOUT PEACE, OUCHI TESTIFIED.

IN 1937, HE STATED, HE WAS ONE OF SEVERAL EDUCATORS DISCHARGED, CONFINED AND QUESTIONED AS "BEING IN OPPOSITION TO THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE EMPIRE...BEING SYMPATHETIC TO PEACE IDEALS."

FOUND INNOCENT IN TWO TRIALS, HE NEVERTHELESS SPENT A TOTAL OF 18 MONTHS IN CELLS, AND WAS NOT REINSTATED AS A PROFESSOR UNTIL AFTER ALLIED FORCES MOVED INTO JAPAN.

TAKING OF TESTIMONY BY AFFIDAVIT--IN THE WITNESS' PRESENCE--AND THEN ALLOWING PERSONAL CROSS EXAMINATION WAS ADOPTED TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED UP THE TRIALS. SOME 30 WITNESSES REMAIN TO TESTIFY ON JAPAN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 18-(AP)-TWO GERMANS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING GERMANY'S SURRENDER TERMS BY SPYING FOR THE JAPANESE IN NORTH CHINA HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN PEIPING, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY WERE PICKED UP IN THE ROUNDUP OF OPERATIVES OF BUREAU EHRHARDT, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S FAR EAST INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION, WHOSE AGENTS HAVE BEEN FLUSHED ALL OVER CHINA.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS LISTED THEM AS SIEGFRIED FULLKRIG AND WALTER HEISSIG, TWO PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE EHRHARDT BUREAU IN PEIPING.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THEY PLANTED SECRET AGENTS IN MANCHURIA, PARTS OF MONGOLIA AND IN THE WAR-TIME CHINESE CAPITAL OF CHUNGKING ITSELF, AND HAD 24 RADIO OPERATORS AND CODEMEN INTERCEPTING ARMY COMMUNICATIONS OF FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

U.S. INVESTIGATORS ASSERTED THAT AS EHRHARDT MEN HAD DONE IN CANTON AND SHANGHAI, THE PEIPING OFFICE CONTINUED OPERATIONS HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA IN COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE IN VIOLATION OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER TERMS OF 1945.

DS302APS

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD SENT A FORMAL NOTE TO U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH ASKING THAT THE UNITED STATES FREE ARGENTINE ASSETS, VALUED AT 2,575,465,000 PESOS (ABOUT $643,866,250), WHICH WERE BLOCKED DURING THE WAR.

THE BLOCKED ASSETS INCLUDE GOLD VALUED AT 2,550,000,000 PESOS DEPOSITED IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK IN NEW YORK, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID. THE PESO HAS AN EXCHANGE VALUE OF APPROXIMATELY 25 CENTS.

RW1047PED

HAVANA, JUNE 18-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL FOOD INVESTIGATOR, ARRIVED TODAY FROM CARACAS, VENEZUELA, ON THE LAST LAP OF A FOOD SURVEY IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

SW516PED

OTTAWA JUNE 18---AP --- HERBERT HOOVER WILL COME TO CANADA NEXT WEEK TO SEE WHAT ADDITIONAL HELP THE DOMINION CAN GIVE TO IMPROVE THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION, IT WAS STATED ON RELIABLE AUTHORITY TODAY.

2120

THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME THE SNAPPING SHRIMP HAS FIGURED IN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SUBMARINERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY TELL ABOUT ONE OF THEIR CRAFT STEALING INTO A JAPANESE HARBOR AND LURKING UNDER WATER FOR DAYS, RESTING ON THE BOTTOM IN THE MIDST OF SCHOOLS OF SNAPPING SHRIMP. THE SOUND OF THE SHRIMP OVERTONED THE SOUND OF THE SUBMARINE'S MACHINERY, PREVENTING DETECTION BY ENEMY LISTENING DEVICES.

ADD FLEETSHIP AT PUCKINLEY - BIKINI (ATOMIC) YYY ELUC (FAY)

NM748PCS

NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE

BY JOHN M.NIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TODAY TOLD GEN.CARLOS VON DER BECKE, UNOFFICIAL EMISSARY OF PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON OF ARGENTINA, THAT THE UNITED STATES STANDS FIRM ON ITS INSISTENCE THAT ARGENTINA RID ITSELF OF NAZI INFLUENCES BEFORE THIS COUNTRY ADOPTS A FRIENDLIER ATTITUDE.

VON DER BECKE, SPENT ONE AND A HALF HOURS WITH ACHESON. HE PRESENTED A MEMORANDUM SAYING THAT "THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN NO STEPS TOWARD MAKING ANY PURCHASES, NOR HAS IT RECEIVED ANY OFFER OF ARMS FROM RUSSIA."

DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS SAID A CHIEF PURPOSE OF VON DER BECKE'S MISSION IS TO CLEAR AWAY U.S.-ARGENTINE DIFFERENCES SO THAT HIS COUNTRY MAY RECEIVE ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES--ALONG WITH OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS.

THE GENERAL, WHO RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY BEFORE COMING HERE TWO WEEKS AGO, HAS CONFERRED WITH VARIOUS MILITARY LEADERS INCLUDING GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF.

THESE TALKS HAD GIVEN RISE TO REPORTS OF A SPLIT BETWEEN THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OVER ARGENTINE POLICY, WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT INSISTING ON A RELATIVELY "TOUGH" ATTITUDE.

ACHESON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT EISENHOWER AND HE ARE WORKING IN CLOSE HARMONY AND THAT THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM.

FOLLOWING THE MEETING BETWEEN VON DER BECKE AND ACHESON THE STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUED A BRIEF REPORT WHICH DECLARED THAT THE SESSION WAS HELD AT VON DER BECKE'S REQUEST AND THAT ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN WAS PRESENT. BRADEN IS WIDELY REGARDED BY LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS HERE AS THE EXPONENT OF WHAT THEY CALL THE TOUGH POLICY TOWARD ARGENTINA.

"GEN.VON DER BECKE," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID, "SPOKE AT LENGTH IN RESPECT OF HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE. THE ACTING SECRETARY (ACHESON) SET FORTH THE POSITION OF THIS GOVERNMENT IN KEEPING WITH A STATEMENT MADE BY SECRETARY BYRNES ON APRIL 8, 1946."

IN THAT STATEMENT BYRNES SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES IS LOOKING FOR "DEEDS NOT PROMISES." IT DECLARED THIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ARGENTINA WOULD BE DETERMINED BY WHAT THE ARGENTINES DO ABOUT CRACKING DOWN ON NAZI FINANCIAL INTERESTS AND FIRMS THERE AND DEPORTING 100 PERSONS NAMED BY THE UNITED STATES AS NAZIS.

GG751PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPT.GLENN V.BRUMBAUGH AS A DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THE KRONBERG CASTLE JEWEL THEFT CASE.

HE WILL REPRESENT COL.JACK W.DURANT AND THE LATTER'S WIFE, WAC CAPT. KATHLEEN NASH DURANT, WHO HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO GERMANY FOR A MILITARY TRIAL IN THE REMOVAL OF $1,500,000 WORTH OF HESSE CROWN JEWELS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID BRUMBAUGH, WHO IS INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR THE 703RD MILITARY POLICE BATTALION AT FORT MYER,VA., WAS THE DURANTS' OWN SELECTION.

HE REPLACES CAPT.FRANK M.BOSWORTH,JR., WHO WAS INTERIM DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR THE DURANTS WHILE THEY WERE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS ARRANGING FOR CAPT.BRUMBAUGH TO GO TO GERMANY TO DEFEND THE DURANTS.

BRUMBAUGH, WHO WAS BORN IN TESLA,CALIF., IS A GRADUATE OF THE LOYOLA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL AT LOS ANGELES,CALIF., RECEIVING HIS DEGREE IN 1931. BEFORE ENTERING MILITARY SERVICE ON JAN. 1943, HE PRACTICED IN LOS ANGELES.

HIS WIFE, MRS.DOROTHY BRUMBAUGH, LIVES AT 2[illegible] NORTH MELVINA STREET, CHICAGO.

249PES

ROCHESTER, N.Y., JUNE 18-(AP)-THE CHURCH, TO PREVENT AN ATOMIC WAR, "CAN AND MUST WIN" THE SUPPORT OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA DECLARED TONIGHT.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE 18TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN SYNOD OF NEW YORK, DR.FRANKLIN CLARK FRY SAID:

"NO ONE WILL WIN THE ATOMIC WAR, BUT WE STILL CAN AND MUST WIN THE GENERATION THAT CAN PREVENT THE ATOMIC WAR."

THE SYNOD VOTED TO DISSOLVE ITS GERMAN CONFERENCE IN 1948.

THE GERMAN CONVERENCE, WHOSE CHURCHES HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ABOUT 150 YEARS, HAS DWINDLED TO FIVE CONGREGATIONS AS CHURCHES HAVE ADOPTED THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ALSO ABOLISHED WAS THE POSITION OF GERMAN SECRETARY OF THE SYNOD, WHICH THE REV. FREDERICK HOELDEKE OF GLEN RIDGE,N.J., HAS HELD FOR 29 YEARS.

EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF YOUTH THROUGH HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORK, DR. FRY REPORTED A "STEADY AND PRONOUNCED STRENGTHENING" OF ENTERPRISES OF THE NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL, AN AGENCY OF EIGHT INDEPENDENT AMERICAN LUTHERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TODAY THAT PENDING OPA LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD CHANGE GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ON GRAIN IMPERIL,

SAID TODAY THAT PENDING OPA LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD CHANGE GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ON GRAIN IMPERILS EXPORTS TO FAMINE COUNTRIES.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TRYING TO EXPORT GRAIN WOULD (1) LOSE WHAT GRAIN THEY HAVE FOR THAT PURPOSE AND (2) FIND IT DIFFICULT TO REPLACE THE SUPPLIES, ACHESON SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.

TWO SECTIONS OF THE BILL WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS CAUSING THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERN ARE:

A PROVISION FOR REMOVAL OF CEILING PRICES ON MEAT, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS AND THE LIKE, WHICH ACHESON SAID WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF DIVERTING GRAIN TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEED SO LONG AS CEILINGS REMAIN ON GRAIN; AND

A PROVISION WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO DIVERT SUPPLIES FROM CONSIGNMENTS TO OVERSEAS SHIPMENT INTO CHANNELS FOR ANIMAL AND POULTRY FEED IN EMERGENCIES. THE EFFECT OF THIS, ACHESON SAID, WOULD BE TO PUT PRESSURE ON GRAIN WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ALREADY HAS ASSIGNED TO EXPORT.

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Reds Offer Own Plan On Atomic Controls, Reject U.S. Proposal

JUN 20 1946

RUSSIA SUGGESTS SET-UP UNDER U.N. WITH VETO RIGHTS

JUN 20 1946

Gromyko Demands Adherence to Principles Governing Security Council.

CHINA BACKS BARUCH

Delegate Reports He Is Ready to Yield Power of Veto

F. Carpenter

NEW YORK, June 19 — (AP) Soviet Russia today rejected a United States proposal to abolish the veto on atomic matters and formally presented its own atomic control plan which would put the whole system of control under the Security council and the United Nations charter.

NIGHT

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, told the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, that an atomic commission he proposed for control of all atomic matters must conform to the principle laid down for the operations of the Security council.

Fears End of Unanimity

Gromyko said he made this statement because some efforts were being made to "undermine" the principle of unanimity of the powers. This principle provides that each of the five big powers can block by veto any substantive question arising in the Security council.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative on the commission, proposed a different scheme of atomic control last Friday when the commission first met. Baruch also emphasized that the United States would accept no veto on atomic matters.

Russia was the first power besides the United States holding the veto right to declare itself. China's delegate, Dr. Quo Tai-Chi, immediately followed. Gromyko today with the flat declaration that China would yield its veto right on atomic matters if the other veto-holding powers would do likewise.

After declaring that the Atomic Energy commission must work in full conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (which includes the veto principle), Gromyko said:

"Efforts made to undermine the activity of the Security council, including efforts directed to undermine the unanimity of the members of the Security council, upon questions of substance are incompatible with the interests of the United Nations created by the international organization for the preservation of peace and security. Such attempts should be resisted.

Explains Russian Position

"I considered it necessary to make this statement in order that from the very beginning of the work of our commission I might make clear the position of the Soviet government as regards the question of the character and basis of the work of the commission upon the question of the preparation of its recommendations as regards measures of control of atomic energy placed before the Security council."

Great Britain pledged fullest possible cooperation to the United States in helping shape a plan for atomic control but its delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, made no reference to the veto. France has not declared its position.

Brazil and Mexico briefly stated their endorsement of the Baruch plan and the commission then adjurned until 3 p. m. next Tuesday.

Russia formally proposed:

1. Conclusion of an international agreement for the outlawing of atomic energy as a weapon of mass destruction.

2. Organization of a commission for the control of atomic energy.

The first point would bind the contracting parties to the following obligations:

"(A) Not to use, in any circumstances, an atomic weapon;

"(B) To forbid the production and keeping of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy;

"(C) To destroy within a period of three months from the entry into force of this agreement all stocks of atomic energy weapons whether in a finished or semi-finished condition."

All States Could Sign

The agreement would be open to signature by all states whether or not they are members of the United Nations.

The proposal said the agreement would come into force after approval by the Security council and after ratification by half of those states eligible to sign it.

On the matter of control, Russia proposed the creation of two committees to study the control of atomic development for peaceful use.

One would work out plans for exchange of scientific information.

The second committee would study the methods of enforcing the convention, banning production and use of atomic weapons.

Gromyko said both committees would serve under the atomic commission, which in turn must conform to the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter for the Security council.

Gromyko proposed that each committee would have a representative from each of the 12 states on the atomic commission. The atomic commission now is made up of the same nations which are on the Security council plus Canada.

Differs From Baruch Plan

The Russian plan differs in several instances with the United States proposal laid down by Baruch last Friday.

The United States proposed the creation of an international atomic development authority "to which should be entrusted all phases of the development and use of atomic energy, starting with the raw material and including:

"1. Managerial control or ownership of all atomic energy activities potentially dangerous to world security.

"2. Power to control, inspect, and license all other atomic activities.

"3. The duty of fostering the beneficial uses of atomic energy.

"4. Research and development responsibilities of an affirmative character intended to put the authority in the forefront of atomic knowledge and thus to enable it to comprehend, and therefore to detect misuse of atomic energy."

The United States then called for "enforceable sanctions—an international law with teeth in it" and added:

"When an adequate system for control of atomic energy including the renunciation of the bomb as a weapon, has been agreed upon and put into effective operation and punishments set up for violations of the rules of control which are to be stigmatized as international crimes, we propose that:

"1. Manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop;

"2. Existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of the treaty, and,

"3. The authority shall be in possession of full information as to the know-how for the production of atomic knowledge."

Gromyko and Baruch were in agreement on the principle of severe punishment for violators but were far apart on the question of operating the control authority.

While Gromyko would put the atomic commission under the United Nations and the Security council, Baruch did not give a clear definition of just where the proposed atomic development authority should come in the international set-up.

It has been said authoritatively, however, that Baruch envisioned the possibility that the ADA would become a separate entity, apart from the Security council and the veto control, once it has been established by treaties among the nations. (ADD)

Poles To Offer Atom Plan, Report

JUN 20 1946

F. Carpenter

New York, June 19 (AP)—Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, will offer Poland's plan on atomic energy at an early date, it was authoritatively reported today.

An informant said that Poland had a plan which the informant regarded as somewhat "simple and startling." He would not hint as to details of the Polish proposal, however.

DAY

It was said Lange might offer his views this afternoon after the commission meets for its second session, but that the course of the meeting today would determine when he would offer his plan.

It was expected that the members of the Atomic Energy Commission would settle on rules of procedure this afternoon and then plunge into a discussion of the United States plan put before the commission at its opening meeting last Friday.

Russian Veto

Meanwhile, the Polish delegation marshalled its forces for a new showdown on Franco Spain after Soviet Russia had vetoed a proposal to refer the Spanish problem to the General Assembly.

Lange declared he would "come forward with other proposals designed to obtain and promote unanimous action against Franco's Fascist regime" when the Council reconvenes next Monday.

Lange, who brought the Spanish question to the attention of the Security Council last April by charging that Franco was a threat to world peace, followed up the Russian veto yesterday by seeking an immediate vote on his original resolution calling for a break with Franco Spain by all members of the United Nations.

Mexican's Ruling

Chairman Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, of Mexico, ruled, however, that the Council was not prepared to discuss that issue at once and adjourned the meeting. Barring unusual developments, there seemed small likelihood that the Polish demand for Council action against Spain would be adopted.

The question of the veto power, as wielded by Russia yesterday in the Security Council debate on Franco Spain promised to play an important part in the deliberations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In advancing the United States plan at the first meeting of the commission last Friday, Representative Bernard M. Baruch made it plain that there must be no veto power in any part of the framework he was proposing for the development and peaceful use of atomic energy.

The proposal that Russia vetoed yesterday in the Security Council would have referred to the 51-nation General Assembly a subcommittee report on Spain accompanied by a recommendation that the Assembly call for a rupture in relations with Madrid, or take whatever action it deemed desirable, if Franco is still in power when the Assembly meets in September.

Text of Gromyko's Presentation of Russia's Plan for Control of Atom Bomb

N.Y. Tribune

JUN 20 1946

Following is the complete text of Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko's presentation of the Russian atomic-control plan before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission yesterday:

Mr. President, the Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy, created in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Powers and with the decision of the first session of the General Assembly, must proceed to the practical realization of the task set before it. The significance of these tasks and, consequently, of the activities of the Commission, are determined by the significance of the very discovery, and is doubtless only a foretaste of still greater conquests of science in this field in the future, and it emphasizes the great importance of the tasks of this Commission and therefore of the activities of this Commission. As a result of developments in the last few years, circumstances have brought it about that one of the most important discoveries of humanity has found its application at the outset in a particular form of weapon, the atomic bomb. However, although, up to the present time, this use of atomic energy is the only known form for its practical application, it is the general opinion that humanity stands at the threshold of a wide application

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of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; for the good of the peoples as a means of raising their standards of welfare and their living conditions; for the good of and with a view to the development of science and culture.

Destruction or Welfare

There are thus two possible ways in which atomic discoveries can be used. One way is the use of these discoveries for the purposes of producing means of mass destruction. The other way is the use of this discovery for the welfare of humanity.

The paradox of the situation lies in the fact that it is the first way that has been studied most and most applied in practice. The second way has been studied and practically applied less. However, this circumstance does not diminish the importance of the tasks which lie ahead of the Atomic Commission, but, on the contrary, emphasizes still further in a high degree the meaning of these tasks from the point of view of the reinforcement of peace between the peoples. There can be no active and effective system of peace if the discovery relating to the ways of using atomic energy is not placed in the service of humanity and is not applied to peaceful purposes only. The use of such a discovery only for the purposes of raising the welfare of the peoples and widening of their scientific and cultural horizons will help to strengthen confidence between the countries and friendly relations between them.

On the other hand, if we continue to use these discoveries for the production of weapons of mass destruction we may intensify mistrust between states and keep the peoples of the world in continual anxiety and mistrust. Such a position would work against the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples who are thirsting for the establishment of a solid peace and who are making every effort to insure that their aspirations shall be transformed into reality.

Would Destroy Bomb Stocks

As one of the first measures to be carried out, in order to carry out the decision of the General Assembly of the 24th of January, the Soviet delegation proposes a study of the question of the conclusions of international agreements forbidding the production and use of weapons based upon the use of atomic energy for the purposes of mass destruction. The purpose of such an agreement should be to forbid the production and use of atomic weapons, the destruction of existing stocks of atomic weapons, and the punishment of all activities undertaken with a view to the violation of such agreements. The elaboration and conclusion of such agreements would be, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, only one of the primordial measures which must be taken to prevent the use of atomic energy to harm humanity. It should be followed by other measures designed to introduce means of assuring a strict supervision of the observance of undertakings entered into, the conclusion in connection with the above-mentioned agreements, the setting up of a system of supervision and control to see that the conventions and agreements are observed, and measures concerning sanctons against unlawful use of atomic energy.

The public opinion of the whole of the civilized world has already condemned the use in war of suffocating, poisonous and other similar gases, and the use of liquids and substances of the same character, as also bacteriological weapons, and have concluded agreement forbidding the use of such weapons. For this purpose the necessity of concluding agreement forbidding the production and use of atomic weapons is even more obvious.

Such a convention would correspond in a high degree, also, to the aspirations of the peoples of the whole world. The conclusion and elaboration of such an agreement and such a system of measures to insure the strict observance of the clauses of the agreements, the establishment of a system of control to see that the obligations contained in the agreements were observed and the establishment of sanctions against those who violate the agreements, all this, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, would constitute an important step in advance on the way of carrying out the tasks laid upon the Atomic Energy Commission. It would also fully correspond to the aspirations and the dictates of common sense of the whole of progressive humanity.

The need for acceptance states of the obligation not to produce or use atomic weapons is dictated also by the fact that the character of the atomic weapon is such that its application would mean untold misery to the whole of the peaceful population of the countries concerned.

Cites Rules of War

The results of the use of this weapon are incompatible with the generally accepted rules and the ideas reinforced by the common sense of humanity over a period of many centuries, regarding the rules for the conduct of war which lay down that innocent civilian populations should not be destroyed. The situation, as it exists at the present time, created by the discovery of the means of applying atomic energy and the use of these means for the production of atomic weapons, excludes the possibility of normal scientific co-operation between the states of the world.

One of the fundamental elements of the existing situation is characterized by the absence of any kind of limit to the production and application of atomic weapons. These elements are important considerations, and only strengthen the suspicion existing between countries and worsen the relations between them, calling forth political instability. It is clear that a continuation of this situation is likely to bring only negative results for the peace of the world.

Besides this, the continuation of the existing situation would mean that the most recent scientific attainments in this field could not constitute a basis for joint scientific efforts among the countries, directed toward the discovery and the perfection of methods of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. From this there follows only one correct conclusion, namely, that it is indispensable that there should be an exchange of scientific information between countries and that it is indispensable that there should be joint scientific efforts directed toward a broadening of the possibilities of the use of atomic energy only in the interests of the raising of the material welfare of the people and in the development of science and culture. The success of the work of this commission will be determined in a large measure by the extent to which it solves this important task.

Can't Remain a Monopoly

The proposal for a wide exchange of scientific information is timely because it arises from the fact that such scientific discoveries as the discovery of methods of using atomic energy cannot remain for an indefinite time the property of any one country or any group of countries; inevitably, it becomes the property of many countries. This confirms the necessity of a wide exchange of scientific information upon the problem before us and the necessity of elaborating measures in this field, including organizational methods.

I have already stated Mr. Chairman, the general position as regards the task and character and the activities of the Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy. In the development of this general position, I would wish, upon the recommendation of my government, to lay before the commission two concrete proposals which in the opinion of the Soviet government may constitute a basis for the adoption by the commission of a recommendation to the Security Council and thus play an important role in the task of strengthening the peace.

The proposals are as follows:

The first one concerns the conclusion of an international agreement for the outlawing of the production and application of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy for the purposes of mass destruction.

The second concerns an organization of the work of the commission for the control of atomic energy.

I will read the text of the first proposal:

Draft international agreement to forbid the production and use of weapons based upon the use of atomic energy for the purposes of mass destruction. There follows after this a list of the signatory states, and the text continues: "Deeply aware of the extreme importance of the great scientific discoveries connected with the splitting of the atom and with a view to the use of atomic energy for the purposes of raising the welfare and standard of life of the peoples of the world, and also for the development of culture and science for the good of humanity; unanimously desiring universal co-operation as wide as possible for the use of all people of scientific discoveries in the field of atomic energy, for the improvement of the conditions of the life of the peoples of the whole world, the raising of their standard of welfare and further progress of human culture; taking account clearly of the fact that the great scientific discoveries in the field of atomic energy contain a great danger first and foremost for the peaceful towns and civilian populations in case such a discovery were used as a means of applying an atomic weapon for the purposes of mass destruction; taking note also of the great importance of the fact that through international agreements, the use in time of war of suffocating, poisonous and other similar gases and also similar liquids, substances and processes, and also bacteriological methods have already been outlawed by common accord between the civilized peoples; and considering that the international outlawry of the use of the atomic weapon for mass destruction would correspond in still greater measure to the aspirations and the conscience of the peoples of the whole world; animated by an intense desire to remove the threat of the use of these scientific discoveries for the harm of humanity and against the interests of humanity; the high contracting parties decided to conclude an agreement to forbid the production and use of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy, and for this purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries" — and here the list of plenipotentiaries will follow, whose credentials are found to be in due form— "agree as follows:

"ARTICLE 1: The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they will forbid the production and use of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy, and with this in view take upon themselves the following obligations:

"(a) Not to use, in any circumstances, an atomic weapon;

"(b) To forbid the production and keeping of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy;

"(c) To destroy within a period of three months from the entry into force of this agreement all stocks of atomic energy weapons whether in a finished or semi-finished condition.

"ARTICLE 2: The high contracting parties declare that any violation of Article 1 of this agreement shall constitute a serious crime against humanity.

"ARTICLE 3: The high contracting parties, within six months of the entry into force of the present agreement, shall pass legislation providing severe punishment for the violation of the terms of this assignment.

"ARTICLE 4: The present agreement shall be of indefinite duration.

"ARTICLE 5: The present agreement is open for signature to all states whether or not they are members of the United Nations.

"ARTICLE 6: The present agreement shall come into force after approval by the Security Council, and after ratification by half the signature states, including all states members of the United Nations, as under Article 23 of the Charter. The ratification shall be placed for safe keeping in the hands of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"ARTICLE 7: After the entry into force of the present agreement, it shall be an obligation upon all states whether members or not of the United Nations.

"ARTICLE 8: The present agreement of which the Russian, Chinese, French, English and Spanish texts shall be authentic, is drawn up in one copy and will be in the safe-keeping of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall communicate to all signatories a duly certified copy thereof."

Proposal on Control Work

I would like now to read the text of the second proposal. It concerns the organization of the work of the commission for the control of atomic energy. Basing ourselves upon the decision of the General Assembly of the 24th of January, 1946, concerning the setting up of a commission for the study of problems connected with the discovery of atomic energy and other related questions, and in particular upon Article 5 of this decision, stating the terms of reference of the commission, the Soviet delegation considers it necessary to make the following proposals concerning the plan of the organization of the work of the commission for the initial period of its activity:

1. The setting up of committees of the commission, pursuing the aims indicated in the decision of the General Assembly to "proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problems and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to that as it finds possible."

In connection with this item, it seems quite necessary to establish two committees which as auxiliary organs of the commission would be responsible for a general study of the problem of atomic energy and the elaboration of recommendations which the commission might make for the carrying out of the decision of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations.

It is proposed that there should be set up two committees, the first a committee for the exchange of scientific information. This committee would be set up for the purpose of studying point (a) of Article 5 of the decision of the General Assembly of the 24th of January, 1946. Among the tasks of this committee would be that of elaborating recommendations concerning practical measures for the organization of the exchange of information. (1) Concerning the contents of scientific discoveries connected with the splitting of the atom and other discoveries connected with the obtaining and use of atomic energy, and (2) concerning the technology and the organization of technological processes for obtaining and using atomic energy. (3) Concerning the organization and method of industrial production of atomic energy and the use of such energy. (4) Concerning forms, sources, and the location of raw materials necessary for obtaining atomic energy.

Tells Committee Tasks

I come now to the second proposed committee whose task would be to prevent the use of atomic energy for the harm of humanity. This committee should be set up in order to attain the aims set forth in points (b), (c) and (d) of Article 5 of the decision of the General Assembly. The task of this committee would be to prepare

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recommendations on the following subjects:

(1). The preparation of a draft international agreement for the outlawing of weapons based upon the use of atomic energy and forbidding the production and use of such weapons and all similar forms of weapons destined for mass destruction.

(2). The elaboration and creation of methods to forbid the production of weapons based upon the use of atomic energy and to prevent the use of atomic weapons and all other similar weapons of mass destruction.

(3). Measures, systems and organizations of control in the use of atomic energy to insure the observance of the conditions above-mentioned in the international agreement for the outlawing of atomic weapons.

(4). The elaboration of a system of sanctions for application against the unlawful use of atomic energy.

Part 2: The composition of the committees. Each committee would be composed of one representative of each state represented in the commission. Each representative may have advisers.

3. Rules of procedure of the committees. The rules of procedure of committtees shall be drawn up by the commission.

Invokes U. N. Charter

Like the proposal for the conclusion of the agreement, these proposals which concern the organization of the work of the commission are a practical means of advancing at the present time. The convention would be a concrete and important step forward in the direction of setting up an effective system of control of atomic energy. This measure would have an immense moral and political significance and might strengthen the political stability in the world and the friendly relations between the peoples. The creation of the two committees that I have proposed with the tasks as I define them would mean the adoption of a concrete plan of work of the commission in the initial stages of its activities and would at the same time mean the adoption of the necessary organizational forms for the carrying out of its work which would enable it to proceed quickly in the proposals of the broad exchange of scientific information and on questions relating to the prevention of the use of atomic energy for the harm of humanity. The activity of the commission for the control of atomic energy can lead to the desired result only if it is in full conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which are at the basis of the activity of the Security Council, because the commission is an organ of this organization, working under the direction of the Security Council.

Efforts made to undermine the acivity of the Security Council, including efforts directed to undermine the unanimity of the members of the Security Council, upon questions of substance are incompatible with the interests of the United Nations created by the international organization for the preservation of peace and security. Such attempts should be resisted. I considered it necessary to make this statement in order that from the very beginning of the work of our commission I might make clear the position of the Soviet government as regards the question of the character and basis of the work of the commission upon the question of the preparation of its recommendations as regards measures of control of atomic energy placed before the Security Council.

In conclusion, I wish to say that in this statement I aimed chiefly at underlining the extreme importance to be attributed to the conclusion of the above-mentioned agreement for the outlawry of the production and use of atomic weapons. The conclusion of such an agreement would constitute an important practical step in the direction of fulfilling the task which lies before the commission.

beneficial uses and carrying on of research and development.

2. When an adequate control system, including renunciation of the bomb as a weapon, has been "agreed upon and put into effective operation and condign punishments set up for violation," then the manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop, existing bombs be disposed of pursuant to treaty, and the authority receive full know-how on production of atomic energy.

3. Serious, swift and certain penalties should be fixed for illegal possession or use of atomic bombs, material or plants, and "there must be no veto to protect those who violate their solemn agreements not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes."

SOVIET RUSSIA

1. Begin with "primordial measure" of an international convention which would make it "a serious crime against humanity" to use, produce or keep an atomic weapon, and which would require destruction of all such weapons within three months after ratification of the treaty.

2. Establish two committees of the Atomic Energy Commission, one to work out recommendations on exchange of scientific and technological information, and the other to work out methods of banning atomic weapons and other instruments of mass destruction, controls over use of atomic energy and sanctions against unlawful uses.

3. Activities of the commission should conform with the principles of the United Nations and the activities of its Security Council, including the requirement for unanimity of great-power members on questions of substance—that is, no change in the veto right.

U. S., Russian Plans Compared

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A comparison of the American and Soviet plans on atomic energy, the United States proposal having been submitted last Friday by Bernard M. Baruch and the Soviet program having been offered yesterday by Andrei A. Gromyko, follows:

UNITED STATES

1. Create an International Atomic Development Authority, entrusted with all phases of use from raw material on, including managerial control of potentially dangerous activities, control and licensing of all other atomic activities, promotion of

REFUGEE CURB IS VOTED DOWN

Lebanese Proposal Would Have Closed Palestine Door

New York, June 19 (AP)—A Lebanese move which would have barred the resettlement of Jewish refugees in Palestine was voted down by the United Nations Economic and Social Council today after it was vigorously opposed by the United States.

Although the resolution offered by the Lebanese delegate, Charles Malik, did not mention Palestine directly, Raymond Bousquet, French delegate, declared that the resolution clearly referred to Palestine and opposed it on the ground that the Palestine question had no place in the Economic and Social Council's discussions.

Malik's main proposals were that the contemplated world refugee organization would sponsor no plan which would create political difficulties in countries where refugees were to be settled or in neighboring countries, and that there should be no resettlement without the consent of the peoples of the receiving countries and full consultation with states "most directly concerned."

Other Effects Pointed Out

The first proposal was defeated, 10 to 5, and the second, 9 to 6. After they had been defeated, George L. Warren, United States representative, proposed that the Economic and Social Council declare simply that the refugee organization would operate in conformity with the principles of the United Nations charter. This suggestion was adopted.

Warren declared that if the Council had approved the Lebanese proposals "we would have to revise the entire refugee problem."

Some delegates pointed out privately that the resolution not only would have barred the entry of Jewish refugees to Palestine, but would have affected large numbers of displaced persons from Poland, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Malik's second proposal would have blocked the resettlement of thousands of displaced persons who because of fear of persecution or other reasons did not want to return to their own countries and at the same time could not get the consent of their countries for resettlement elsewhere.

Both Russia and Yugoslavia supported the Lebanese proposals.

The action took place as the Economic and Social Council, meeting as a committee, was drafting a proposed constitution for the world refugee agency.

PARLEY ON HEALTH OPENS WITH PLEA TO AID ALL NATIONS

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NEW YORK, June 19 — (AP) — The 67-nation World Health conference opened a global campaign against disease today on President Truman's keynote call for the rebuilding of health safeguards "disorganized and destroyed" by war.

After hearing the President's message and addresses by officials of the United Nations, sponsors of the conclave, the delegates took up the first phases of the vast program to set up an international health organization with the broad goal of improving the health of every human being by preventing disease.

International exchange of medical and scientific information was one of the aims set forth in the plan to prevent and control illness.

Sessions will be resumed at 10 a.m. tomorrow when a chairman will be named. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health service, has been mentioned as a likely selection.

Several delegations arrived too late for the first meeting, including Russia's. In addition to U. N. members, the following countries have seats: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland and Transjordan.

Theft of Jap Treasure Worth Billions Charged to British Soldiers in Java

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LONDON, June 19. — (AP) The Batavia correspondent of The London Daily Mail reported today the arrest of a British officer and sergeant in connection with a reputed theft of a Japanese cache of $28,000,000 worth of gold, jewels and cash.

The story said the treasure had been stored by Japanese authorities in a Batavia pawnshop. After the surrender, Japanese Capt. Nakamura reportedly buried $4,000,000 of the loot in a garden and turned the rest over to a Japanese colonel who was arrested soon afterwards, the account said.

Allied authorities questioned Carla Wolff, an Eurasian girl friend of Nakamura, and persuaded her to disclose the treasure cache, The Mail reported.

The Eurasian girl, several dutchmen and Chinese also were held in connection with the theft, The Daily Mail said in its story captioned "Greatest robbery on record."

The account did not say where the Japanese acquired the treasure or how Allied authorities learned it had been stolen.

Remembrance Day Set For Britain

London, June 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee announced in Commons today that Britain would have one observance—known as "Remembrance Sunday"—for the dead of both wars, thus terminating the celebration of Armistice Day.

Announcing that King George had approved the merger, Attlee said:

"Toward the end of last year, the Home Secretary consulted representative bodies to ascertain their opinions on the selection of a date on which a national day of remembrance could be celebrated for the war of 1914-18 and that of 1939-45.

"They were all agreed that the Sunday before November 11, unless the eleventh or twelfth of November were a Sunday, should be known as Remembrance Sunday and should be observed as a national day of remembrance for both wars."

Troop Concentration Denied by Soviet

London, June 19 (A. P.).—An official Soviet denial was broadcast by Moscow radio last night of a report that Russian troops were being concentrated in Southeastern Germany. The broadcast statement said:

"The New York Times of June 17 published a report by (C. L.) Sulzerberger from Paris to the effect that in Southeastern Germany a concentration of Soviet troops is allegedly going on. Tass is authorized to state that this report is devoid of all foundation."

P.W.s to Harvest British Crops

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Agriculture Minister Tom Williams said today that 200,000 German prisoners of war will be used to help harvest Britain's crops this year.

British Preserve D-Day Map

Huge Chart Shows Position of All Allied Ships Used in Invasion

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 19 (AP).—The Admiralty ordered today the preservation as a memorial of D-Day the huge map used by Allied officers to direct the invasion of Europe on June 6, 1944.

The chart, covering an entire wall of a room at the Portsmouth Naval Aviation School, shows the position of every Allied craft, large and small, used in the landing operations.

The map, framed and illuminated, will be unveiled at ceremonies in late July, to which American and other Allied representatives will be invited.

Investigate U.S. Flag Removal

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 19 (AP).—Belfast police said today they were investigating a report that six armed men forced the removal of an American flag displayed here in honor of the visit of Father Flannagan of Nebraska's Boy's Town. Police said officials of the West Belfast Social Club told them they were forced at the point of revolvers to remove the flag, which was flying from a window. Police said they were told the men made no explanation except to say, "The Yanks Invaded Ireland."

RIGHTS OF ITALIANS GUARDED AT PARIS

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Foreign Ministers Agree to Protect Property in Ceded Areas.

PARIS, June 19 — (AP) The foreign ministers conference agreed today on one minor economic clause for the Italian peace treaty, as diplomatic sources predicted that unless the key problem of Trieste was solved, the "de facto" division of Europe which had existed since war's end would "last years."

A British informant said the ministers agreed quickly on a clause protecting the rights of Italian nationals and property in areas to be ceded to other nations, chiefly France and Yugoslavia. It has been agreed in principle that both these nations will obtain frontier rectifications.

Disagree on Restitution

This was one of four minor economic clauses discussed. The balance of the session found the ministers in disagreement on clauses concerning restitution of Allied property in Italy, expropriations, and compensation to Allied nationals in Italy for personal injuries.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin cut short today's session to permit French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault to attend the meeting of the constituent assembly which elected him provisional president of France.

The session lasted two hours. Tomorrow morning the ministers are expected to resume the discussion of the explosive political phases of the treaty.

Reparations Not Discussed

The difficult question of Italian reparations, upon which the ministers were deadlocked yesterday, was not discussed today.

The crucial issue of Trieste is scheduled to come up again soon, and an American delegtaion member said this was the "key" question in the writing of treaties for all former German satellites, topped in importance only by the German problem itself.

The ministers generally agreed on obliging Italy to restore property taken from Allied nationals, but ran afoul of legal technicalities. British informants said

Big Four Agree on One Point

Foreign Ministers Concur on Economic Clause for Italian Treaty.

Paris, June 19 (A. P.).—A British informant said that the Foreign Ministers Council agreed today on one of four minor economic clauses for the proposed peace treaty with Italy.

The clause protects the rights of Italian nationals and property in areas ceded to other nations, chiefly France and Yugoslavia, both of which have been assured frontier rectifications.

The Ministers of the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom and France were in disagreement during the rest of the session on clauses on the restitution of Allied property in Italy, expropriations and on compensation to Allied nationals in Italy for personal injuries. The Ministers became deadlocked yesterday on Italian reparations.

The pessimism which has enveloped the session of the British, French, Russian and United States Foreign Ministers since they reconvened last Saturday deepened today following yesterday's deadlock on reparations, with the same negotiators repeating virtually the same arguments which led them into blind alleys a month ago.

The deadlock was eased only slightly by Russia's offer yesterday to put the question of Yugoslav, Albanian and Greek reparations claims—which Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov sets at $200,000,000—up to a full, twenty one-nation European peace conference, which French informants said might convene about July 15.

Secretary of State Byrnes said this Soviet offer "solved two-thirds of the reparations problem," a British informant declared, but diplomatic observers felt that the most difficult third —Russia's own claim for $100,000,000—still awaited solution with no sign of compromise. Molotov refused to submit Russia's reparations claim to the twenty-one-nation conference, expressing belief that the Foreign Ministers should settle it.

Tass Says Reds Ask Only 'Crumb' Of Claims On Italy

London, June 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted a Tass dispatch from Paris today as saying that Russian demands "constitute only an insignificant part of the claims on Italy by the Allies."

Reporting yesterday's deliberations at the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers, the official Russian news agency added:

"There can be no doubt as to which of the demands falls as a heavy burden on Italian economy and are fraught with the danger of reducing Italy to a level of slavish dependency."

Accuses Western Powers

Accusing the Western powers of procrastination in implementing a revised armistice with Hitler's former Axis partner, the dispatch added:

"The fact remains the softened terms of the armistice with Italy still remain on paper; the powers occupying Italy are in no hurry to carry them out."

Asserting that Anglo-American occupation already has cost Italy more than four billion dollars, Tass declared:

"It is clear what the Italians themselves would favor if given a free choice in resolving the peace settlement.

Lays Greed To Allies

"It is of particular note," the dispatch said, "that in the progress of the work of the Council of Foreign Ministers, new artificial obstacles to the solution of such a comparatively simple question are being raised continuously.

"The idea occurs involuntarily: does not such a policy represent a specific means of exerting pressure upon the Soviet Union?

"The definite impression arises that the perfectly fair and moderate demands of the Soviet Union are not satisfied in order to obtain concessions from the Soviet delegation on other economic clauses of the peace treaty draft with Italy, regarding which the Soviet delegation is trying to curb the excessive appetite of some of its partners."

Bidault Elected President By Assembly in France

PARIS, June 19—(AP) Foreign Minister Bidault, leader of the conservative Popular Republican Movement (MRP), was elected provisional president of France today by the constituent assembly, with the Communist party abstaining.

But the Communists displaying a surprisingly conciliatory attitude, indicated they may enter Bidault's Cabinet and that they would offer no objection to provision for a two-house legislature in the constitution which the assembly will draft for France's Fourth Republic.

Bidault at Paris

Bidault, whose MRP party ousted the Communists as the strongest single French party in the June 2 elections, was selected at a time when he was helping the four-power foreign ministers conference here wrestle with peace treaty problems. He was the only candidate for the presidency. Bidault received 384 votes when the Communists withheld their 150 to underscore a preference for a government headed by the Socialists.

The slight, serious, 46-year-old former history professor and newspaperman is the third man to hold the highest French office since the liberation. Gen. deGaulle resigned last January in a government crisis and Socialist Felix Gouin held the post next.

The election came on the heels of the first outbreak of political disorder in Paris since the liberation—an attack on a Communist party headquarters last night during a celebration of the sixth anniversary of deGaulle's resistance appeal from London in 1940. Several persons were arrested.

Work Stoppage Called

Several hundred thousand trade union workers in Paris called a work stoppage for tomorrow to protest the attack on Communist headquarters. The demonstrators were instructed to cease work at 5 p.m. and march through the streets.

"Thus began the Hitlerites," exclaimed Communist leader Jacques Duclos, referring to the disorder in which the Communist building was stoned and Communist literature was burned by a crowd which shouted "deGaulle to power!"

Among the 60 persons arrested, during the disturbance, police, said, was a one-time Vichy militiaman.

Both the Socialists and the Communists indicated they would have no objections to a two-House legislature in the draft of the constitution to be drawn by the new constituent assembly. The Socialists recommended a deadline of Aug. 31 for completion of the draft.

The socialists went further, and indicated willingness to set up a government in which the executive, legislative and judicial branches were separated.

The communists in the May referendum strongly supported a proposed constitution which called for an all-powerful one-House assembly and the Socialists lent their support. The constitution was defeated and the action of the voters brought about the June 2 election in which the MRP emerged as the strongest single party. (ADD)

BIDAULT NAMED PRESIDENT OF FRENCH REGIME

Receives 384 Votes in New Constituent Assembly—Only 294 Needed.

REDS DID NOT CAST BALLOTS

Socialist Auriol Gives Speech Favoring De Gaulle's Idea

for Constitution.

Paris, June 19 (A. P.).—Georges Bidault was elected President of France's Interim Government by the Constitutent Assembly today. Election tabulators said an official tally showed he received 384 votes. The new President has been serving as Foreign Minister.

No opposing votes were cast but the Communists abstained. The 46-year-old former history professor and journalist thus became France's third President in a year and a half.

He is a leader of the Popular Republican Movement — which emerged from the June 2 elections as the nation's largest, with 166 of the Assembly's 586 seats. He succeeded Felix Gouin, a Socialist, who resigned after the election. Gouin had followed Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the office.

Bidault's election had been virtually assured when the Socialists pledged their 128 votes to him. He already commanded the 166 ballots of his Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.). Edouard Herriot, Radical Socialist leader, and Deputy Jacques Baumel of the Republicans assured him another 48 votes. This made certain that 342 votes would be cast for Bidault and only a simple majority of 294 was needed.

Difficult Problems Ahead.

Bidault faced difficult problems in forming a tri-partite Cabinet, although the Communists gave signs of reconciling themselves to entering his Government. They did not, however, commit themselves to this, and the Socialists have said they will enter no Government that excludes the Communists.

The Constituent Assembly heard Socialist Vincent Auriol give qualified approval to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's ideas for the new constitution.

While not mentioning De Gaulle's recent speech, Auriol urged the Assembly to consider a two-chamber legislature, a strong President and a separation of the presidency, legislature and judiciary. These views were sounded by De Gaulle.

Paris Communist HQ Attacked

Paris, June 19 (AP)—Communist headquarters were attacked last night and 68 persons were arrested, Interior Minister Andre le Troquer told the French Cabinet today. A police officer was wounded.

Bands of youths roamed the boulevards yesterday shouting, "De Gaulle to power" and "Thorez to the stake" during celebrations of the sixth anniversary of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's 1940 resistance broadcast from London.

Other bands cried their support for the Communist party secretary general, Maurice Thorez, who fled to Moscow when France entered the war and escaped the army draft.

Windows in the Communist headquarters were smashed by bricks. Party literature was burned in street bonfires. The police said nine were arrested after this incident. Le Troquer said one of those was a former Vichy militiaman. Another 59 were arrested but released.

DELAYS ARISE ON WITNESSES

Kilian Defense Makes Complaint About Missing Four

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 19 (AP)—A court-martial trying Col. James A. Kilian for alleged cruelty to prisoners at the Lichfield guardhouse began an investigation today of why four witnesses requested by the defendant had not been provided by the Army.

Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., former commandant of the guardhouse in England, received a day recess to obtain the witnesses. His lawyer named them when they were requested three weeks ago. Brig. Gen. Robert M. Montague, of Louisville, the court president, said:

"There's no excuse for such delays. I am going to headquarters and see that these witnesses are here when we want them."

Questioned Sharply By Court

Col. Lester J. Abele, of Cleveland, staff judge advocate of the continental base section, was placed on the stand and questioned sharply by the court for the

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absences of the witnesses.

Two of the missing men were requested by Kilian to support his motion to quash the indictment on the grounds that it was brought "maliciously" and on the basis of "perjured testimony."

Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Ford, of Fort Pierce, Fla., Kilian's attorney, has complained throughout the three-day hearing that he was unable to obtain many key defense witnesses. After rejecting several of Ford's requests for delays, the court took steps to clear up the trouble of missing witnesses and on its own motion summoned Abele, who handles requests for witnesses.

A Challenge Arises

Abele said two of the witnesses sought had come here from London. He could not explain why they left without testifying. He estimated all could be brought here "within 24 hours" and promised the court action to get them "as soon as I return to my office."

In the concurrent trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., defense attorneys challenged the impartiality of the court's law member, Col. Mason J. Roberts, of Jacksonville, Fla., and asked his removal because of his ruling on the admissibility of some evidence. The challenge was rejected.

Both Kilian and Ennis are charged with similar offenses of authorizing cruelty to United States soldier prisoners at Lichfield, where witnesses have asserted they were beaten, slugged and clubbed.

Texan Granted Postponement

Pfc. Thomas Warren of Plainview, Texas, in another trial, was granted a five-day postponement.

Sergeant Judson Smith of Cumberland, Ky., first of the Lichfield defendants to be convicted, testified that "Ennis gave me two direct orders to work a man over" and was there when "I hit the [illegible]

JUN 20 1946

Col. Kilian Loses 2 More Moves In His Trial

P. DOANE

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 19 (AP)—Col. James A. Kilian lost twice again today in his fight before a United States court-martial against charges that he authorized cruelty to soldiers imprisoned under his command at a guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., tried unsuccessfully to eliminate some of the charges against him and to renew his losing motion of yesterday that the entire case be dismissed. It was the third day of legal maneuvering which thus far has prevented evidence in his case concerning evidence at Lichfield.

DAY

Many of the leading witnesses were closely confined, after guards discovered that they had started a tunnel under their guardhouse in an attempt to escape. The witnesses, soldier-prisoners, are either serving court-martial sentences or awaiting court-martial actions.

Kilian's Moves

Kilian's lawyers tried vainly to limit the prosecution to offenses against specifically named prisoners and to eliminate all reference to mistreatment of "persons unknown."

Kilian also challenged the entire indictment as too "vague and uncertain." Again his motion was blocked.

The court also negated Kilian's effort to revive his motion for quashing of the charges, a motion denied yesterday. The colonel asked the court to compel the attendance of four witnesses now in Europe and to postpone the trial until they arrive. The court merely instructed the prosecutor to find out what was being done about obtaining the witnesses and ordered the defense to proceed with the trial.

Lieutenant Accused

In a courtroom adjoining Kilian's, a witness testified that Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., ordered him to beat a Lichfield prisoner, and in another Pfc. Thomas Warren, of Plainview, Texas, won a five-day postponement of his trial on charges of beating prisoners.

The witness who testified against Ennis was Sergt. Judson Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., a former Lichfield guard who is serving a three-year sentence for his own cruelty to captives at Lichfield.

"Lieutenant Ennis gave me two direct orders to work a man over," Smith said. "That means to hit the prisoner. Ennis was there when I hit the man. He saw his orders executed."

While Smith testified, army public-relations officials handed out a statement that he would be taken to a hospital soon for an examination.

NAZI WAR BUILDER DID ONLY HIS DUTY, HE INFORMS COURT

JUN 20 1946

NUERNBERG, June 19 — (AP) Dark, baldish Albert Speer, 41, architect of Hitler's war industry, began building a defense against war crimes charges today with the contention that he had performed as a businessman and not as a fanatical Nazi and in time had had a complete break with the Fuehrer.

NIGHT

Speer was minister of war production and chief of the TODT organization which built the Westwall and other fortifications.

Opening his defense, he told the Interational Military Tribunal that he was not a professional armaments man but had accepted the assignment as a duty when the Fuehrer appointed him. He said he had handled the task "as it was done in the United States" by bringing in the best men he could find in German industry.

This worked for a while, he said, until he was hindered by party politicians, so he protested to Hitler.

Defense counsel introduced a memo from Speer to Hitler dated Sept. 20, 1944, in which he said "my task is a non-political one" but that Paul Joseph Goebbels and Martin Bormann had accused him of building up in his ministry a group "alien to the party and a reservoir of reactionary economic leaders."

"I do not feel strong enough to carry out without hindrance the technical work to be accomplished by myself and my co-workers if it is to be measured by party political standards," Speer wrote.

Speer is the 19th defendant to take the stand.

This morning Franz von Papen finished his defense. He admitted under questioning that he had helped to exert "pressure" on the Austrian government before the anschluss in 1938. He said he had known of the Nazi government's brutality from early years onward but that he had worked for Germany as a patriot.

"I am responsible only to my conscience and the German people," the diplomat said.

JUN 20 1946

Papen Tells Of Pressure On Austria

Nuernberg, June 19 (AP)—Franz von Papen, dropping his suave manner after four days on the witness stand, angrily told the International Military Tribunal today that he helped exert "pressure" on the Austrian Government prior to the *Anschluss* in 1938.

Super-Spy Charges

After pursuing a line of quesioning designed to show that the veteran diplomat played the role of super-spy for Adolf Hitler in bringing about the absorption of Austria, Sir David told Papen:

DAY

"I want you to answer this question carefully because your entire veracity depends upon it: are you now trying to tell this tribunal that you did not exert pressure on Chancellor Schuschnigg to agree to Hitler's demands?"

Papen leaned forward, ignored the microphone and shouted:

"I have nnever denied it."

"Ribbentrop Did"

"Well, Ribbentrop denied it quite strongly," the prosecutor said.

Papen bluntly told the tribunal that he was responsible only to his conscience and the German people for sticking by Hitler through the years.

Dropping his urbane manner under the cross-examination of Sir David, the diplomat acknowledged he knew of the brutality of the Nazis from the early years onward, but said he continued to work for the Reich as a "patriot."

"Why Did You?"

"You knew of these inhuman murders by the Gestapo and still you took job after job under Hitler. Why did you do it?" Sir David demanded.

"I did my duty toward Germany," Papen replied. "I know you consider Germans criminals today, but among them, you must remember, are patriots. I am responsible only to my conscience and the German people."

JUN 20 1946

Rundstedt Backs War Planning

Nuernberg, June 19 (AP)—Field Marshal Karl Rudolph Gerd von Rundstedt told Allied questioners today that the German general staff prepared for "aggressive war" during peace years and defended that procedure as the only way an army could operate its planning.

The commander of the Russian invasion and later the Battle of the Bulge, Rundstedt, now 71, was interrogated by a five-man commission hearing preliminary cases against the general staff, Gestapo, SS and other Nazi organizations.

Wearing a *Wehrmacht* uniform and carrying a cane, the old Prussian told the commission:

"Certainly we prepared for aggressive war. If a man attacks me on the street, I am not going simply to defend myself. I am going to attack him with this cane."

SS Called "Upstarts"

Grave and courteous except when he referred to the SS (Elite Guard) as "impertinent upstarts," Rundstedt defended German generals as professional soldiers unassigned with politics.

Of the Polish campaign, he said Hitler made the decision politically, but the general staff decided on operations because the Führer at that time "would not have dared" to usurp a strategic role.

He added that the generals thought the Polish cofridor issue would be settled bloodlessly, like the Sudetenland and Austria, and failed to realize until too late that the Poles intended to make last-ditch resis[illegible]

JUN 20 1946

Would Testify In Jewels Case

Frankfurt, Germany, June 19 (AP). Countess von Hessen, 74-year-old granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England, said tonight she would be willing to testify against Col. J. W. Durant and his WAC captain wife if [illegible] asked her.

NIGHT

"I wonder what will happen to them," she said when she was told that the recently married couple, held in connection with the multi-million dollar Hesse crown jewel theft, had been flown from Washington to Frankfurt for court martial.

"I haven't yet been asked to testify against them, but I would if I was asked," the black-garbed sister of the late German Kaiser said in a cottage near her family's Kronberg castle, where the royal treasure was stolen last November.

Seventeen miles away, in Frankfurt, Colonel Durant and his wife the former Kathleen B. Nash, rested in Frankfurt's best hotel while the Army began to prepare charges against them.

DURANTS IN REICH FOR GEMS TRIAL

JUN 20 1946

Frankfurt, June 19 (A. P.).—Col. J. W. Durant and his Wac captain wife arrived here by plane today to face a court-martial in connection with the theft of the Hesse crown jewels. The couple, under military escort, landed at the Rhein-Main airfield.

DAY

Reporters were not permitted to approach the pair, but photographers were allowed at close quarters. Col. James K. Mitchell of the Provost Marshal's office said the Durants would not be permitted to talk to the press.

The couple was expected to be taken to the Theater Provost Marshal's office this morning for interrogation.

Lieut.Col. Redmond J. Connolly, Frankfurt Provost Marshal, has been assigned to handle the court-martial arrangements, it was stated. The Durants are quartered at the senior officer's hotel, the Carlton, facing Hindenburg Platz, in the center of Frankfurt.

150 Americans Coming Home

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 19 (AP)—One hundred and fifty American civilians caught in Hungary by the outbreak of the war will be flown from Budapest this week on the first lap of their journey home, the European Air Transport Service said today. They will be flown to Paris via Vienna and will board transatlantic ships at Le Havre.

YANK TO HELP HIS EX-CAPTOR

Flies Atlantic To Testify Nazi Gave Him Fair Treatment

JUN 20 1946

Dachau, Germany, Thursday, June 20 (AP)—An American infantry officer who escaped from the commander of the dreaded 1st Waffen SS Regiment during the Battle of the Bulge has flown the Atlantic to testify in defense of his captor, it was disclosed today.

NIGHT

Col. Hal D. McCown, of Ruston, La., was reported ready to take the witness stand in the Dachau military court and testify he received fair treatment from Col. Joachim Peiper, described by some as a one-time aspirant for the title of "Führer of the Fourth Reich."

Fair Treatment Described

Col. Willis M. Everett, chief defense counsel, indicated heavy reliance would be placed on McCown's testimony to counter previous prosecution witnesses who said that Waffen SS troops were obeying "terror" orders from superiors when they massacred helpless American prisoners at Malmedy.

McCown, then a major commanding the 2d Battalion, 110th Infantry Regiment, 30th Division, was captured in L'Eglise, Belgium, on December 21, 1944, by Peiper's regiment.

Four days later, with bitter Christmas fighting raging along the front, McCown succeeded in eluding his German guards and striking out for Allied lines.

In a detailed report for army intelligence officers written immediately after his escape, McCown told of being treated fairly by his foe, officers said.

SAYS SS STUDIED TERROR OF KHAN

JUN 20 1946

Dachau, June 19 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Hermann Priess testified at the trial for his life today that Heinrich Himmler's headquarters distributed to SS troops a biography of Genghis Khan, medieval Mongol conqueror, which stressed terror, pillage and rape."

DAY

Priess is one of seventy-four SS veterans on trial for murdering American prisoners of war and other atrocities in the battle of the Ardennes Bulge.

Exasperated by blinding lights for American newsreel cameras as he took the stand, the former commander of the First SS Panzer Corps denied that Hitler issued a special terror order to ground forces on the eve of the winter battle of 1944 and 1945.

Priess said Hitler addressed field commanders at Bad Nauheim and mentioned "terror," but that he understood this to mean "air terror to combat air terror."

JUN 20 1946

83 FEARED DEAD IN GERMAN BLAST

HAENIGSEN, Germany, June 19 —(AP) At least 83 German and foreign workers were believed today to have been killed by an explosion of 10,000 tons of German army ammunition stored in an unused salt mine in this village, 20 miles northeast of Hannover.

The blast, touched off in the 2,000 foot deep mine yesterday by a fire of undetermined origin, flung large steel girders of the pithead gear hundreds of feet and tore the roofs off most of the mine buildings. It was heard 50 miles away at Brunswick.

The 20 Ukrainian displaced persons and 63 Germans who were working in the mine were believed to have died instantly. Although 400 persons were working on the surface at the time, none was hurt.

British soldiers fought fires at the mine head for 18 hours before extinguishing them. It will not be possible, howeevr, to enter the mine for several days.

William Sharman, a British sergeant who was above ground, gave this account of the disaster:

"We heard an explosion underground, then a long, low rumbling and then a tremendous blast of flame shot out of the shaft, wrecking nearly all the buildings and throwing wagons, pieces of concrete and steel frames into the air like confetti.

JUN 20 1946

100 Feared Dead in Blast Of German Ammunition

Fire Touches of Explosion of Stores in Salt Mine

HANNOVER, Germany, June 19 (AP).—More than 100 Germans and displaced persons were feared dead today in an ammunition dump explosion, and a raging underground fire threatened momentarily to touch off the remainder of the stores in a salt mine at Haenigsen, fifteen miles northeast of here.

Eighty Germans and twenty-three displaced persons were working underground when fire broke out in the unused salt mine. All were believed lost.

The entire danger area was evacuated under the direction of British troops, and rescue squads stood by to enter the mine as soon as possible.

All types of German ammunition had been stored in the mine at three levels—forty, seventy and 100 feet below the surface. The ammunition was being removed at the time of the explosion.

It was believed that half the stores exploded when the fire broke out on the seventy-foot level. Some 10,000 tons were believed to have remained intact.

100 BELIEVED DEAD IN REICH EXPLOSION

JUN 20 1946

Hannover, June 19 (A. P.).—More than 100 Germans and displaced persons are believed to have lost their lives in an explosion which followed a fire in an ammunition dump at Haenigsen, 15 miles northeast of Hannover yesterday.

All types of German ammunition had been stored in an old salt mine on three levels at 40, 70 and 100 feet below the surface. The ammunition was being removed, but it was estimated that 10,000 tons of explosives were still in the mine at the time of the blast.

The fire started on the 70-foot level and about half of the stored ammunition exploded. At the time of the explosion, eighty Germans and twenty-three displaced persons were working underground. All were believed to have been lost. One British soldier working on the surface was slightly injured.

The whole area was evacuated by British troops immediately. Rescue squads are standing by to enter the mine as soon as possible.

JUN 20 1946

Browder Says He Is in Russia To Revive Ties

Fails to See Stalin on Trip; Arranges to Represent Soviet Publishers in U. S.

R. JAMES

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP).—Earl Browder disclosed today that his original purpose in coming to Moscow was "to re-establish contacts with the Soviet Union," and said that while his visit was a success, he had not seen Prime Minister Stalin.

The former head of the Communist party in the United States said he had signed contracts to represent Soviet book publishers in America for the next five years. He added that he thought his new enterprise would require him to visit Moscow "every year or two" to check with the trade union publishing houses he will represent.

Browder insisted there was nothing political about this undertaking, "unless American and Soviet friendship, in which I always have been interested, can be called political."

Browder, who was ousted from office by the American Communists, told a press conference that the arrival from New York of A. A. Heller, whom he described as "an old friend who is now resuming his custom of an annual visit to the Soviet Union," made the stay in Moscow more enjoyable.

[Heller left New York for Moscow June 7. A staunch Browder supporter in the United States, he abruptly cut off his large contributions to the Communist party when Browder was deposed. Heller was American purchasing agent for the Bolshevist regime in Russia more than a quarter century ago.]

The idea of becoming American representative for Soviet publishers occurred to him, Browder said, during talks in Moscow with friends.

"I have been promised that all the material published here will be sent to me and will be available to American publishers who are interested," he said. "I think there is a market in the United States, in so far as buyers are concerned, but I don't know to what extent American publishers are interested in Soviet books. I will just have to find that out by experience."

Browder said his office will be in New York, and the enterprise will be financed through royalties collected in America on Soviet books published there. He said he would try to promote the publication of more Ameircan books in the Soviet Union, although he had no contract to do so.

He read a list of scores of Soviet books he would take home with him, ranging from a history of the Soviet Union to the reminiscences of a ballet master.

He said he hoped to find time for his personal writings, adding, with a smile: "Like most retired politicians, I've got to write my memoirs."

Browder said he was ready to leave for the United States by airplane. During his stay here he was housed in Moscow's best hotel and was received by Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov and Deputy Foreign Minister Solomon A. Lozovsky.

Browder Fails to See Stalin

JUN 20 1946

But Ousted Chief of Communist Party Here Calls His Mission to Moscow a Success.

Moscow, June 19 (A. P.).—Earl Browder declared at a press conference today that he had not seen Generalissimo Stalin during his six weeks in Moscow, but that his stay had been a success. The former leader of the Communist party in the United States added that he was ready to leave for home, flying either by Paris or Stockholm.

He has been living in a suite at the best hotel in Moscow during his visit. Foreign Commissar Molotov and the Vice-Foreign Commissar, S. A. Lozovsky, received him.

Browder said his idea of becoming the American representative of Soviet publishers was inspired by talks with friends here. "I told some friends I thought it was too bad there were not more Soviet books published in America," he said. "They said why didn't I do something about it if I felt that way, so I took up the challenge."

He read a list of scores of Soviet books he was taking along, ranging from a history of philosophy and a history of the Soviet Union to the reminiscences of a ballet master. He said his office would be in New York and that his enterprise would be financed through royalties collected in America on Soviet books published there. Translations would be done either in Russia or in the United States, depending on the American publishers' wishes, he added.

Browder said he signed contracts to represent Soviet book publishers in the United States for five years. "I have been promised that all the material published here will be sent to me and be made available to American publishers who are interested," Browder said.

Promises Own Memoirs.

"There are indications that there will be large-scale translations of American authors in the Soviet Union before long," Browder continued. "I also think personally the Soviet Union will join the international copyright convention."

Browder said he thought his new job would require him to visit Moscow every year or two to see publishing houses of the State arts and trade unions which he contracted to represent. There was nothing political about his undertaking, he declared, "unless American and Soviet friendship in which I have always been interested can be called political."

Browder also said he hoped to find time for personal writing because, like most retired politicians, "I have got to write my memoirs."

He said the arrival of A. A. Heller from New York, described by Browder as "an old friend who is resuming his custom of an annual visit to the Soviet Union," had made his visit to Moscow more enjoyable.

STALIN ISSUES NEW DISCIPLINE ORDER TO REDS

JUN 20 1946

Army Newspaper Declares Decree Will Advance Might of Soviet.

R. JAMES

Moscow, June 19 (A. P.).—Stricter discipline in the Red Army and Navy, including rigid observance of the rule of military politeness and saluting," is required in a new decree signed by Generalissimo Stalin and published by the Army newspaper Red Star today.

Another decree, published by the Supreme Soviet Journal and signed by Nikolai Shvernik, presidium president, offered Soviet citizenship to thousands of former subjects of the Czar and other Russians now living in France, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. There is no available estimate of how many persons may be affected by this decree, but in Paris alone there are thousands of former subjects of the empire.

Must Be Ready to Suffer.

Red Star commented editorially that the decree would "advance the military might of the Soviet State" by re-defining the relationship of officers and men to each other and their duties to the State.

Military personnel, the editorial said in describing the regulations which supersede the 1940 rules, must fulfill strictly the orders of their superiors and be prepared to suffer hardships and deprivations and give their lives if necessary in carrying out their duties.

The newspaper said the new regulations require all military and naval personnel "to strictly keep military state secrets; to be honest, truthful and conscientious; to study military requirements; to conserve military and state property; to respect superiors and chiefs, strictly observing the rules of military politeness and saluting."

The regulations require that orders of superiors must be observed exactly and promptly, but that subordinates should not be humiliated or caused to lose personal dignity, Red Star said.

May Write Supreme Chief.

Courts of honor were ordered created for keeping the dignity and honor of the officer rank "to investigate faults of unworthy officers which lower military honor or which are incompatible with the conception or morality."

In addition, "if a man in service discovers plundering or spoiling of military property, illegal spending of money, or misuse in supplying troops he is obliged to report this to the command and may send a written statement to the Supreme Chief."

The other decree said that applicants for Soviet citizenship living in France may present statements to the Soviet embassy before November 1 of this year. In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia the dead line will be October 1. Soviet embassies in the three countries are empowered to investigate the identities of applicants and other facts concerning them, and to issue Soviet passports if they are satisfied that requirements are met.

JUN 20 1946

'Salute, Be Polite,' Stalin Decrees

R. JAMES

Moscow, June 19 (AP)—The army newspaper *Red Star* said today that Generalissimo Stalin has signed a decree establishing new disciplinary regulations for the Red Army and Navy, including a requirement that all personnel strictly observe the rules of military politeness and saluting.

The paper commented editorially that the decree would "advance the military might of the Soviet state" by redefining the relationship of officers and men to each other and their duties to the state.

1940 Rules Superseded

Military personnel, the editorial said in describing the regulations which supersede the 1940 rules, must fulfill strictly the orders of their superiors and be prepared to suffer hardships and deprivations and give their lives if necessary in carrying out their duties.

The paper said the new regulations require all military and naval personnel "to strictly keep military state secrets; to be honest, truthful and conscientious; to study military requirements; to conserve military and state property; to respect superiors and chiefs, strictly observing the rules of military politeness and saluting."

The regulations require that orders of superiors must be observed exactly and promptly, but that subordinates should not be

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humiliated or caused to lose personal dignity, *Red Star* said.

Provides Courts Of Honor

Courts of honor were ordered created for keeping the dignity and honor of the officer rank "to investigate faults of unworthy officers which lower military honor or which are incompatible with the conception of morality."

In addition, "if a man in service discovers plundering or spoiling of military property, illegal spending of money, or misuse in supplying troops, he is obliged to report this to the command and may send a written statement to the supreme chief."

SOVIET COURTS CZARISTS

Invites Refugees Abroad to Accept Citizenship

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP)—A decree, published today by the Supreme Soviet Journal and signed by Nikolai Shvernik, Presidium President, offered Soviet citizenship to thousands of former subjects of the Czar and other Russians now living in France, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. There is no available estimate of how many persons may be affected by this decree, but in Paris alone there are thousands of former subjects of the empire.

The decree said that applicants for Soviet citizenship living in France could present statements to the Soviet Embassy before Nov. 1 of this year. In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia the deadline will be Oct. 1.

Soviet Embassies in the three countries are empowered to investigate the identities of applicants and other facts concerning them, and to issue Soviet passports if they are satisfied that requirements are met.

JUN 20 1946

Reds Harvesting Winter Wheat Crop

Moscow, June 19 (A. P.).—Pravda reported today that selective harvesting of the winter wheat crop had begun in the southern Krasnodar region and that the yield was running as high as twenty bushels per acre. The Krasnodar region is in the center of the rich Ukraine wheat country.

CHETNIK DENIES AIDE'S CHARGES

...ilovic Says He Didn't Order Attack On Tito's Troops

W. KING

Belgrade, June 19 (AP) — Gen. Draja Mihailovic today denied the testimony of one of his lieutenants that he had personally ordered the first Chetnik attack against Marshal Tito's partisan troops, and had ordered collaboration with enemy occupation forces.

NIGHT

Mihailovic made the denial in a face-to-face encounter with the lieutenant, Milos Glisic, after the defense attorney had again appealed for permission for American flyers to testify on behalf of the Chetnik leader.

Denied By Mihailovic

The court, however, interrupted the attorney's reading of a telegram from New York from the Committee for the Defense of Mihailovic. Dragic Joksimovic, the attorney, also asked that all evidence and reports on the trial be made available for the defense, but the court did not rule immediately on this motion.

The court ordered Mihailovic to face Glisic while Glisic repeated testimony that Mihailovic had ordered co-operation by Glisic's unit in Sandjak with the Germans through the Yugoslav puppet government and had ordered the first Chetnik attack against Tito's forces.

"It is not true," declared Mihailovic who is charged with treason and collaboration.

Called To Order By Court

Joksimovic asked permission to bring former American liaison officers and flyers downed in Yugoslavia as witnesses, expanding the list over that for which he had asked unsuccessfully once before.

When he began reading a telegram from the committee in New York, the court president declared that "it is absolutely not necessary to read it."

"Let me read the telegram and you will see why I ask for these witnesses," Joksimovic replied. He continued to press the point, and the court called him to order by ringing a bell.

Brief Questioning Of Mihailovic

"I warn Mr. Joksimovic that he must keep order in the court," the president said.

Later in the day the court disposed quickly of the preliminary phase of the case against ten men being tried in absentia along with Mihailovic.

Mihailovic was brought to the stand briefly for questioning by attorneys for the absent defendants.

"Mostly Propaganda"

The attorney for Constantin Fotitch, former Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington, asked Mihailovic: "Did you ask the men abroad to deny your collaboration?"

"There was great propaganda on both sides. I don't know what telegrams were sent to Fotitch," Mihailovic answered. "We sent cypher telegrams to Fotitch. It was mostly propaganda."

Mihailovic said Fotitch had made broadcasts in the United States and answered yes when asked: "Did he call the people to rally under your command?"

"Did he describe the National Liberation Army as : band of bandits and Bolsheviks?"

"I don't know," Mihailovic said.

British Colonel Denies Claims Of Mihailovic

London, June 19 (AP)—Lieut. Col. William Hudson, one-time British liaison officer with Gen. Draja Mihailovic's forces, said tonight he never instructed Mihailovic to destroy Communist Partisans in Yugoslavia.

Mihailovic testified in Belgrade June 12 that he had been told by the British mission attached to his headquarters to liquidate the Communists.

Hudson said in a statement issued here:

"I at no time gave Mihailovic instructions or encouragement to liquidate or fight the Partisans, nor did I receive orders from my headquarters to do so."

The colonel said that when he went to Yugoslavia in the Fall of 1941, he found relations very strained between Marshal Tito and Mihailovic.

He said, "I urged them both to fight for Yugoslavia and not specifically for foreign powers like Britain and Russia."

JUN 20 1946

Mihailovic, Aide Disagree Face

To Face

JUN 20 1946

W. KING

Belgrade, June 19 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovic and one of his Chetnik lieutenants, Milos Glistic, faced each other in a dramatic courtroom scene today and gave conflicting testimony on the extent of Mihailovic's blame for collaboration with the enemy and fighting Marshal Tito's Partisans.

The General's lawyer renewed his request to call United States witnesses, but the court rebuffed him.

Among the witnesses whom the defense again requested were Walter Mansfield, a New York lawyer; Lieut. George Musulin, of Pittsburgh, first United States officer to parachute to Mihailovic's headquarters, and Nick Lalic. They and the others were identified as former American liaison officers and aviators.

DAY

Mihailovic And Glistic

When Mihailovic and Glistic stood facing each other, the latter repeated testimony that Mihailovic personnally ordered his unit in Sandjak to co-operate with enemy occupation forces through the puppet government of Milan Nedic, and that Mihailovic personally ordered the first Chetnik attack against Marshal Tito's Partisans.

"It is not true," Mihailovic said.

Tito now is premier of the Yugoslav Government that replaced the regime of King Peter, whom Mihailovic served as War Minister and commander in chief during the period that he was recognized as the first important underground fighter during the war.

Disclaimer Allegation

Glistic testified that previous to the Chetnik attack on the partisans at Uzice, Mihailovic met his officers and gave them a "go ahead and then added that he, in the future, would disclaim responsibility for the action.

The technique of ordering witnesses who have given conflicting testimony to confront each other has become a standard proceeding of the three-man court. At the moment of meeting, technicians snap on floodlights, movie cameras grind and photographers snap still pictures. But so far, this has caused no witness to change his story.

Miahilovic and twenty-four of his followers are on trial on charges of treason and collaboration.

Telegram Blocked

Defense Attorney Dragic Joksimovic presented a list of proposed witnesses, expanded from the list that the court rejected last week. When he began to read a telegram from New York, the court president interrupted to say, "It is absolutely not necessary to read it."

"Let me read the telegram and you will see why I ask for these witnesses," the lawyer said. When he continued to press the point, the court called him to order with a bell and a threat:

"I warn Mr. Joksimovic he must keep to the order of the court."

Prosecutor Fights Move

Commenting on the proposal, the prosecutor asked:

"Can witnesses from abroad refute the evidence of the accused Mihailovic . . . and of the coaccused of Mihailovic, which irrefutably proves to my mind that there was open collaboration?"

As before, the list was headed by Mansfield's name. It was learned unofficially that the message expressed a lack of understanding how Mihailovic could refuse witnesses who could help his defense. It also cited the precedent of foreign witnesses called in a treason case against a group of Serbs tried by a court of Austria-Hungary before the first World War.

The motion came at the opening of the tenth day of the trial.

Glistic Is Last Called

Glistic was the last of Mihailovic's lieutenants presented for trial.

The 36-year-old former captain of the Royal Yugoslav Army pleaded innocence. Glistic was wartime commander of a Chetnik unit in Sandjak, between Montenegro and the Albanian border. Sandjack was the scene of a bloody massacre of Moslems, and the prosecution charged that the Chetniks executed them because of their sympathy for the Partisan cause.

ITALIANS ERASING SIGNS OF KINGDOM

JUN 21 1946

Rome, June 19 (A. P.).—Premier Alcide de Gasperi's interim Government today began erasing the name of the monarchy from all legal and political machinery under a Supreme Court ruling which made official the people's decision in the June 2 plebiscite to replace the House of Savoy with a republic. The vote was revealed to have been 12,717,923 to 10,719,284.

No date has yet been set, however, for the official proclamation of the republic.

Last night the de Gasperi cabinet approved a decree providing that henceforth all court verdicts will be handed down "in the name of the Italian people"; that the Official Gazette be renamed the Official Gazette of the Republic; that the shield of the House of Savoy be removed from the Italian flag, leaving only the red, white and green bars; and that all references to the monarchy be stricken from oaths and other legal and judicial formula.

In its ruling the Supreme Court said that results from 118 voting precincts omitted from previously announced totals and minor corrections from charges of voting fraud did not substantially change the republican majority.

JUN 21 1946

INDONESIAN PROPOSAL HELD BACKWARD STEP

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, June 19 (AP)—The Netherland Government said in a communiqué today that Indonesian counterproposals to Netherlands offers in the Netherlands Indies negotiations insisted upon recognition of Indonesian nationalist authority over Sumatra as well as Java.

The communiqué said that the Government took the view that the proposals were "a serious step backward" in the negotiations.

The Indonesian proposal said that Netherland recognition would be a prelude to establishment of an Indonesian Free State which would conclude an alliance with The Netherlands. It suggested a referendum in three years in Dutch-controlled areas neighboring on Java and Sumatra to determine whether these, too, would enter the Indonesian Free State.

The Indonesians stipulated that Dutch forces would not be strengthened in the islands.

The Netherland Government's offer to the Indonesians last ? never has been fully disclosed.

151 COMING FROM OLSO

DAY

First Ship Sails With Soldiers' Dependents From Norway

OSLO, Norway, June 19 (AP)—The S. S. George W. Goethals sailed today for the United States with 151 Scandinavian women and children, marking the first movement of soldiers' dependents from Norway to America.

A few of the women were war brides. Most were wives of Norwegians who emigrated to the United States before the war without their families and who later enlisted, thus becoming eligible to move their families.

TRIESTE BISHOP SEES BANS

Says 'Slav Communists' Prevent Church Attendance in Area

TRIESTE, Italy, June 19 (AP)—Msgr. Antonio Santin, Bishop of Trieste and Capodistria, said at a news conference tonight that "Slav Communists" were preventing him from exercising his ministry in Venezia Giulia—the territory at the head of the Adriatic claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

The bishop, whose automobile was stoned several days ago, said he would go to Rome soon to discuss the situation with the Vatican.

He asserted that "liberty of religious conscience" was non-existent here as a result of a campaign against him and said that the people had been "deprived of receiving sacraments."

JOB FINDER IS ONLY SWISS WITHOUT JOB

Zurich, June 19 (A. P.).—The Swiss say there is only one person unemployed in their industrially booming little land —Mr. Zippel.

Zippel is head of the Federal Unemployment Commission. He has no work.

So short is Switzerland on workers that it is importing some 20,000 to 40,000 Italians to help her fill world orders for textiles, chemicals and machinery.

JUN 20 1946

UNRRA Food Reaches Vienna

VIENNA, June 19 (AP)—The Ministry of Food said today that seventy carloads of UNRRA supplies had arrived, ending the immediate crisis over this week's food rations and assuring the population of Vienna of a 1,200-calorie daily diet in July.

JUN 20 1946

Mufti Sees King Farouk, Asks Sanctuary in Egypt

JUN 20 1946

Missing Arab Leader Calls at Palace in Cairo, Says 'I Have Taken Refuge'; His Plea Likely To Be Granted After Middle East Custom

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, June 20 (Thursday).—King Farouk of Egypt announced today that he had received the Mufti of Jerusalem, who had asked for sanctuary. A communique issued at Abdin Palace said that at 8 p. m. last night the Mufti, the Haj Amin el-Husseini, "called at the palace, signed the royal visitors' books and asked for an audience from King Farouk."

"The audience was granted," the communique continued, "and the Mufti told the King: 'I have taken refuge in your palace.'"

The whereabouts of the Mufti, the spiritual leader of Palestine Arabs, had been the subject of widespread speculation since he fled from his place of exile in a Paris suburb late last month.

Efforts were made to find him in various places in the Middle East. Last Friday and Saturday he was the object of an unsuccessful search by the British Navy and Palestinian police on board the British transport Devonshire off Port Said.

DAY

The prevailing opinion in Cairo is that the Mufti escaped from France to Egypt by plane. However, the circumstances surrounding his mysterious escape still have not been fully explained.

A highly reliable source, who declined to be quoted by name, said Egypt would grant sanctuary to the Mufti.

King Farouk has advised the British government of the Mufti's appearance in Egypt and of his decision to grant sanctuary, the informant said.

Granting refuge to the Mufti in Egypt would follow the Arab tradition of giving shelter to any one asking for it. A possible precedent was established by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia when Rashid Aley El Kilany appeared in Saudi Arabia and asked sanctuary after leading an unsuccessful revolt against the Iraqi government and British forces in Iraq in 1941. Rashid Aley still is in Saudi Arabia, according to last reports.

The fifty-three-year-old Mufti is an implacable foe of Jewish immigration into the Holy Land. His flight from Paris came at a time when representatives of the Arab states were discussing methods of opposing the British-American inquiry committee's recommendation for the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine this year.

He is regarded as a shrewd, aggressive leader who might play an important part in Arab strategy if Britain and the United States should attempt to carry out the inquiry committee's recommendations.

The Mufti fled Palestine in 1937 under pressure from the British. During the war the British accused him of making broadcasts for the Germans. (NOON)

East.

Disappearance of the Mufti, spiritual leader of the Arab world, from a villa southwest of Paris was confirmed June 9. He had been living there in seclusion since his arrival from Germany, where he is alleged to have broadcast for Hitler during the war.

WILL KEEP MUFTI OUT OF PALESTINE

JUN 20 1946

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker told Commons today that the British Government will not "in any event" permit the Mufti of Jerusalem to return to Palestine.

"It can be assumed that when he left [illegible] was hoping to reach an Arab country," Noel-Baker declared. "We are considering what steps would be taken if this assumption proves to be correct."

DAY

The Minister of State said France had expressed regret at the disappearance of the Mufti, a political refugee, accused of anti-British activities in the Middle

HOLY LAND SEARCH PUSHED BY BRITISH FOR KIDNAP BANDS

JUN 20 1946

Two Jews Killed, Lifting Three-Day Death Toll to Twenty-Four.

CURFEW IN TEL AVIV

All Residents Remain Indoors as Troops Patrol City.

O. Carruthers

JERUSALEM, June 19 — (AP) British troops pressing a broad hunt for six missing British officers killed two Jews in a clash near the Lebanese border today, raising to 24 the toll of dead in the third day of violence in the turbulent Holy Land.

NIGHT

The [illegible] occurred in the village of Kfar Giladi as troops and police joined in searching and blocking off huge areas of Palestine. Three other Jews were injured in the battle.

Sixth Officer Kidnaped

The apparent kidnaping of a sixth British officer was disclosed earlier today.

British soldiers with automatic weapons searched houses and patrolled streets of Tel Aviv, all-Jewish city of 200,000. Tel Aviv became a dead city under a strict curfew imposed at 5 a. m. this morning, with almost all residents remaining behind locked doors. Tonight army officers said the curfew would be lifted at midnight when search operations were completed. The curfew had been slated to extend until 4 a. m. tomorrow.

Suspects Seized

Night and day squads of police and soldiers operated in and around suspected hideouts of Haganah, underground Jewish movement, arresting scores of suspects and uncovering hoards of illegal weapons.

The kidnapings have been attributed to Irgun Zvai Leumi, an illegal Jewish movement, but the wave of attacks on a military scale against frontier bridges connecting Palestine with its neighbors and against Palestine rail centers was believed to be the work of the larger Haganah organization. As yet officials have discovered no underlying unity between the operations of these two dissident underground organizations.

Police believed the latest missing officer, British Maj. H. B. Chadwick, as well as his five fellow officers abducted yesterday, may be held hostage by the Irgun group for two of its members now under sentence of death for raiding a British military camp in March.

Chadwick failed to appear at a General Command meeting at the King David Hotel last night.

A grapevine report from Tel Aviv where all Jewish premises now are off limits to British personnel, spread word that the hostages would be released if the two Irgun members' sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

Release Demanded

The Tel Aviv municipal council in an emergency session passed a resolution calling upon the kidnapers to release the British officers. But Mayor Israel Rokeach said he did not believe the prisoners were in the city.

Troops of the British Sixth Airborne division in Tel Aviv erected roadblocks at every corner and established posts for checking the identity of persons abroad every 200 or 300 yards.

The search spread to other areas. A large force of British troops and police detachments launched an exhaustive hunt for the missing officers in Jewish settlements adjoining the Palestine-Lebanese frontier. The aim of the hunt was not explained officially, but Tel Aviv is only 85 miles from the border.

All roads through Upper Galilee, northern portion of the Holy Land, were blocked off. Telephone communications were cut to prevent alarm signals from being spread to nearby settlements and troops fanned out in the search.

Jewish Settlements Searched

Near the Syrian border, two Jewish settlements were cordoned off and searched. This activity was in the area where terrorists Sunday night dynamited the Jisr Banat Yacoub (Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob). Sappers threw a Bailey bridge across the Jordan river at that point.

Near the city of Acre, residents of a Jewish settlement resisted a military search and blocked gates to the city with an iron water tank and a hive of bees. Soldiers removed the blocks, entered the town and detained a number of persons for questioning. Signal apparatus was confiscated.

Neither British army officials, authorities of the Palestine government nor heads of the Jewish agency would comment officially on what was behind the sudden widespread terrorism which put Palestine virtually under a state of military siege.

ANOTHER BRITISH OFFICER DISAPPEARS IN PALESTINE

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Police Believe He May Be Held as Hostage Like Five Seized Earlier

DISORDER SWEEPING COUNTRY

Troops Search Tel Aviv and Jewish Settlements Along Lebanese Frontier.

O. Carruthers

Jerusalem, June 19 (A. P.).—Palestine police said late today that another British officer was missing, possibly bringing to six the number of officers kidnaped in a wave of disorder sweeping the country.

DAY

The officer, Major H. B. Chadwick, failed to appear at a general command meeting at the King David Hotel late yesterday, the police said. Previously, five British officers were kidnaped by an armed band from a club at Tel Aviv.

The police said Chadwick may be a hostage of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an outlawed resistance organization, reported attempting to force a demand for commutation of death sentences on two of their Jewish comrades.

Meanwhile a large force of troops and policemen began scouring several Jewish settlements along the Lebanese frontier. Troops also started a systematic search of the modern Jewish city of Tel Aviv at dawn, combing the Hatikvah and Shapiro quarters and the neighborhood of the Yarkon River for traces of the kidnaped officers. (INSET)

Urge Release of Captives.

The Tel Aviv Municipal Council passed a resolution at an emergency meeting calling on the kidnapers to release the British captives immediately. Mayor Israel Rokeach asserted that he did not believe the officers were in the city.

The British Sixth Airborne Division erected road blocks at every street corner in Tel Aviv and established posts to check identities every 200 or 300 yards.

The British, however, prepared to lift at 4 A. M. tomorrow a curfew in Tel Aviv which kept residents of that city of 200,000 indoors throughout the day.

Residents of the Jewish settlement near Acre resisted a military search of the area yesterday, blocking gates to the town with an iron water tank and releasing a hive of bees, an Army spokesman said. Entering the area after removing the blocks, the soldiers searched the town, detained several persons for questioning and confiscated signaling apparatus.

The border search, eighty-five miles from Tel Aviv, was not immediately explained. All roads through the Upper Galilee section of Palestine in the north were blocked. Telephone lines were cut to prevent alarms being spread to other settlements.

Troops cordoned off two Jewish settlements, Twehai and Kargiladi, near the Syriac bridge.

Unconfirmed reports said two Jews were killed at the Jewish community of Kfar Giladi near the Lebanese border. The report said several arrests were made.

Temporary Bridge Erected.

British engineers threw a Bailey bridge across the Jordan, between Palestine and Syria, replacing the dynamited "Bridge of the Daughters of Jacobs" which raiders destroyed Sunday.

In three days eighteen have been killed and scores injured.

Military authorities proclaimed all Jewish premises in Palestine out of bounds to British troops until the kidnaped officers are freed. The prohibition applied to bars, theaters, hotels and restaurants.

Rumors apparently started by underground Jewish organizations, meanwhile, said the five British officers kidnaped from a club at Tel Aviv yesterday would be released if the death sentences of two members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an illegal Jewish organization, were commuted to life imprisonment. The officers were believed held as hostages.

While these rumors seemingly answered the question of the motive of the sensational kidnaping, it did not answer the question in the minds of Palestine officialdom as to the cause and aims of the widespread attacks which have thrown the country into a virtual state of military siege.

Although the kidnapings were attributed to Irgun Zvai Leumi, the attacks of a military scale on eight frontier bridges connecting the country with all its neighbors and against railway centers were believed the work of the

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larger Jewish Haganah organization. As yet no official unity between operations of the two dissident underground groups has been reported.

Some Blame Bevin.

The outburst of violence was believed in some quarters here to be linked both to British Foreign Secretary Bevin's Palestine announcement at Bournemouth last week and the mysterious flight from exile in France of the Grand Mufti, Haj Amin El Husseini, spiritual leader of Palestine's Moslems.

Speaking in Petah Tiqvah, near Tel Aviv, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, said last night that he doubted Bevin's statement that the proposed admission to Palestine of 100,000 homeless European Jews would require dispatch of an additional British Army division to the Holy Land.

"I must admit this reference to the need of more divisions is no aid to the maintenance of that stability and tranquillity so desperately needed here in these trying times," Weizmann said. "No responsible member of the Palestine Jewry," he added, wishes to have "British soldiers fall in defense of the Jewish community—still less as victims of political violence."

Arabs Assail Violence.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Spokesmen for the Arab Office said today that "the latest outbreak of terrorism by Zionist gangs in Palestine is a strange commentary on Jewish claims to turn the country into a Jewish national state. These outbreaks of criminal violence only serve to emphasize the justice of the Arab cause.

"Although one accepts that these periodic outrages are commited by extremist elements, failure by the Jewish Agency to suppress the activities of such illegal organizations is scarcely likely to command the Zionist cause to statesmen now concerned with the future of Palestine."

India Post To Bose's Brother?

New Delhi, June 19 (AP)—Sarat Chandra Bose, brother of the late Subhas Chandra Bose, organizer of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army, may be given a place in the British-proposed Indian interim government.

Bose's appointment to a Congress seat in the Cabinet in place of H. K. Mahtab, together with acceptance by the Congress party of the British proposal for an interim government, is expected tonight.

Death Still Not Certain

The death of Subhas Chandra Bose in a plane accident in the closing days of the war, as reported by Takyo, is still a subject of conjecture.

Mahtab was one of those invited Sunday by Viceroy Lord Wavell and the British Cabinet mission to represent the Congress party. Representatives of the Moslem League, the "depressed castes," Sikhs, Parsees and Indian Christians were also invited to sit on the Cabinet while a constituent assembly drafts a charter for Indian independence.

What might have been a last-minute breakdown appeared averted when Mohandas K. Gandhi decided not to press his previous demand for inclusion of a Nationalist Moslem and a woman member in the Cabinet.

INDIAN LEADER BAYONETTED

KOHALA, Kashmir State, India, June 19. — (AP) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, a leader of the Congress party, received a bayonet wound on the cheek today when he attempted to push his way past a military sentry and enter the State of Kashmir. He previously had been barred from this northern Indian state.

Warning Given On Any Move To Disarm Jews

Washington, June 19 (AP)—A prediction that the British would have to kill more than 10,000 Jews in Palestine if they sought to disarm Jewish groups in that country was made to British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel today by Nahum Goldman, American representative of the Jewish agency for Palestine.

Marines To Maintain Peace

Tsingtao, June 19 (AP)—"Peace and order" will be maintained in this strategic Shantung seaport regardless of the course of China's internal strife, the United States Marine commander made clear today.

Brig. Gen. Walter T. Clement declined to say, however, whether his Marines would defend the city itself in case of an attack by large Chinese Communist forces already controlling its landward communications.

He emphasized at a press conference that they would assist authorities of the Government-held seaport "in every possible way to maintain peace and order."

Communist Demand Reported

Clement refused to comment on a report that the Communists had requested withdrawal of American forces from Tsingtao. He said he did not wish to amplify his statement regarding maintenance of peace and order, but that it was "apparent" what he meant.

Saturday the field commander of Communist forces in Shantung province was reported to have given categorical assurances that his troops would not attack the city, asking in return that the Government cease using Tsingtao as a staging point for Manchuria-bound Nationalist troops.

Near-By Cities Reported Taken

Later the Government Central News Agency reported Communist forces had seized the near-by cities of Chengyan, Tsimo, Lantsun and Kiaohsien, but subsequently announced recapture of Chengyang by nationalist troops. Chengyang is about eighteen miles north of Tsingtao.

The destroyer Estes, flagship of the United States 7th Fleet, was expected to arrive here Wednesday, and 20 families of naval personnel are expected aboard the General Breckenridge early in July.

A navy announcement in Shanghai that these families would join their men in Tsingtao as scheduled was taken as evidence that American authorities considered the so-called Tsingtao crisis definitely over.

Help From U.S. Marines Is Promised In Tsingtao

JUN 20 1946

Tsingtao, June 19 (AP)—The United States Marine commander in Tsingtao declared today his forces would help Chinese authorities "maintain peace and order" in this vital Shantung port, should the Communists attack.

The commander, Brig. Gen. Walter T. Clement, declined to say, however, whether the marines would defend the city itself should the Communists, now reported active on all sides, move against the port's defenses.

"Own Safety" Involved

"We naturally are very much interested in maintaining peace and order for our own safety," Clement added.

[The Government's Central News Agency reported in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post in San Francisco that National troops had recaptured Chengyang, only 18 miles north of Tsingtao, from the Communists, who were retreating northward.]

The marine general also declined to comment on reports that the Communists had asked the Marines to withdraw from Tsingtao, once a summer anchorage for parts of the British and United States Asiatic fleets.

Clement said he did not wish to amplify his statement regarding the maintenance of peace and order in the event of Communist attack but that it was "apparent" what he meant.

U.S. Is Held At Fault

Communist propagandists in Peiping asserted, meanwhile, that the civil war in China would be over, had not the United States helped transport Government troops to Manchuria and given them weapons.

These sources declared that United States aid to the Nanking Government while peace negotiations were in progress was "an unfriendly gesture to the Chinese people."

On the other hand, Li Sien-liang, Mayor of Tsingtao, urged United States forces here to commit themselves to the defense of the city, saying that would deter the Communists.

Li declared that the Marines arrived last October not only to disarm and repatriate Japanese but to establish a Far Eastern naval base.

British Shanghai Post Assigned To Pritchard

Shanghai, June 19 (AP)—Appointment of E. A. Pritchard, of Great Britain, to be commissioner of customs at Shanghai was officially announced today.

The appointment led to speculation that China might be seeking a British loan, as before the war many British loans to China were secured on customs' revenue.

During the past week, rumors that Premier T. V. Soong had selected Pritchard to replace the Chinese incumbent was criticized by the Shanghai press.

Reds Blame U. S.

Peiping, June 19 (A. P.).—Chinese Communist spokesmen said today that the civil war in China would be over if the United States had not helped transport Government troops to Manchuria and given them weapons.

They declared that American aid to the Nanking Government while peace negotiations were in progress was "an unfriendly gesture to the Chinese people."

Court Criticizes Prosecution In Tojo Case

JUN 20 1946

Tokyo, June 19 (AP)—The prosecution in the international war-crimes trial of Hideki Tojo and 27 others received a mild rebuff from the court today in its attempt to show that the schools were used to help lead Japan to war.

After testimony by Yukitoki Takikawa, Japanese educator, dean of law at Kyoto University, Tribunal President Sir William Webb commented that the line of testimony was "not very helpful to the court."

He suggested that the remaining 28 witnesses on the educational phase of the charges be thinned out.

Takikawa testified that after the Manchurian incident military training officers grasped control of Japan's educational system and steeped students in contempt and hatred for potential enemies.

Aggression Justified

He termed the Japanese form of education "very bad" and said "it completely omitted free thought and liberal ideas and was devoted to justifying Japanese aggressive warfare in Manchuria and China."

Takikawa said he was ousted from Kyoto in 1933 because he wrote articles opposing the Manchurian incident, Hitler, and prosecution of students.

"We will have to judge the effect of propaganda by the results, not by the opinions of witnesses, even of professors," Sir William commented.

He suggested that to speed up proceedings, attorneys avoid technicalities, as "we are men of some experience, not eleven jurors."

Jailed For Liberalism

Teachers were required to spread the doctrine that dying in combat for the Emperor was glorious, Dr. Hyoe Ouichi, an educator once jailed as overly liberal, testified earlier today.

Pacificism among professors was ground for dismissal, Ouichi asserted, explaining that he himself had spent more than eighteen months in prison because of his reported sympathy to "peace ideals."

Testimony by affidavit, such as Ouichi's, was begun today in an effort to speed up the trial. Personal crossexamination was retained.

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TOJO DENIES HE SET A PRICE FOR PEACE

R BRINES

Tokyo, June 19 (A. P.).—Former Premier Hideki Tojo denied in a statement today that he sent Special Ambassador Saburo Kurusu to Washington in the fateful autumn of 1941 with three demands as the price of peace. Through his attorney, Tojo took issue with Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan, who said in Washington that he had been told by Kurusu that Tojo laid down as his conditions for the withdrawal of troops from Indo-China (1) the unfreezing of Japanese assets by the United States, (2) the shipment of unlimited amounts of high octane gasoline to Japan and (3) the halting of all gasoline shipments to China.

"I do not deny I had such an idea in mind," Tojo said today. "But I did not instruct Kurusu specifically to propose such conditions to America nor did I suggest them to him informally."

However, all three points were vital to Japan, Tojo said, and "if they had been granted, events in the Far East would have had another turn, no doubt." Tojo said that he had rested war or peace entirely on the negotiations already in progress in Washington, which had reached an impasse at the time Kurusu arrived.

Shidehara to Be Called

TOKYO, Thursday, June 20 (AP)—An expectant International War Crimes Tribunal awaited today the appearance of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who may provide the first "inside testimony" on the struggle for power within Japan that preceded Asiatic aggression.

The prosecution subpoenaed the 73-year-old statesman, a former Premier and now Minister Without Portfolio. His appearance, probably Friday, may help curtail other testimony on this phase of the trial.

Jap Constitution Vote Opposed

JUN 21 1946

R BRINES

Tokyo, June 19 (AP)—Japanese Communists opened fire today on the nation's new "no war" constitution, which will be laid before the Diet tomorrow at the opening of its nineteenth extraordinary session.

The five Communist members of the House of Representatives announced they would oppose consideration of the constitution at this session.

Premier Yoshida has declared the new constitution, which diminishes the powers of the Emperor and gives greater liberties to the people, will be one of the major items of business of the newly-elected Diet.

The Communists said their opposition to speedy consideration of a democratic constitution was based on the idea that the Government was trying to "steam roller" it through.

Adoption Indicated

Inasmuch as General MacArthur has praised the document, the Diet's adoption of the constitution is taken as a matter of course, barring unforeseen developments.

All major parties have announced support of the Government on the constitution and on measures designed to solve the food crisis.

This support was welcomed by Yoshida supporters since the Premier holds a bare majority in the House from the two conservative parties backing him—the so-called Liberals and the Progressives.

Emperor Hirohito will open the Diet formally tomorrow by appearing before both the House of Representatives and the Peers to read a brief rescript.

14 DEAD, 44 MISSING IN 3 JAP DISASTERS

JUN 20 1946

Tokyo, June 19 (A. P.).—Two mine explosions and a railroad accident in Japan left fourteen persons dead, forty-four missing and 127 injured today. All were Japanese.

DAY

At least seven were killed and ninety-three others were injured by an explosion of 2,000 pounds of dynamite at a cable terminal of the Chugai Mining Company near Nagano yesterday. The blast damaged 2,000 dwellings.

The Kyodo news agency said that forty-four persons were missing after an explosion in the Tagawa coal mine in Kawashi, on Kyushu, early today. No further information was available.

A Nagoya repatriation train crashed into the rear of a standing train at Ninomiya station, ten miles southwest of Odawara, late last night, killing seven and injuring thirty-four others. Odawara is about fifty miles southwest of Tokyo.

To Carry Food to Japan.

Tokyo, June 19 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters today directed the Japanese Government to send ships to the Philippines and to Okinawa to carry 27,000 long tons of surplus Army food to Japan. The food will be stored here pending authorization for its release.

Maybe Yes In Oh-No

JUN 20 1945

Oh-No, Japan, June 19 (AP)—Oh-No township courts don't know whether to say "yes" or "no" to this one.

Five dagger-armed robbers rapped on the door of Mrs. Ko Nagashima and demanded 100,000 yen. She offered them 2,000 yen—all she had.

"We can't take a paltry sum like that," said the leader.

"I will go next door and borrow from my neighbor," said the woman.

Three robbers went with her. The neighbor handed over 10,000 more yen.

Now the question is was Mrs. Nagashima the only one robbed? Or were both she and her neighbor robbed? Did the neighbor lend her the money? Or was she an accomplice?

Nobody in Oh-No knows.

Service Men's Wives Due in Japan Friday

JUN 20 1946

Yokosuka, Japan, June 19 (A. P.).—A welcome was being prepared today for twenty-two Navy and Marine Corps wives, the first American service men's dependents to come to Japan. They are expected at 1 P. M. on Friday aboard the U. S. S. Charles Carroll.

Tugs equipped with loudspeakers will blare out a welcome. The wives will be decorated with leis as they step ashore. Until a community housing project under way here is ready for occupancy, the families will live at Kamakura, a summer resort eight miles away, on Tokyo Bay.

Oil Fire Damages Ship at Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor, June 19 (A. P.).—Pacific Fleet Headquarters reported yesterday that an oil fire aboard an unidentified United States ship at Pearl Harbor had done slight damage to the side of a repair vessel. Flames were quickly brought under control.

Hoover Leaves Cuba by Plane

Havana, June 19 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover left here by plane today to return to the United States. Hoover, who has been making a food survey trip through South America for President Truman, arrived in Havana yesterday.

U.S. Honors R.C.A.F. Officers

OTTAWA, June 19 (AP).—Ray Atherton, American Ambassador to Canada, yesterday awarded the United States Legion of Merit to two senior Royal Canadian Air Force officers—Air Marshal Robert Leckie, chief of Canada's air staff, and Air Vice-Marshal W. A. Curtis, air member of the air staff.

ROMANIA REPLIES TO U. S. PROTEST WITH SHARP NOTE

JUN 20 1946

WASHINGTON, June 19. — (AP) A series of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Romania was capped today by a note from Bucharest challenging the right of this country and Britain to question conditions there independently of Russia.

A State department spokesman fired back with a statement that the Bucharest government is censoring the press there. He told newsmen that Romanian newspapers have been forbidden to publish the notes which the United States and Britain sent.

Agreement at Moscow

The argument springs from the agreement of the Big Three foreign ministers at Moscow last December under which the Romanian government reorganized and pledged to guarantee basic democratic freedoms and hold early elections.

Up to that time neither the United States nor Britain had recognized the Romanian government, which had been sponsored by the Soviet Union following liberation of the Balkan country by the Red army.

The United States and Britain recognized it in February with the stipulation that national elections soon would be held.

On May 27, however, American and British notes were delivered to Romania protesting failure to follow through on the election pledge and alleged slowness in protecting the basic freedoms.

Romania replied June 3, reiterating its pledge to hold early elections and declaring that opposition newspapers have so much freedom that they use virtual "license" in attack on the government.

Last Friday the United States and Britain asserted they still are not satisfied and observed that no date had been set for elections.

Note Uses Sharp Language

Today's Romanian reply, which actually was given to Burton Y. Berry, U. S. political representative in Bucharest Monday, was worded in the most caustic language used thus far.

It expressed regrets that the June 3 note failed to satisfy the United States but insisted that the explanations it contained were based "exclusively upon facts which have been scrupulously ascertained and verified."

It observed that the Moscow decisions were made jointly by the Big Three and declared that therefore any act "destined to control and direct the implementation of the Moscow decisions cannot be the work of the signatory governments individually, but the collective work of these governments."

It added, significantly, that Russia had not made "any objection or any observation regarding the implementaion of the Moscow decisions."

The note said Romania will hold elections by September.

JUN 20 1946

POLAND IS TENSE AS GOVERNMENT CURBS OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) Diplomatic informants said today that political conditions in Poland are approaching a critical, perhaps explosive point. Terrorism is widespread, and the possibility of a bloody upheaval is not discounted.

The State department, as the latest in a serise of moves reflecting concern over the situation, has asked Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane at Warsaw for a full report on action of the Polish government in closing six district offices of the Polish Peasant party in the last six weeks.

The Peasant party is the political support of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who is a member of the Communist-dominated coalition government because the United States and Britain insisted that he should be there. Russia, on the other hand, backs in general the other members of the government.

Poland is getting ready for a referendum June 30 on a Communist-supported proposal to create a unicameral legislature. Mikolajczyk is fighting this change.

Next fall Mickolajczyk's power will be directly at issue in general elections.

Whatever happens in Poland is considered certain to be of direct concern to the United States, Britain and Russia. London and Washington are particularly interested in seeing that Mikolajczyk's power is not smashed by repressive police measures deliberately designed to wreck his leadership. At the same time officials here are concerned that they should not appear to be on the side of illegality and they concede that the situation in Poland is extremely confused.

There are in the country an estimated 350,000 Russian troops, officially to protect supply lines to the Soviet zone in Germany. There is a small but powerful underground army known as the "NSZ," which has a disciplined force of an estimated 50,000 or more. There are uncounted hundreds if not thousands of ordinary bandits of no political significance.

If conditions get too tense the underground presumably might try to bring off some sort of uprising against the government in what probably would be a terrible but very short-lived struggle. Short of that, terrorism, banditry and political confusion may go on until after the elections with unpredictable effects on the chances of the Polish people to exercise democratic rights.

CHINESE PLAN GIVEN HOUSE

JUN 20 1945

Proposal Cutting Down Forces Laid Before Committee

Washington, June 19 (AP)—A plan to slash China's armed forces to a fraction of their present numbers and otherwise "promote peace and unity" in that country was laid before Congress today.

Top-ranking officials of the State, War and Navy departments outlined the program to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee is considering a bill to provide military assistance to make China's reduced forces more efficient.

Marshall's Program

The main point of the program being worked out by Gen. George C. Marshall, President's representative to China, include:

1. A reduction of the Chinese Army to 60 divisions, instead of its present strength of from 250 to 375 divisions.

2. An amalgamation of the Chinese Nationalist and Communist armies into one unit, with a ratio of five Nationalists to one Communist.

3. Sending of a military mission of 1,000 Americans to China to train its personnel.

4. Giving China excess war goods for use by its Army and Navy. The naval supplies would be limited to 271 small-class vessels.

To Keep 30,000 Marines

5. Transfer of all Japanese in China to their homeland.

6. Maintenance "until stability returns" of approximately 30,000 United States Marines in China.

The legislation being considered by the committee would authorize sending of the missions and transfer of the armaments. General Marshall is seeking to arrange the other points in the program through agreements with the various Chinese factions.

Marshall told the committee in a special telegram that adoption of the proposed bill "would facilitate the efforts now being made to promote peace and unity between warring factions in China." He added that it also would "contribute materially to stability in the Far East."

Testify For Departments

Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War; Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, and Admiral De Witt C. Ramsey, vice chief of Naval Operations, testified for their departments.

Acheson emphasized that "no such military demobilization" as proposed "is being carried on anywhere in the world."

He acknowledged, in reply to questions, that it would be establishing a new peacetime precedent for the United States to assist China in the way proposed.

Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) commented that "we appear to be departing from peace by international co-operation to peace by power."

Mundt prompted a brief flurry of controversy by asking "what would happen if Mexico or Argentina asked Russia to help them in the same way we propose to aid China?"

Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) ruled the question out of order, despite protests by Mundt.

Earlier, however, Acheson said the proposed assistance would conform to the United Nations charter. He declared that the program would be particularly helpful in freeing thousands of Chinese from military duty so they could assist in rehabilitation work.

NIGHT

CUT IN CHINESE ARMIES SOUGHT BY MARSHALL

JUN 20 1945

General Says His Proposal Would Help Promote Far East Peace.

PLAN UNDER U. S. GUIDANCE

Chinese Forces Could Be Held to 60 Divisions, House Group Hears.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall has proposed a sharp reduction and reorganization of China's armed forces as a means to promote peace in the Far East.

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Under the proposal, which would be carried out under the supervision of the United States, the Chinese Army would be cut to sixty divisions. Its present strength is estimated at from 250 to 375 divisions.

Details of the plan were disclosed today by Acting Secretary of State Acheson and Secretary of War Patterson to the House Foreign Affairs Committtee.

To achieve the goal sought, the two testified, Congress should pass a bill providing authority for transfer of war goods to China and for training by United States officers of Chinese personnel. Marshall is in China as a presidential envoy.

The Foreign Affairs group is considering the measure requested. Similar legislation also is pending to provide aid to the Philippines and to South American countries.

Acheson read a message from Marshall saying:

"Passage of the legislation would facilitate the efforts now being made to promote peace and unity between warring factions in China and would contribute materially to stability in the Far East."

Advisory Group of 1,000.

Acheson said that if the bill he asked is passed an American advisory group of 1,000 men will be sent to China to assist the nation in reorganization of its military forces.

Acheson said that the Chinese National Army now is estimated to have approximately 300 divisions. He added that the Chinese Communist Army has approximately seventy-five divisions.

Patterson estimated the present strength of the Chinese forces at "more than" 250 divisions.

Patterson stressed that the main function of the United States under the Marshall plan would be to train the Chinese, rather than supply them equipment.

The equipment sent to the Chinese, he said, will be largely surplus goods already in the Far East.

Discussing effects of the proposal, Acheson said:

"General Marshall's proposal, if it can be carried out will provide China with a far more effective fighting organization than she has ever had, while it will, at the same time, bring the size and type of that organization within Chinese peace-time obligations.

"The effects of this action will be far-reaching, great numbers of men freed for the job of reconstructing ruined areas, rehabilitating farm land, planting crops desperately needed to meet the famine emergency, and reconverting and developing Chinese industries."

REPORT ON RUSSIA BY HOUSE GROUP STIRS SHARP ROW

WASHINGTON, June 19. — (AP) The House Foreign Affairs committee split sharply today over a report by four of its members criticizing "unwise appeasement" of Russia.

A committee meeting broke up in a row after Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) announced that action on the report "has been deferred."

He followed his announcement with sharp criticism of "any members" who gave newsmen copies of the report. He termed such action "improper" and a violation of confidence.

Details of the document were reported by newsmen yesterday, prior to a committee review of it.

Bloom and Rep. Mundt (R-SD), one of the four legislators who signed the report, engaged in a sharp debate, and Bloom said "I think" Mundt permitted the "leak." Mundt denied it.

Mundt told newsmen later, however, he still thinks the committee should approve printing of the report officially, even if it does not endorse the statements made in it. Rep. Ryter (D-Conn) expressed a similar view. The two, along with Reps. Bolton (R-Ohio) and Gordon (D-Ill) compose the four-member subcommittee, which drafted the report following a months' tour of Europe last fall.

The report states that "by our unwise appeasement methods (toward Russia) we alienate those who are most friendly toward us."

Aides' Russian Stand Assailed By Bloom

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) split sharply today with four members of his House Foreign Affairs Committee over a tentative report urging a firmer American stand in diplomatic dealings with Russia.

Bloom called "malicious and vicious" the findings of a four-man subcommittee based on a tour of eastern Europe last year. A draft of the report was made public yesterday, although the full committee did not schedule consideration of it until today.

Truman-Stalin Talk Urged

The four who made the trip, Representatives Gordon (D., Ill.), Ryter (D., Conn.), Mundt (R., S.D.) and Bolton (R., Ohio), demanded "immediate abandonment of any semblance of appeasement" of the Kremlin and said President Truman and Premier Stalin should meet soon for a personal talk on problems dividing the two countries.

Calling the report a "strictly confidential" committee document, Bloom said:

"There is absolutely no truth to the report. It's an old story—the trip was made a year ago. The committee never considered it. It is just a malicious and vicious report and should never have been printed.

"Gives Wrong Impression"

"It can do no good whatever, and may upset the deliberations of the Foreign Ministers at Paris because it gives out an entirely wrong impression of the present situation."

Bloom did not indicate what steps he might take when the committee takes up the matter at a private session later in the day.

Members of the subcommittee were not immediately available for comment.

Trade Experts To Sail Today For Soviet Talks

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, announced today two officials of the department's office of international trade would leave tomorrow for Moscow to discuss means of increasing United States-Russian trade.

Wallace said Ernest C. Ropes, Russian policy specialist, and Dr. Louis L. Lorwin, economist, had "developed an extensive agenda of matters to be taken up with Soviet officials."

"The reconstruction program of the USSR and the plans for full development of the Soviet Union offer tremendous possibilities for American goods and American technicians as well as for increased import from Russia," Wallace said.

The two officials are to sail from New York on the Queen Mary.

Hungary To Be Given Gold Stolen By Nazis

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight that $32,000,000 in Hungarian gold plundered by the Nazis and now held by American forces in Germany would be returned to the Hungarian Government.

The same announcement disclosed American willingness to increase a $10,000,000 credit previously granted Hungary to buy surplus American war materials in Europe. It stated assurances that identifiable Hungarian property stolen by Germany would be returned to the Hungarian Government.

The announcement signalized the end of a successful mission here for Ferenc Nagy, Prime Minister of Hungary; Mathias Rakosi, Deputy Prime Minister; John Gyongyosi, Foreign Minister, and Stephen Riesz, Justice Minister.

To Write Pearl Harbor Report

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—The joint Congressional committee named to investigate the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor will begin writing its report tomorrow, Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, was selected chairman of a subcommittee which will frame the report. Other members are Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, and Representatives J. Bayard Clark, Democrat, of North Carolina; John W. Murphy, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, and Frank B. Keefe, Re-

ATOMIC CONTROL BILL IS REVISED TO AID MILITARY

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) The House Military committee revised the Senate's atomic energy bill a step further today to strengthen the hand of the armed services.

It added a requirement that the proposed control commission must permit the Army or Navy to manufacture or acquire any materials needed for atomic weapons when the President directs.

Some committee members questioned whether the bill as passed by the Senate would enable the Army to continue to make bombs or operate in the field of atomic weapons if the commission should oppose the activity.

The change was made in closed session, with the vote of the members unavailable. The committee then postponed further consideration of the measure until Friday.

The bill is a domestic control measure, distinct from international controls now being discussed by the United Nations. If and when agreement is reached to give an international authority sole authority over atomic energy, the domestic control system would give way to it.

The House committee yesterday changed the Senate provision that the five commission members must be civilians. It voted to require that one must be a military representative, and that a second may be, at the option of the President.

The Federation of American Scientists issued a statement today declaring that this threatens "civilian control of atomic energy" and that the people "again must rise" against it.

The statement said that the all-civilian commission was unanimously approved by the Senate and endorsed by President Truman, the War and Navy departments, officials and scientists, and added:

"Not a single organization, not a single campaign of any kind, not one responsible official, today raises a voice to demand more military participation in the control of atomic energy than is already provided for in the McMahon (Senate) bill.

"But the House Military Affairs committee is not satisfied."

FIRST B-36 BOMBER TO GET TESTS SOON

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Completion of the first B-36 six-engined bomber was announced today by the Army Air Forces. The giant plane will undergo initial flights late this summer.

The B-36 and the B-35 "flying wing," which is still building, are the planes which W. Stuart Symington, assistant Secretary of War for Air, said in a speech Monday could "fly 10,000 miles with an atomic bomb." (The circumference of the world at the equator is 24,902 miles).

The XB-36, experimental model of the plane, was built at the Fort Worth, Tex., plant of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft corporation. It will undergo ground tests five or six weeks before actual flights.

The newest bomber will be assigned to the Strategic Air Command, under which are grouped long-range and heavy bombers.

Powered by six Pratt-Whitney 3,000-horsepower engines, the XB-36 has a wingspread of 230 feet, fuselage length of 163 feet and uses pusher-type propellers. It carries a crew of 15 in pressurized compartments.

In announcing earlier that the plane was under construction, officials described it as a successor to the B-29 which carried the atomic bomb to Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Invention Control Board Asked

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) suggested today that a new board be given power to keep American inventions from falling into the hands of foreign governments which he said might some day turn them against this country.

Eastland said the judiciary subcommittee he heads is considering legislation along this line and expects to make recommendations to the Senate soon. The group is studying ways to tighten espionage laws.

The Mississippian's comment was prompted by testimony before the Appropriations Committee showing that Russia has bought a complete index of Commerce Department reports on American military devices, including radar, which have been classed as "non-secret."

Revealed In Testimony

John C. Green, director of the department's office of declassification, told of the Russian purchases in testimony made public when the Appropriations Committee recommended a $447,285,000 fund to operate the State, Commerce and Justice departments.

Eastland said he believes that the problem is far broader than the question of what materials the Army and Navy might decide need not be kept secret.

A control board, he said, should have authority to examine contracts placed in this country by foreign governments to see that through separate contracts a foreign government is not securing "piecemeal" information necessary to build secret devices.

SENATE INQUIRY ON HIGH COURT FEUD DEMANDED

Eastland Says He'll Press for an Open Hearing Into Discord.

WOULD SUMMON JUSTICES

Move Made for Amendment That Forces Retirement of Four Now on Tribunal.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Demands that four Roosevelt appointees be swept from the Supreme Court were coupled today with a proposal that all eight justices tell the full story of the tribunal's feud.

Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.)), announced his intention to push for an open investigation of discord among the jurists which he claimed has produced "inexcusable chaos" in the high court. The suggestion that all present justices be called on for public

testimony came as a follow-up to the move by Eastland and Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.)), aimed at virtual dismissal of half the present court. Eastland told a reporter he will ask the Senate Judiciary Committee to question the justices at hearings he insists be held on the constitutional amendment he and Bridges introduced.

The amendment would force retirement of four of the present justices by limiting to three the number of court members who could hold appointment by any one President. The places of those retiring would be filled temporarily by House election of lower court judges until a new President chose successors.

Faces a Hard Road.

The amendment faces an admittedly hard road. To become effective, it must win two-thirds approval of Congress, then ratification by three-fourths of the State Legislatures. Most Senators doubted it could make the grade.

If it did, however, it would leave on the court Justices Hugo L. Black, Stanley F. Reed, Felix Frankfurter and Harold H. Burton, the latter appointed by President Truman. It would remove Justices O. Douglas, Frank Murphy, Robert H. Jackson and Wiley Rutledge, the final four appointees of the late President Roosevelt. It would not affect Mr. Truman's appointment of Fred Vinson as Chief Justice, a nomination expected to receive early Senate confirmation.

Eastland informed a reporter that he is uninterested in the fact that his amendment would leave Black on the court, while retiring Jackson, who recently asserted publicly that Black declined to disqualify himself in a case in which his former law partner was interested.

Would Bar Packing.

"I don't think any President ought to be permitted to name more than three members of the court," the Mississippi Senator declared.

He added that there could be no "packing" of the tribunal under his proposal, which would reconstitute the court with a Chief Justice and six to ten associates, as Congress provided.

Bridges told a reporter that he is supporting Eastland's demands for public hearings by the committee, adding that in this way Jackson would be provided with a forum for any expansion he cared to make of his broadside against Black.

Chairman McCarran (D.-Nev.) said that it will be up to the committee to decide whether any hearings will be held.

Jackson has indicated that he will return to the United States about July 15 from Nuernberg, Germany, where he has been chief American prosecutor in the Nazi war crimes trial. Friends here said privately that they expect him to have more to say on his return, after he has reported to Mr. Truman.

In one of the bluntest speeches Congress has yet heard on the Supreme Court cleavage, Eastland told the Senate yesterday that the Jackson-Black episode made the American people "today look upon their highest tribunal as bereft of unity, spent by dissension and torn by the bickerings of factions."

View With Distrust.

"In fact," he said, "they discount its avowed high motives and judge it with distrust and suspicion. It is a sad day for America that that last great citadel of human freedom has thus been compromised."

Bridges said that he wasn't blaming individuals, as such, but added that "there are a number of men who now sit upon the court who do not have the proper legal background, judicial temperament or the ability to sit upon the world's greatest legal tribunal and to decide fundamental questions upon which the very system of our Government, as we know it, depends."

Eastland said that "some students of Government have expressed the opinion that these men were appointed because of their economic and social ideologies and their zest for crusading rather than for their judicial knowledge and legal acumen." The people of this country, he declared, are "sick of the bickering, the internal schism and the floating of rumors and petty factionalism in their highest judicial tribunal."

Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) interrupted to observe that the court was dealing with highly controversial matters upon which opinion in the country was divided. It was only natural, Pepper contended, that the court should have sharp differences of opinion.

When Eastland disagreed, Pepper replied: "Some of us regret that there was such unfortunate unanimity in the court in the olden days—in the wrong direction."

U.S. HAS GIVEN 71 PER CENT OF UNRRA RELIEF

JUN 20 1946

This Report Through March Is Given to Congress by President.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—President Truman told Congress today that 71.1 per cent of all UNRRA relief shipments through March 31 came from the United States.

By that time, he said in a report on work of the United Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the agency had shipped 8,251,736 gross long tons of relief supplies valued at $1,140,419,000.

Every American, Mr. Truman said, "can take pride in the fact that our share in this achievement was 5,917,785 tons valued at $750,563,000, which is 71.7 per cent of the tonnage and 65.8 per cent of the value of all UNRRA shipments."

Need for Further Aid.

Stressing the need for further aid, he declared:

"The food crisis, foreshadowed in my last report on UNRRA operations, is now upon us. Many of the countries receiving UNRRA assistance have only a few weeks' stocks remaining and the orderly distribution of food supplies is increasingly difficult.

"In many countries even minimum food rations may not be met for people who have lived too long on the borderline of starvation."

Mr. Truman pointed out that Congress has authorized expenditures for world relief on which actual appropriations have not been made, to the extent of $465,000,000, and said: "I strongly urge that Congress take all further action necessary to avoid any interruption in the participation of our country in UNRRA's job."

TRUMAN AIDS PLAN FOR PREPAREDNESS

He Meets Army, Navy Board on Industrial Readiness for Any Emergency

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—President Truman conferred today with the Army and Navy Munitions Board on industrial preparedness in the event of another emergency.

Discussing the fifteen-minute conference later, Chairman Richard R. Dupree told reporters that "industrial preparedness is very important for the assurance of a lasting peace."

The board is charged with the responsibility for stockpiling materials and for keeping a constantly modernized program for throwing the country's industrial machinery into action for the Government whenever necessary.

In a statement following the meeting with the President, Mr. Dupree said that Mr. Truman "seemed most interested in problems of preparedness, and understood that certain things must be done if we are to keep our nation strong industrially."

The conference was attended by Lamotte T. Cohu, president, Aircraft Industries Association, Inc.; Eugene E. Wilson, president, Navy Industrial Association, Inc.; Frederick H. Payne, vice president of the Army Ordnance Association; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Powers, Assistant Chief of Air Staff; Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, War Department Chief of Ordnance, and Vice Admiral L. Cochrane, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

"The President met with the above men to discuss some of the problems in connection with industrial preparedness," Mr. Dupree said.

"The Army and Navy Munitions Board is charged with the responsibility of planning for industrial preparedness, and the work of these three groups, the Army Ordnance, the Navy Industrial and the Aircraft Industries Associations, is essential in any plan formulated for the national security of this country in case of an emergency.

"The heads of these three associations, together with men from the services and other technical groups, must carry the burden of this work, and there are decisions to be made and problems to be solved of great importance. The President was good enough to meet with the group, and was exceedingly helpful.

"He seemed most interested in problems of preparedness and understood that certain things must be done if we are to keep our nation strong industrially, so that we may be equipped to meet the difficulties and uncertainties of the future. Industrial preparedness is very important for the assurance of a lasting peace."

One of Mr. Truman's specific recommendations is for a separate air force, co-equal with the Army and Navy.

Awaits Senate Action

Representative Manasco (D., Ala.), chairman of the House Expenditures Committee which has jurisdiction over Army-Navy consolidation legislation, said the committee plans no immediate action on Mr. Truman's latest request, sent to Capitol Hill last Saturday.

"We aren't going to do anything until the Senate acts," Manasco said.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee said he had not studied the President's revised plan thoroughly but added that he doubted Congress would have time to act on it in view of plans to adjourn for the year next month.

Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.) and Walsh (D., Mass.) of the House and Senate naval committees have steadfastly opposed merger proposals.

Service Merger Plan Is Hit By Fund Setup

JUN 20 1946

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Congressional plans for separate Army and Navy air forces provided still another indication today that President Truman's unification plan is destined for a pigeonhole.

In fact, the Navy's air arm stands to get a bigger pile of cash than the Army's.

"That is the way we planned it," one House Appropriations Committee member said of the contention by W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, that the Army Air Force "is being relegated to a secondary position."

Assertion Made In Speech

Symington made his assertion in a speech this week before the Detroit Economic Club in which he said the budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 provides $369,000,000 for the Army's air branch and $385,000,000 for the Navy's.

That, Symington said, represents the purchase of 1,020 planes for the Army and 1,359 for the Navy.

A member of the Naval Appropriations subcommittee said that body approved the naval fund "because we don't want the Navy, or any major component of it, relegated to a secondary position."

Acting On Army Fund

The Army Appropriations subcommittee put the finishing touches today to a War Department bill carrying Army Air Forces funds.

While members would not reveal in advance of final committee action what they had decided, they indicated that the air corps allotment would not exceed budget estimates.

"But we are making no provision for consolidation of the Army and Navy air wings," a member said.

Monday-to-Thursday delay was set to allow the contact with Andrews.

Unless some other hitch develops, both sides look for the conference agreement to contain these provisions:

Extension of the Selective Service Act, due to expire at the end of this month, until March 31.

Pay increases ranging from 50 per cent for buck privates and apprentice seamen to ten per cent for top-rank officers.

Order Of Inductions

Manpower demands to be supplied from four categories, each to be exhausted in this order: first, volunteers; second, inductees between 20 and some top-age limit to be determined by the armed forces; third, 19-year-olds; fourth 18-year-olds.

In no event would youths of 18 be inducted before October 1, and then only if President Truman certified they are needed. Their duty would be restricted to the continental United States until they are 19.

This was the moratorium to which Andrews agreed. He told newsmen aboard the Panamint yesterday that he still favors drafting 18-year-olds without restrictions, but that with only twelve days left before the current stop-gap extension act expires "something has to be done quickly."

Proxy Vote Radioed From Ship Ends Teener-Draft Deadlock

JUN 20 1946

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Representative Walter G. Andrews's vote radioed from a ship in the Pacific appeared today to have broken the Senate-House committee deadlock over the teen-age draft.

The New York Republican's revised proxy—declaring in favor of a conditional moratorium on the induction of 18-year-olds — was sent from the U.S.S. Panamint, carrying Andrews and other observers to the Bikini atom-bomb tests.

Andrews thus swung over to the Senate compromise offer to make 18-year-olds subject to the draft only as a last resort. His previous proxy called for no restrictions on inducting ten-agers, with the result that the House group first rejected the compromise, 4 to 3.

Showdown Due Tomorrow

The actual showdown on the issue is not scheduled until tomorrow when the seven Senate and six House conferees—Andrews is the seventh—reassemble for their third try at adjusting differences in separate draft-extension bills. The

SPEED UP RELEASE OF ARMY DENTISTS

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A cut in required length of service, expected to release 1,000 Army dentists after Sept. 1, was announced today by the War Department.

At the same time the department disclosed a liberalization of previously announced reduced requirements for the release of Army doctors and reductions for three other classes of Medical Corps officers, all effective July 1.

The length of service required of dentists will be cut from thirty-six months to thirty, effective Sept. 1. Reduction of required service from thirty-nine months to thirty-six is expected to release 400 medical administrative corps officers, 100 veterinarians and seventy-five sanitary [illegible] July 1.

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In addition to the reduction of physicians' and surgeons' required service to two years, announced May 29 by both the Army and Navy, the War Department today provided for the release of medical officers with less service.

Such an officer who is within two months of eligibility for release may be discharged immediately if he is not needed in the area where he is serving.

JUN 20 1946

HOOVER RETURNS FROM SECOND TRIP WITH BRIGHT HOPES

Learns Latin America Will Increase Supply of Food.

WILL REPORT TO TRUMAN

Southern Nations to Provide Grain, Beans, Fats and Oils

JUN 20 1946

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover returned today with brighter word on the famine outlook—word that Latin American nations will supply 800,000 tons of grains and beans beyond previous expectations.

That still would leave a gap of 2,787,000 tons between the food needed by famished lands and the amounts in sight to help them through the next few critical months.

But Hoover told a news conference:

"There are still further possibilities from the Argentine."

Visited 11 Nations

Two hours after completing a 15,000-mile flight to capitals of 11 Latin American nations, he declared also that:

"The changes in the situation of fats and oils are in the same favorable directions. These (Latin American) nations are making a real contribution to closing the gap in supplies to the hungry world."

Tomorrow the former President will report informally to President Truman on the improved outlook. It was at Mr. Truman's request, and as honorary chairman of the Famine Emergency committee, that Hoover made the swing around South America and a previous globe-girdling survey of famine conditions in Europe and Asia.

U. S. Supplies 71 Pct.

In a report to Congress today, Mr. Truman said this country had supplied 71.1 per cent of all UNRRA relief shipments through March 31 but that more help is needed because the food crisis "is now upon us."

"Many of the countries receiving UNRRA assistance," he said, "have only a few weeks' stocks remaining and the orderly distribution of food supplies is increasingly difficult.

"In many countries even minimum food rations may not be met for people who have lived too long on the borderline of starvation."

It was principally to rustle up more food for hungry Europeans and Asiatics that Hoover toured Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela and Cuba.

As he landed at Washington's airport and again at his news conference Hoover insisted emphatically that he had not come back to take a hand in the congressional scrap over price controls and extension of OPA.

And he does not care to amplify, he said, a statement he made in Rio de Janeiro about Communism. A reporter remarked that news stories had represented him as "being annoyed by Communist criticism."

"I made a very complete statement in Rio," Hoover replied. "I have nothing to add at the moment. I said it followed everywhere in the world."

He fended off a barrage of questions about OPA, declaring he was trying to feed hungry people, not get mixed up in legislation with which he is entirely unfamiliar.

He said he had not heard of the congressional haggling over price controls until he returned this afternoon, and that he had not discussed OPA by telephone with anyone in Washington while on his trip or since his return.

Told that Rep. Crawford (R.-Mich.), one of the legislators assigned to work out a compromise on OPA had said he was "going to ask you to confer on OPA," Hoover shot back:

"You neeedn't bore in on that subject any more."

Since March 17, when he set out for Europe, Hoover has been traveling almost constantly in connection with the international food problem. After circling the world, he reported to Mr. Truman that as of May 1, needy countries required 14,484,000 tons of food up to Sept. 30, whereas only 10,897,000 tons would be available.

His new report will bring the picture up to date as of June 1.

Imports Cut Down

Latin America, Hoover told reporters, has cut down on imports and expanded exports. Previously it was estimated the Latin countries would export 320,000 more foods a month than they imported during the food crisis.

Now Hoover said, it is estimated exports will exceed imports by an average of 520,000 tons in June, July, August and September.

"In other words," he said, "the cooperation of the Latin American countries renders available about 800,000 tons more cereals and beans than we had previously estimated."

Aid from Argentina

He told his news conference that he received word today that President Juan D. Peron of Argentina "has signaled his cooperation by a decree creating strong emergency measures to speed up exports to the utmost during the crisis."

In March, April and May, Hoover noted, Argentina exported an average of around 450,000 tons of cereals monthly. Under the emergency measures, the former President said, he hopes the average in the next three months will go up to 700,000 or 750,000 tons.

Moreover, he added, Argentina will provide major needs of most food-importing South American countries during the critical months before the next harvest, "thus greatly relieving the drain upon Canada and the United States."

Hoover reported that Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Uruguay all have reduced their cereal and fat imports to a minimum. Mexico, Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Uruguay are boosting exports of beans, rice, meat, fats or sugar, according to what they have.

Brazil, ordinarily the largest Latin American what importer, has reduced her intake more than 40 per cent. Normally it runs 100,000 tons a month. In addition, Hoover asserted, she has made available much larger than normal exports of corn, rice and beans.

U.S. BROADENS WHEAT PLAN

JUN 20 1946

Acts To Get Enough Cereal To Meet Export Goal

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The Government today broadened its wheat requisitioning program in an effort to meet its export goal of 250,000,000 bushels from the 1946 crop.

Since May 24, grain merchandisers and country shippers in 26 major wheat producing states have been required to set aside for Government purchase 50 per cent of the wheat they bought.

From now until further notice, merchandisers and country shippers in all states must set aside for Government purchase all wheat they have on hand at the end of each week in excess of export sales supported by export licenses and domestic sales supported by contracts with other merchandizers, millers, mixed feed manufacturers, food manufacturers and live stock feeders.

Must Sell Within 15 Days

The department also ordered truckers operating as grain merchants to sell within fifteen days all the wheat they deliver to an elevator, merchandizer, miller or other processor. Sales may be made to the Government or to merchandizers, millers or processors. However, merchandizers, millers and processors buying such wheat must set aside one half of it for sale to the Government.

Can Use More Wheat in July

Officials said these actions were taken because only very small quantities of new crop wheat have been made available to the Government.

The department also announced that beginning in July food manufacturers may use 85 per cent of the average monthly quantity of wheat they used in 1945. They now are limited to 75 per cent.

The department also removed the states of California and Nevada from the previous list of 26 states in which merchandizers and country elevators must set aside one half of their wheat purchases for sale to the Government.

NEW ENGLAND ASKS CANADIAN GRAINS

JUN 20 1946

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—A New England congressional group sought permission today to allow the importation of grains from eastern Canada to relieve what they called acute shortages.

"Unless slaughter of poultry and reduction of dairy herds in New England States is stopped," they wrote Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, "the shortage of dairy and poultry products in this country is likely to be acute before next spring."

The informal feed committee members, all Republicans, are Senators Aiken of Vermont and Hart of Connecticut and Republicans Heselton of Massachusetts, Smith of Maine and Adams of New Hampshire.

They said that Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, had reported oats and barley are available in Canada and that it may be possible also to get wheat there.

They urged Anderson to ask Canadian officials to permit the export to the New England States of an amount of oats and other grain sufficient to check a further liquidation of flocks during the next thirty or sixty days.

Truman Names Courtney Brown

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—President Truman today announced the nomination of Courtney C. Brown as a member of his Famine Emergency Committee. Brown replaces Eugene Meyer, who now heads the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Mr. Brown, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been serving as executive director of the committee.

JUN 20 1946

OPA Conference Bars Publicity on Meetings

Decisions on Details to Be Withheld Until Final Bill

Is Drafted.

WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) Congressmen working out the final draft of the OPA bill burrowed into a storm-shelter of secrecy today in the gusty controversy.

They decided unanimously not to disclose piecemeal the details they agree upon but to wait until their work is all done before they reveal what price controls they scrap or save.

Designed to End Pressure

No reason for this decision was announced. Probably it is designed to abate the stream of demands, suggestions, criticisms and other statements from the OPA's friends and foes which have put heavy pressure upon the members of the Senate-House conference committee.

Shortly before the group opened its first session, Secretary of Commerce Wallace issued a statement declaring that to "weaken or destory price and rent control would be to ask for the same kind of boom or bust that began at just about this time after the last war."

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, in another statement, warned that a "new cycle of wage demands and work stoppages" may result unless "effective price control" is continued.

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) told reporters of the secrecy decision.

Spence Named Chairman

From other sources it was learned that Rep. Spence (D.-Ky.) was elected conference chairman. It also was learned that the first session was confined to a general discussion of the Senate and House bills, both of which would curtail OPA's powers sharply but continue its existence after its scheduled June 30 expiration date.

Wallace's statement, making no reference to the current congressional activity, confined itself to predictions of the effects inflation would have on business, particularly small enterprises.

"If we can avoid rocking the economic boat right now," he said, "American business in my opinion can enjoy the most profitable period in its history during the years just ahead.

"On the other hand, I am equally convinced that business faces a rocky future if we let down our guard against inflation."

Schwellenbach's statement, issued as he left on a vacation trip to Alaska, termed the extension of "effective price control" beyond the present June 30 expiration date "a most important step toward achieving amicable labor-management relations."

"This would give some assurance to both employer and employe that prices and rents and wages will be held relatively stable for another year," the labor secretary said.

NIGHT

OPA CONFEREES IMPOSE DRASTIC SECRECY POLICY

JUN 20 1946

Senate and House Members Agree Not to Discuss Deliberations.

WALLACE WARNS OF INFLATION

Secretary of Commerce Fears Boom and Bust Era Would Follow End of Controls.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—House and Senate conferees trying to put together an OPA extension bill imposed a policy of strict secrecy today on their deliberations. The Senate's Democratic leader, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, said [illegible] the group agreed at its first session to forego any statements regarding votes or tentative decisions until final action has been taken.

"What was the vote on that motion?" a reporter asked. "Unanimous," Barkley replied, then joined in the general laughter at his tumble into the verbal trap.

DAY

From other sources, it was learned (A) that Representative Spence (D.-Ky.) was elected chairman of the conference, and (B) that nothing much happened anyway, outside of general discussion of the Senate and House versions of the bill. Both bills have been condemned by stabilization and price administration officials.

Coinciding with the conferees' meeting, Secretary of Commerce Wallace issued a plea against relaxing "our guard against inflation." Wallace said that business could enjoy unprecedented prosperity in the years just ahead "if we can avoid rocking the economic boat right now," but he added that "to weaken or destroy price and rent control would be to ask for the same kind of boom and bust that began just about this time after the last war."

Profiteering Motive.

"As long," he said, "as business co-operates with the whole effort to stabilize our economy, it cannot be accused of profiteering as it was after the last war. But if price controls are weakened or destroyed, the old charges of profiteering will be echoing around the country again during the next few months. I know that this is a matter of deep concern to every forward-looking business leader.

"During the war years the vast majority of business men, through unselfish and willing co-operation in the war effort, achieved tremendous new prestige. Only a small handful are willing to jeopardize that prestige and the nation's economy now in an attempt to reap quicker and even greater profits."

Two Key Men Absent.

Wallace said that inflation is as damaging to business, and especially small business, as to other economic groups, adding: "With prices rising rapidly, millions of small business men will come out second best in the wild scramble for raw materials and finished goods." The result, he asserted, would be to "encourage monopoly, with prices out of the reach of the American people."

The absence of two key committee members appeared likely to limit the field of possible conference decisions today. Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.), head of the Senate group, told reporters that it was doubtful that Representatives Wolcott and Crawford, both Michigan Republicans, would be able to attend because of yesterday's primary election in their home State. Each is the sponsor of an important provision in the House bill.

"It is probable that we will just feel around in the first session," Barkley told a reporter.

"Only a small handful are willing to jeopardize that prestige and the nation's economy by throwing price and rent controls overboard now in an attempt to reap quicker and even greater profits."

Wallace said inflation is as damaging to business, and especially small business, as to other economic groups, adding:

"With prices rising rapidly, millions of small business men will come out second best in the wild scramble for raw materials and finished goods."

Don't Rock OPA Boat, Wallace Cautions

JUN 20 1946

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Wallace pleaded today against letting down "our guard against inflation" as Senate-House OPA conferees met for their first session to chart the future of price control.

Wallace said that business can enjoy unprecedented prosperity in the years just ahead "if we can avoid rocking the economic boat right now."

"To weaken or destroy price and rent control would be to ask for the same kind of boom and bust that began just about this time after the last war," he declared.

Cites Inflation Effects

The Cabinet officer's statement was issued without explanation, but its timing coincided with the initial meeting of the committee named to compose differences in OPA extension bills.

Wallace confined his statement to the effects of inflation on business.

"As long," he said, "as business co-operates with the whole effort to stabilize our economy, it cannot be accused of profiteering as it was after the last war.

"But if price controls are weakened or destroyed, the old charges of profiteering will be echoing around the country again during the next few months. I know that this is a matter of deep concern to every forward-looking business leader.

Prestige Built Up

"During the war years, the vast majority of business men through unselfish and willing co-operation in the war effort achieved tremendous new prestige.

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Fears Monopoly Growth

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Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), head of the Senate group, said it was doubtful that Representatives Wolcott and Crawford, both Michigan Republicans, would be able to attend because of yesterday's primary election in their home State.

Each is the sponsor of an important provision in the House bill.

Wolcott fathered a clause which provides that all producers, processors and distributors, including retailers, shall be allowed current costs plus "a reasonable profit" when their price ceilings are computed by OPA.

Draws Criticism

Stabilization officials have criticized the provision as a potential wrecker of price control.

Crawford sponsored a provision to forbid the OPA from trimming peacetime trade discounts and handling charges for such reconversion items as automobiles and household appliances.

The Senate approved a similar provision barring so-called cost absorption by wholesalers and retailers of such articles.

"It is probable that we will just feel around in the first session," Barkley said.

BUDGET DIRECTOR RESIGNS HIS POST

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP)—Budget Director Harold Smith who has supervised the spending of billions of government agencies since 1939, today joined the parade of officials leaving the federal service for better-paid jobs.

Smith resigned to become vice president of the new $7,670,000,000 International Bank under President Eugene Meyer at a tax-free salary of $22,500 a year, compared with the $10,000 less taxes which the government paid him.

Smith wrote the president that even if the new post had not been offered to him "it would have been only a short time until existing limitations on the salaries of public officials would have forced me out of the federal government."

"I could not have continued," he added "without reducing certain fixed charges which I have regarded for many years as important to the security of my family."

He said, too, that the prospect of assisting "in the promotion of world prosperity and peace" was a challenge "which I cannot very well ignore."

Mr. Truman replied that he knew "at what great financial sacrifice" Smith had been serving and added: "That is too often a tragedy of public service."

The President has complained frequently to visitors and newsmen of inability to get and keep men of high calibre for government jobs. Several posts have remained unfilled for some time because, Mr. Truman said, he has been unable to find qualified men who will serve.

Smith's departure leaves an important vacancy. The President, who called Smith by his first name, depended upon him for many tasks outside the strict scope of his office. It was only yesterday that Meyer discussed Smith's departure with the President, and the resignation came suddenly.

Paul H. Appleby, who has been assistant budget director, was named acting director.

Budget Director Quits, Gets Job In World Bank

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Harold D. Smith quit as director of the Federal budget today to become vice president of the new $7,670,000,000 International Bank.

President Truman accepted his resignation with regret, Press Secretary Charles Ross told reporters, and only because of the importance of his new assignment.

Smith's new job means that the top two posts in the world bank will be held by Americans. The president is Eugene Meyer, until recently the owner and publisher of the Washington *Post*.

Appleby Named

Mr. Truman immediately appointed Paul H. Appleby acting director of the budget. Appleby has been assistant director.

Smith was selected by Meyer, who discussed his appointment yesterday with President Truman.

Smith told reporters he does not know how much salary he will draw in his new post. He added that he knows it will pay much more than the $10,000 he has been getting. He expressed belief that at least part of his new salary will be tax exempt.

Ross said that Mr. Truman considered the departure of Smith as a distinct loss to the Government, since the President regards him as one of its "ablest and most devoted public servants."

Ross said that Smith has been

Sought To Quit Twice

working for the Government at a great financial sacrifice.

He has tried to resign twice, the secretary related, but was persuaded to stay on, first by President Roosevelt and then by President Truman. His salary with the bank was not disclosed.

Smith, who discussed his new duties in a conference with the President this morning, has been budget director more than seven years.

TAFT WARNS DEFICIT MAY BE DOUBLED

JUN 20 1946

Says Truman's Estimate Of Four Billion Will Be Exceeded

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) told the Senate today that the Government deficit for the next fiscal year may be double the $4,000,000,000 estimate made by President Truman.

Taft voiced his warning as Congress began a race with time to complete eleven big appropriation bills before the new spending year starts July 1.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) interjected that the rush was an example of the "haphazard" way the Federal Government is operating.

Taft said the Budget Bureau estimate of the deficit was about four billions "but nobody knows whether it will be four, six or ten billion dollars."

Should Study Spending, Income

He suggested that the executive department and congressional committees should sit down and study both spending and tax income before voting huge sums. He said such things as the British loan and various subsidy and control programs would add greatly to budget estimates.

During the day the Senate approved many increases recommended by its Appropriations Committee in annual funds for the Interior Department, including a large number of reclamation projects in Western states.

In all, the committee nearly doubled the funds previously approved by the House. The latter chamber voted just under $180,000,000 while the Senate committee total was nearly $330,000,000.

Senator Taylor (D., Idaho), one of numerous westerners favoring reclamation projects, said the nation could not hope to pay off its huge war debts unless it greatly expanded resources and production.

Called Self-Liquidating

Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) said the reclamation projects are self-liquidating.

An attempt to complete Senate action on the Interior appropriations bogged down in a debate on two big Southwestern and Western projects. The Senate put off a showdown until tomorrow.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) contended the Interior Department's plan was an effort to put out of business a private concern. Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) argued that the time had come to determine whether power should be completely "socialized" in this country.

House Vet Unit Ready To Study Pension Plan

JUN 20 1946

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Proposals for overhauling the veterans' pension system met a cooperative reception today on Capitol Hill.

Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) of the House Veterans Committee announced his group was ready to give prompt attention to the recommendations made by the President's committee on Government medical care.

He said, however, that sufficient authorization already may exist to put the proposal into effect, which would eliminate need for new legislation, but withheld final opinion pending more detailed study of the report.

Revision Held Necessary

The President's committee, headed by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, stated that the VA's medical rehabilitation program "is well conceived," but "if the rehabilitation task is to be adequately accomplished it is necessary to revise some of the present pension policies which are based purely on monetary compensation for service-connected disabilities.

"It is obvious that under such a policy the individual receives a premium, from a monetary standpoint, when his disability is in-

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creased. This presents an almost insurmountable psychological handicap to rehabilitation."

Lump Sum Pay Questioned

It declared that "the present method of financial compensation needs careful re-evaluation, particularly in regard to the wisdom of making lump-sum settlements in certain types of cases," and added:

"Compensation for service-connected disabilities must include not only pensions but opportunities for re-education, retaining and rehabilitation."

The committee recommended that a study of the whole veterans' pension program be undertaken by the Veterans Administration.

Truman Approves Inquiry

President Truman approved the committee's inquiry proposal, but objected to authorizing VA outpatient service for veterans with nonservice connected disabilities after treatment in veterans hospitals.

The President agreed with a committee proposal that "a thorough and bold restudy" be made of multiple medical care services by such agencies as the Army, Navy, Veterans Administration and the Public Health Service, but suggested that the survey wait "until after the Army-Navy merger issues are resolved."

Employment Sets Record

JUN 20 1946

By James Marlow

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The Census Bureau says more people—55,320,000—have jobs now than at any time in American history.

The figure is 570,000 higher than the previous peak of 54,750,000, reached in July, 1943, in the middle of the war.

The figure is for May, the latest total available. It includes 450,000 men who had jobs but were on strike.

Sees 2,310,000 Jobless

After the war ended last summer, John W. Snyder, reconversion director, estimated that perhaps 8,500,000 people would be unemployed by this time in 1946.

The Census Bureau says only about 2,310,000 are unemployed; it bases this estimate on a "sampling."

It does not agree with other figures on present unemployment—or unemployment for May—obtained from the Social Security Board and the Veterans Administration.

3,092,000, Others Say

Here's what those two agencies show for May:

A total of 3,092,000 people were getting unemployment pay. Of that number 1,365,000 were getting civilian unemployment pay; the other 1,717,000 were war veterans drawing unemployment pay from the Government.

[In April the total was 3,100,000, of whom 1,600,000 were civilians and 1,500,000 veterans.]

The Employment Rises

The following figures show how employment has risen to its present total of 55,320,000:

That figure is 1,050,000 higher than the 54,270,000 employed in July, 1945, just before Japan quit.

It is 4,070,000 higher than the 51,250,000 employed in September, 1945, the lowest employment month since the war ended.

How have these people—almost entirely veterans, since everyone else was working during the war—found jobs?

Emergency Workers Quit

About 1,820,000 women who worked during the war have quit and gone back into their homes.

So have a number of old people (figures not available) who came out of retirement to help in war jobs and have retired again.

The number of people with jobs spurted in May, over April, but this was almost entirely due to spring jobs opening up on farms. In April 8,190,000 worked on farms. This number jumped almost 700,000 to 8,880,000 in May.

Non-Farm Jobs

But in the same two months non-farm jobs remained about the same in number: 46,360,000 in April, 46,440,000 in May.

Yet there has been a decrease in the total number of farm workers from the war years while more non-farm jobs have opened up.

In that peak war month of July, 1943, 9,700,000 people were working on farms and 45,050,000 in non-farm jobs.

But in May, 1946, the people working on farms numbered only 8,880,000 while those in non-farm jobs rose to 46,440,000.

The job total by sexes is:

In July, 1943, about 36,670,000 males and 18,080,000 females.

In May, 1946: about 39,060,000 males and 16,260,000 females.

Army May Make N.C. Airfield Permanent

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The Seymour Johnson army airfield at Goldsboro, N.C., may become a permanent field—but not immediately, the War Department said today.

This field is on "an interim list for retention," War Department officials explained, but the department is not designating any fields as permanent now and will not do so until the size of the Army is determined.

The field is listed in War Department files as an "active training school" and is expected to remain in that status indefinitely. The War Department said no part of the field is expected to be declared surplus because of its place on the list to be retained.

VIVIEN KELLEMS LOSES LIBEL SUIT; PLANS TO APPEAL

JUN 20 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 — (AP)—Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Conn., business woman, lost out in her $1,500,000 libel suit against publishers of the CIO Labor Herald today.

Her attorney, Herbert Clark, said she would appeal from the Federal court verdict, reached without a jury trial.

Judge Louis E. Goodman, delivering his decision orally from the bench, held that The Herald had kept within the "area of fair comment" when it referred to her wartime conduct as "treasonable," and granted a motion for dismissal.

Defendants in the case included the local C.I.O. council of California and its principal officers in 1944, when two articles and an editorial in The Herald criticized as "treasonable" Miss Kellems' anti-tax statements and her admitted correspondence with a German metal syndicate representative in Argentina.

Formal Opinion Later

The judge said he found ample evidence to hold that The Herald had made permissible comment on conduct it considered "savoring of treason."

He held that Miss Kellems' attorney was mistaken in his contention that the defense was required to prove that the Kellems activities actually constituted treason in the statutory sense.

At one point during final arguments in the suit Judge Goodman commented that he thought the paper "perhaps went a little too far in describing Miss Kellems' activities as treasonable."

"But I doubt if anyone was misled by them," he added.

Redeployment Schedule

JUN 20 1946

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Close to 4,500 veterans are due to debark from six vessels at two U. S. ports today. In addition one ship with 485 war brides and children is expected.

Four vessels with 1,694 personnel are expected at San Francisco while the brideship and two vessels with 2,753 returnees from the European theater are due in New York.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: New Bern Victory from Le Havre, 1,191; Pomona Victory from Leghorn, 1,562.

Thomas H. Barry from Casblanca and Naples, 485 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Devil's Lake Victory from Noumea, 16 Army; Typhoon from Okinawa, 1,420 Navy, 14 Marines; Arneb from Shanghai, 237 Navy, four Army; LST 741 from Pearl Harbor, three Navy.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: Sea Flyer from Bremen, 1,394; Frederick Victory from Le Havre, 1,263; Pittston Victory from Le Havre, 1,193; U.S.S.R. Victory from Le Havre, 1,182.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Tawasaw from Pearl Harbor, 23 Navy; Sea Cat from Okinawa, 2,016 Army; Marine Cardinal from Manila, 1,591.

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BARUCH DID INDICATE CLEARLY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS
AGAINST YIELDING ANY OF ITS ATOMIC SECRETS AS LONG AS THE VETO OBTAINED
IN ANY SYSTEM OF CONTROL THAT SHOULD BE SET UP.
GENERAL A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMISSION,
BEGAN THE DISCUSSION THIS AFTERNOON WITH AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE
PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS WERE BASED.
CADOGAN SPOKE NEXT FOR BRITAIN, SAYING HIS GOVERNMENT "WARMLY"
WELCOMED THE UNITED STATES PLAN.
AFTER GROMYKO PUT THE RUSSIAN CARDS ON THE TABLE IN A LONG SPEECH,
DR. QUO SAID CHINA WAS IN FULL ACCORD WITH AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE
AGAINST A VETO ON ATOMIC MATTERS-- PROVIDED ALL OTHER MEMBERS HAVING
THIS VETO UNDER THE CHARTER AGREE TO DO LIKEWISE.
REGARDING THE MAKEUP OF THE PROPOSED AUTHORITY, DR. QUO SUGGESTED
IT SHOULD BE BASED "ON BROAD AND DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION SO AS TO
INCLUDE, LIKE THE SECURITY COUNCIL, A SUBSTANTIAL REPRESENTATION OF
THE SMALL NATIONS."
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U.N.-HEALTH DAY

JUN 20 1946

BY LARRY HAUCK

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY CALLED FOR A WORLD-WIDE REBUILDING OF HEALTH SAFEGUARDS, WHICH HAVE BEEN "DISORGANIZED AND DESTROYED" BY WAR.

IN A MESSAGE TO THE OPENING SESSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH CONFERENCE, CONVENED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE PRESIDENT TERMED THE SOLUTION OF HEALTH PROBLEMS "ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE AND HAPPINESS OF MANKIND," AND ADDED:

"THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO ACHIEVE AND ENJOY GOOD HEALTH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ALL PEOPLE. FOR THIS OBJECTIVE I CAN ASSURE YOU THE INTEREST AND SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"THE HEALTH PROBLEMS WHICH WE FACE DID NOT ORIGINATE WITH THE WAR, BUT THE WAR HAS AGGRAVATED THEM TREMENDOUSLY. OVER MANY YEARS NATIONS HAVE BEEN BUILDING UP DEFENSES AGAINST DISEASE THROUGH PROTECTIVE FOODS, NURSING SERVICES, CLINICS, HOSPITALIZATION AND MENTAL, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE. FOR MANY MILLIONS OF PERSONS, THESE PROTECTIONS HAVE BEEN DISORGANIZED AND DESTROYED. THEY MUST BE RESTORED AND EXPANDED."

JOHN G. WINANT, U.S.DELEGATE TO THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, READ THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, WHICH NOTED THAT MODERN TRANSPORTATION MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY NATION TO QUARANTINE ITSELF AND THUS "STRONG HEALTH SERVICES IN EVERY COUNTRY MUST BE COORDINATED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL ACTION."

DELEGATES FROM THE 51 UNITED NATIONS PLUS 16 FROM COUNTRIES NOT HOLDING MEMBERSHIP SAT AT THE START OF THE CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE A MONTH.

TERMING THE SOLUTION OF HEALTH PROBLEMS "ESSENTIAL TO THE WELFARE AND HAPPINESS OF MANKIND," PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECLARED:

"THE HEALTH PROBLEMS WHICH WE FACE DID NOT ORIGINATE WITH THE WAR, BUT THE WAR HAS AGGRAVATED THEM TREMENDOUSLY. OVER MANY YEARS NATIONS HAVE BEEN BUILDING UP DEFENSES AGAINST DISEASE THROUGH PROTECTIVE FOODS, NURSING SERVICES, CLINICS, HOSPITALIZATION AND MENTAL, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE. FOR MANY MILLIONS OF PERSONS, THESE PROTECTIONS HAVE BEEN DISORGANIZED AND DESTROYED. THEY MUST BE RESTORED AND EXPANDED." INSERT NEW YORK (NL UN-HEALTH) AFTER Y HT GYAF xx SELECTION

TRYGVE LIE, U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL, SAID THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A WORLD UNIT "WILL BE ONE OF THE FIRST CONCRETE CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS IN THE BROAD AND VITAL PROGRAM WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS IS UNDERTAKING ON BEHALF OF MANKIND." (HAUCK)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL HENRI LAUGIER TOLD DELEGATES THAT "FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, THE WHOLE OF THE HUMAN COMMUNITY GATHERED HERE THROUGH ITS REPRESENTATIVES, HAS SET FOR ITSELF THE TASK TO UNITE ALL ITS EFFORTS, TO COORDINATE AND TO MULTIPLY THEM ON THE LEVEL OF THE WHOLE WORLD IN ORDER TO LAUNCH THE FIGHT AGAINST SUFFERING, AGAINST ILLNESS, AGAINST DEATH."

THIS WAS THE THIRD DAY THE COUNCIL HAD DEBATED THE REFUGEE QUESTION. ADD NEW YORK (NL REFUGEES-HARRELSON) xx x AGENCY

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ADD NEW YORK (NL SECURITY COUNCIL)

A21 IT WAS THE SECOND TIME THAT RUSSIA HAD EXERCISED THE VETO POWER--RESTRICTED TO THE "BIG FIVE"--IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE FIRST INSTANCE OCCURRED IN LONDON LAST FEBRUARY WHEN THE U.S.S.R. OVERRULED AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON TO NEGOTIATE THEIR DIFFERENCES WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE OVER THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS FROM THE LEVANT.

THE RUSSIAN VETO YESTERDAY OFFSET THE ACTION OF NINE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION WORKED OUT BY DR.HERBERT V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA AND HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON OF THE UNITED STATES AS A COMPROMISE OF POLAND'S DEMANDS FOR AN IMMEDIATE BREAK WITH MADRID.

THE NETHERLANDS ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON THE MEASURE.

IN INVOKING HIS VETO POWER, SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO STOOD FAST ON THE PREMISE THAT SPAIN IS A PROVEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE AND THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION.

GROMYKO HAS STEADFASTLY OPPOSED DELEGATING TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY POWER WHICH HE BELIEVES THE SECURITY COUNCIL ITSELF SHOULD WIELD.

GROMYKO TOLD NEWSMEN AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS BUT THAT INACTION WAS HARMFUL TO THE CAUSE OF THE MEETING THAT HIS VETO WAS NOT BEFORE THE COUNCIL REJECTED A PROPOSAL BY VOTE WAS TAKEN. THE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE, THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE SPANISH QUESTION BE REFERRED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION.

ONLY CADOGAN AND DR.KELCO VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS VOTED FOR THE BRITISH PROPOSAL. SIX DELEGATES VOTED AGAINST IT, WHILE THE UNITED STATES, CHINA AND EGYPT ABSTAINED.

IN INVOKING THE VETO POWER GROMYKO REJECTED A PERSONAL PLEA BY EVATT TO GO ALONG WITH THE COUNCIL MAJORITY.

"I APPRECIATE FULLY THE EFFORT OF DR.EVATT AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO ACHIEVE A UNANIMOUS DECISION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL," THE SOVIET DELEGATE SAID.

A22 "BUT I, MR. PRESIDENT, AM GUIDED BY ANOTHER NECESSITY--THE NECESSITY OF REACHING A DECISION THAT SHALL BE RIGHT AND JUST IN THIS MATTER AND THAT SHALL CORRESPOND TO THE GRAVITY OF THE SPANISH SITUATION. DR.EVATT HAS APPEALED TO ME TO BEND TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY. BUT I, IN RETURN, FEEL ENTITLED TO ASK DR.EVATT TO ACCEPT THE SOLUTION THAT I CONSIDER THE RIGHT AND JUST SOLUTION OF THIS

JUN 20 1946

PROBLEM."

GROMYKO ADDED THAT ACCEPTANCE OF EVATT'S PROPOSAL "WOULD MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD EVADED ITS DUTY IN THIS QUESTION."

LANGE INDICATED THAT HE HAD SMALL HOPE THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD VOTE FAVORABLY ON HIS RESOLUTION FOR AN IMMEDIATE BREAK WITH FRANCO SPAIN WHEN IT RECONVENES MONDAY, BUT SAID HE WOULD PRESS THE ISSUE TO COMPLETE "THE HISTORICAL RECORD." HIS ACTION WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF FORCING OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FIVE, BESIDES RUSSIA, TO EXERCISE THE VETO OR TO ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE, CALLED BY THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CONVENES AT 3:30 P.M. EDT TODAY WITH DELEGATES INVITED FROM THE 51 UNITED NATIONS AND WITH OBSERVERS FROM 16 NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES--SOME OF THEM FORMER ENEMIES, THE ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL COMMISSIONS IN GERMANY, JAPAN AND SOUTHERN KOREA, AND FROM TEN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. SPAIN IS BRACKETED WITH GERMANY AND ITALY AMONG THOSE NOT INVITED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES.

SURGEON-GENERAL DR. THOMAS PARRAN HEADS THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. THE SESSIONS MAY LAST A MONTH.

JP339AED

JUN 20 1946

LONDON, JUNE 19--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY QUOTED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., RESIGNED AS AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL BECAUSE "HE HAD TO ACT AS THE MESSENGER BOY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

"IT MUST BE ADMITTED," SAID THE BROADCAST, "THAT THIS INFORMATION IS PRETTY NEAR THE TRUTH."

(IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN STETTINIUS SAID HE HAD COMPLETED HIS WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS).

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NC 849PED JUNE 19

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-JEWISH VICTIMS OF GERMAN PERSECUTION WILL RECEIVE NINE-TENTHS OF THE $25,000,000 MADE AVAILABLE BY THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF NON-REPATRIABLE VICTIMS OF THE NAZIS.

THE PROGRAM, MAPPED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, WILL BE FINANCED BY THE SALE OF GERMAN ASSETS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

ANNOUNCING DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED IN PARIS LAST FRIDAY, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID THE MONEY WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES, OR ITS SUCCESSOR, TO THE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIELD ORGANIZATIONS AS SOON AS THEY HAVE SUBMITTED PRACTICABLE PROGRAMS.

THE FIVE-POWER AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT THE MONEY SHALL NOT BE USED FOR COMPENSATION OF INDIVIDUAL VICTIMS BUT FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF THE CLASSES CONCERNED.

THE REMAINING 10 PER CENT WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF NON-JEWISH REFUGEES FROM GERMANY OR AUSTRIA WHO CAN PROVE THEY WERE PERSECUTED BY THE NAZIS FOR RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL OR RACIAL REASONS AND WHO DO NOT WANT TO RETURN, OR TO GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN VICTIMS WHO WANT TO EMIGRATE.

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE SAID TODAY THAT BECAUSE OF IMPROVED PRODUCTION, BRITONS WOULD BE GRANTED 30 CLOTHING COUPONS IN SEVEN MONTHS BEGINNING AUG. 1--A RATE OF ABOUT 51 A YEAR -- COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT RATE EQUAL TO 42. A MAN'S SUIT REQUIRES 26 COUPONS, A WOMAN'S WOOLEN DRESS 16 TO 18.

CK944PED

With Bidault

Paris, June 19--(ap)--Two years ago Georges Bidault, France's new president, was being hunted by the Gestapo.

JUN 20 1946

As one of France's top resistance leaders and one of the "generals" who directed the underground's 1944 battle for Paris, Bidault during the war years became a major foe of the German occupation troops.

3024 3421

The germans held him prisoner in 1940 but let him go. It was a mistake they were to regret later, for the small quiet Army sergeant became a powerful force in the movement which harassed the Nazis in France.

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Bidault was born Oct. 5, 1899. In the first World War he was mobilized at the age of 18, too late to see much action. After the armistice he became a student specializing in history.

In politics he became a member of the old popular democratic party and was what the French term a "militant catholic." Eventually he was named vice president of the Cathelic association of French Youth.

At the outbreak of the Second World War Bidault was editer-in-chief of the newspaper l'aube, which now is the principal organ of his Popular Republican Movement (MRP) Party.

In September, 1944 Bidault was made foreign minister in Gen. De Gaulle's first post-liberation government

In that post he began to built an international reputation when he represented France's chief delegate to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

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De Gaulle took Bidault to Moscow in 1945 for the signature of the Russian-French treaty and sent him to London last winter for the United Nations meeting.

It became evident, however, that relations between the two men later had cooled. Bidault's supporters said De Gaulle too often went over his minister's head in deciding foreign policy.

Now that Bidault is president there is speculation as to whether he will also retain his post as foreign minister. The new president himself has maintained a careful silence on the subject.

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apr/wilsons 1927s/the/452p

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COMMUNIST LEADER JACQUES DUCLOS INDICATED HIS PARTY WAS WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

"WE WILL ADMIT A SECOND CHAMBER THAT WILL BE A CHAMBER OF STUDY AND NOT A POLITICAL CHAMBER. WE WILL NOT CONSENT THAT THE CHIEF OF STATE BE A PUPPET, BUT WE DO NOT WANT HIM TO BE AN ABSOLUTE MASTER," HE SAID. ADD PARIS (NL FRENCH) XYY PARTY (WILSON)

HE INDICATED, ALSO, THAT THE COMMUNISTS MIGHT ENTER A GOVERNMENT HEADED BY BIDAULT. IF THE COMMUNISTS REFUSED TO ENTER THE CABINET, BIDAULT WAS FACED WITH THE PROSPECT OF FORMING A SINGLE-PARTY GOVERNMENT, SINCE THE SOCIALISTS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD ENTER NO GOVERNMENT WHICH EXCLUDED THE COMMUNISTS.

BIDAULT, DUCLOS SAID, IS "A LIKEABLE MAN, BUT NOT THE ONE PREFERRED BY THE COMMUNISTS." BY ABSTAINING FROM VOTING, HE SAID, THE COMMUNIST PARTY PUT "BEFORE EVERYTHING THE INTERESTS OF FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC."

THEN HE ADDED THAT COMMUNIST ENTRANCE INTO THE CABINET DEPENDED UPON AGREEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF TRADE UNION DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES, A COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN THE LAST ELECTION. THE COMMUNISTS FAVOR A 25 PER CENT INCREASE, THE MRP A GRADUATED SYSTEM OF WAGE RISES.

SN311PED

THEY REPORTED THAT BYRNES SAID THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT INVOLVED SHOULD HAVE TO PROVE THAT THE PROPERTY REALLY WAS OWNED BY ALLIED NATIONALS AND HAD REALLY BEEN TAKEN. BYRNES SAID THE BURDEN OF PROOF SHOULD REST ON ITALY TO SHOW THAT THE SEIZURE HAD NOT BEEN FORCED OR UNDER DURESS. ADD PARIS (NL FOR. MIN.) XYY (SAID) (DYNAN)

BOTH MOLOTOV AND BEVIN OBJECTED THAT THIS MIGHT RUN COUNTER TO LEGAL PROCEDURES IN VARIOUS NATIONS, AND THE SUBJECT WAS REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF LEGAL EXPERTS, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

BYRNES ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE SOUGHT TO INSERT A CLAUSE GUARANTEEING ALLIED PROPERTY IN ITALY AGAINST EXPROPRIATIONS TO PAY REPARATIONS. MOLOTOV OBJECTED THAT THIS WAS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE TREATY AND THE ISSUE WAS SHELVED, A BRITISH SOURCE SAID.

A9

BEVIN AND BIDAULT ARGUED, AGAINST BYRNES AND MOLOTOV, THAT ALLIED NATIONALS INJURED IN ITALY BY ITALIANS DURING THE WAR SHOULD BE COMPENSATED, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

MOLOTOV COMMENTED HE COULD APPRECIATE THE REASONING BEHIND SUCH A DEMAND, AND OFFERD TO SAPORT IT IF JUN 20 1946

DEMAND, AND OFFERED TO SUPPORT IT IF THE CLAUSE WERE AMENDED TO INCLUDE SIMILAR INJURED IN OCCUPIED AREAS SUCH AS THE SOVIET UKRAINE.

BYRNES ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS OPPOSED TO THE WHOLE IDEA BEHIND THIS CLAUSE, WHEREUPON BEVIN AND BIDAULT AGREED TO WITHDRAW THEIR PROPOSALS.

THEN MOLOTOV SUDDENLY REVERSED HIS ATTITUDE, INSISTING THAT THE CLAUSE WITH THE RUSSIAN AMENDMENT BE INCLUDED, THE BRITISH SOURCES SAID. MOLOTOV DECLARED HE BEGAN TO APPRECIATE THE VALUE OF THE PROPOSAL AFTER HEARING IT ARGUED BY THE FRENCH AND BRITISH MINISTERS. MOLOTOV ADDED THAT UNLESS SUCH A CLAUSE WERE INCLUDED, NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES ATTACKED BY ITALY WOULD NOT RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

BYRNES THEN DECLARED HE STILL WAS OPPOSED, AND THE CLAUSE WAS SHELVED FOR RECONSIDERATION AT FUTURE SESSIONS.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MET AGAIN DURING THE DAY, THIS TIME TO CONTINUE THE WORK OF DRAFTING SKELETON TREATIES FOR BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND. FOR PRESENTATION TO THEIR PRINCIPALS WHO WILL ATTEMPT TO FILL THE GAPS LEFT BY THE DEPUTIES.

EJ/WDA39PED

A17 ADD PARIS (DAY FOR. MIN. T (WILSON) XXX (SAID)

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN PROPOSED THAT ALL MAJOR POWERS ABANDON REPARATIONS CLAIMS ON ITALY TO ASSIST THE NEW REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF THAT NATION. RUSSIA IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE MAJOR POWERS SEEKING REPARATIONS FROM ITALY.

AFTER SETTLING THE FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER QUESTION--UPON WHICH LITTLE DIFFICULTY WAS EXPECTED--THE MINISTERS WERE SLATED TO DISCUSS TOMORROW THE PROPOSED FORMATION OF AN ALLIED TREATY INSPECTION COMMISSION, WHICH RUSSIA PREVIOUSLY HAS OPPOSED AS AN INFRINGEMENT OF ITALIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

OTHER ITEMS IN THE ITALIAN TREATY AWAITING SETTLEMENT: WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM ITALY; FUTURE OF ITALY'S COLONIES; DISPOSITION OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS; ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER AND TRIESTE; THE AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN BORDER AND DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS ITALIAN NAVAL UNITS. JP329AED

JUN 20 1946

AUTOMATICS

DC Heidelberg, Germany, June 19-(AP)-[redacted] U.S. third army said today that a military policeman [redacted] shot to death T/5 Elwyn McWilliams, 20, a negro of Seaboard, N. C., "while resisting arrest" in Munich Saturday.

apr 01755 Oregan rm 1405

ROME, JUNE 19--(AP)--[redacted] DISPATCHES FROM [redacted] VIENNA SAID TONIGHT THAT HUNDREDS OF WAR VETERANS HOME FROM PRISON CAMPS BECAME DISGRUNTLED OVER THE LACK OF JOBS AND SEIZED SEVERAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HELD THEM THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

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A VETERAN AND AN ARMY OFFICER WHO BOUGHT TO BAR THE FORMER PRISONER'S ENTRY INTO ONE BUILDING SUFFERED INJURIES IN A MINOR SCUFFLE, THE DISPATCHES SAID.

MC 808PED JUNE 19 MCKNIGHTS 00055 APL

ROME, JUNE 19--(AP)--AN ANSA DISPATCH FROM TRIESTE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE BRITISH CRUISER MAURITIUS HAD ARRIVED AT THAT SEAPORT, CONTROL OF WHICH IS DEMANDED BY BOTH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. ALREADY IN THE [redacted] HARBOR, THE DISPATCH SAID, WERE ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER AND TWO SMALLER WARSHIPS.

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MC 817PED JUNE 19 MCKNIGHTS 00050 APLR

IT WAS THIS OMISSION AND THE ALLEGEDLY FRAUDULENT VOTES THAT HAD LED KING UMBERTO II TO DESCRIBE AS "INDEFINITE" THE COURT'S PREVIOUS DECISION OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

EARLIER THE COURT ANNOUNCED ITS FINAL RULING ON THE JUNE 2 NATIONAL ELECTION--HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PLEBISCITE--WHICH [redacted] THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS (CATHOLIC) PARTY 207 SEATS IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, THE SOCIALISTS 115 SEATS AND THE COMMUNISTS 104. MINOR PARTIES WON A TOTAL OF 130 SEATS.

JP408AED

ADD ROME (CATALAN) XXXMAGIN

JUN 20 1946

A193

PRAGUE, JUNE 19-(AP)-DR.EDUARD BENES WAS REELECTED PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF 298 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. TWO MEMBERS WERE ABSENT.

(A CBS REPORT SAID BENES ASKED COMMUNIST LEADER KLEMENT GOTTWALD TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT. THE COMMUNISTS WON MORE SEATS THAN ANY OTHER PARTY IN THE LAST ELECTION. THE REPORT SAID PRIME MINISTER ZDENEK FIERLINGER RESIGNED SOON AFTER BENES WAS ELECTED.)

THERE WAS NO SUGGESTION OF OPPOSITION TO BENES, DESPITE A HOT FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY IN WHICH THE COMMUNISTS ELECTED A SPEAKER BY A NARROW MARGIN. BENES APPEARED FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN THE GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AS A LEADER ABOVE PARTIES AND EXEMPT FROM PARTISAN ATTACK.

SN246PED

MADRID, JUNE 19-(AP)-MORNING NEWSPAPERS HERE DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY TODAY STORIES AND EDITORIALS ON YESTERDAY'S FAILURE BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL ON SPAIN DUE TO THE RUSSIAN VETO.

THE NEWSPAPERS TERMED THE DISAGREEMENT A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

THE MONARCHIST PAPER ABC DEVOTED ALMOST ITS ENTIRE FRONT PAGE TO A DISPATCH BY THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY EFE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS AND TO AN EDITORIAL, COMBINED UNDER ONE HEADLINE, WHICH READ:

"DISREGARDING BRITISH PRUDENCE AND OBEDIENT TO VOICE OF RUSSIA, SECURITY COUNCIL WILL AGAIN CONSIDER POLISH PROPOSAL ON SPAIN."

UX959AED

[redacted], June [redacted] 18 (delayed)--(AP)--USDA officials have telegraphed Washington that widespread droughts are causing "grave concern for Poland's crop prospects."

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The message said that many fields of winter grains were prematurely ripening and that "early precipitation is required to prevent a disastrously low yield. Spring-planted grains are in poor condition but could respond with adequate moisture."

apw allens 01430 rch 11a.

3024 3925

Bucharest, June 19--(ap)--Romanian censorship withheld today the latest United States and British notes to the Romanian government.

The notes characterized as unsatisfactory and inaccurate Romania's reply to previous American and British communications which protested Romania's failure to carry out terms of the moscow accord.

One of the specific pretests of the United States and Britain was against censorship.

JUN 20 1946

apr/o'Briens 01150/the/555p

Istanbul, June 19--(ap)--Turkey's two newly organized opposition parties announced today that they would participate in the July 21 general election, thus assuring the first election battle for control of the government in the 23-year history of the republic.

Celal Bayar's Democratic Party, in announcing its decision to participate, said the action was taken despite the fears of some party members that the "people will not be able to vote freely."

Nuri Demirag's resteration Party said it was sure to win seats in the assembly "if the vote is free."

Both parties--formed since the government abolished a ban against political organizations last december--refrained from participating in recent municipal elections and asserted afterward that what they described as the small turn out of voters reflected the unwillingness of the electorate to support the reigning peoples' Party.

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The Peoples' Party, headed by President Ismet Inonu, declared it was happy to have opposition in the general election and reiterated that the decision of the government to permit new parties plus the abolishment and modification of various regulations proved its desire to create a more liberal democracy in Turkey.

apr/greenwalds 11150/the/610p

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF ITS INCOME ON ARMIES, PREMIER T.V.SOONG DISCLOSED TODAY.

IN ADDITION TO THIS BURDEN, SOONG SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, THE GOVERNMENT HAS TO CONTEND WITH DISRUPTED COMMUNICATIONS AND THE BLOCKADING OF FUEL AND RAW MATERIALS SOURCES. ALL ARE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE PRESENT INFLATION, HE OBSERVED.

NEVERTHELESS, HE DECLARED, CHINA COULD REGAIN HER ECONOMIC BALANCE IN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME IF INTERNAL PEACE WERE RESTORED.

DEFENDING THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND ILL-ADVISED POLICIES, THE PREMIER SAID:

"THE FACT THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT STILL FUNCTIONS, DESPITE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES OF EIGHT YEARS OF JAPANESE WAR AND A YEAR OF INTERNAL STRUGGLE, IS PROOF OF ITS INHERENT STABILITY."

OUTLINING THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM, SOONG CONCEDED THAT CHINA MUST DEVELOP A PROGRAM CALLING FOR:

1. DIRECT TAXATION.
2. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TO FARMERS.
3. DRASTIC REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.
4. RESUMPTION OF LAND TAXES.

COMMENTING ON A FOREIGN REPORT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD CORNERED THE COTTON MARKET, SOONG SAID THAT AT THE END OF THE WAR CHINA HAD 4,000,000 SPINDLES, OF WHICH MORE THAN HALF WERE JAPANESE-OWNED.

"WE HAD THE CHOICE OF SELLING THESE PLANTS, LEASING THEM OR OPERATING THEM," HE ASSERTED. IT WAS DECIDED TO OPERATE THEM, HE EXPLAINED, "BECAUSE, DUE TO INFLATION, THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OF PROPER SALE."

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JQ-NNM954PCS NM

FOLO TSINGTAO CHINESE

SHANGHAI JUNE 19-(AP)-THE DESTROYER ESTES, COMMAND SHIP OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET, SAILED FOR TSINGTAO TODAY AND ADM.CHARLES M.COOKE, FLEET COMMANDER, WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THAT PORT BY PLANE THIS AFTERNOON.

FURTHER INDICATING THAT TSINGTAO WAS CONSIDERED SAFE DESPITE THE FLURRY OVER COMMUNIST ATTACKS, THE NAVY SAID THERE WOULD BE NO DEVIATION FROM PLANS TO SEND FAMILIES OF NAVY MEN THERE.

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DEVIATION FROM PLANS TO SEND FAMILIES OF NAVY MEN THERE.

TWENTY FAMILIES OF NAVAL PERSONNEL ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY ABOARD THE GENERAL BRECKENRIDGE.

DS519APS NM AST

GRANTING REFUGE TO THE MUFTI IN EGYPT WOULD FOLLOW THE ARAB TRADITION OF GIVING SHELTER TO ANYONE ASKING FOR IT.

A POSSIBLE PRECEDENT WAS ESTABLISHED BY KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA WHEN RASHID ALEY EL KILANY APPEARED IN SAUDI ARABIA AND ASKED SANCTUARY AFTER LEADIN - , 7,'7::3''17) 43;9)5 -4-8,'5 5£3 84-18 &9;34,.3,5 -,$?4858'£ 194:3' 8, 8

ADD CAIRO (MUFTI) YYY GERMANS DAY

SANCTUARY AFTER LEADING AN UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLT AGAINST THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT AND BRITISH FORCES IN IRAQ IN 1941. RASHID ALEY STILL IS IN SAUDI ARABIA ACCORDING TO LAST REPORTS.

(NO PICKUP)

EJ826PED

A19 THE VOICE OF ISRAEL (SECRET JEWISH RADIO) DIRECTED A MESSAGE TO GEN.SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER, DECLARING THAT SUNDAY NIGHT'S BRIDGE BOMBINGS WERE INTENDED TO HAMPER MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS "VITAL TO BRITISH STRATEGY IN PALESTINE," AND STATING THAT PUNITIVE MEASURES WOULD NOT STOP THE JEWISH ACTIVITIES.

IN JERUSALEM THOUSANDS CLOSED UP SHOP AND LINED THE STREET IN MOURNING FOR ONE OF THE NINE VICTIMS SLAIN IN MONDAY NIGHT'S FIGHT AT THE HAIFA RAIL STATION, WHERE 15 EXPLOSIONS WERE SET OFF BY RAIDERS.

JP337AED

JERUSALEM--INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF SECOND LEAD PALESTINE X X X

KIDNAPED OFFICERS.

THE BRITISH HOWEVER, PREPARED TO LIFT AT 4 A.M. TOMORROW A CURFEW IN TEL AVIV WHICH KEPT RESIDENTS OF THAT CITY OF 200,000 INDOORS THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID TWO JEWS WERE KILLED AT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF KFAR GILADI NEAR THE LEBANESE BORDER WHERE THE ARMY WAS CONDUCTING A SEARCH. THE REPORT SAID SEVERAL ARRESTS WERE MADE.

THE TEL AVIV MUNICIPAL COUNCIL X X X 5TH GRAF.

SN241PED

JUN 20 1946

NIGHT LEAD

NEW DELHI, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE POWERFUL ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY HELD A FOUR-HOUR MEETING TODAY, AND THERE WAS GENERAL CONFIDENCE THAT IT WOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT TOMORROW APPROVING BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR A COALITION INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ALSO WOULD ACCEPT THE COALITION GOVERNMENT TO RULE WHILE A CONSTITUTION IS DRAWN FOR AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

WD505PED

JUN 20 1946

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-REUTERS SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM NEW DELHI TODAY THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE CONGRESS PARTY HAD DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM PROPOSALS FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA.

THE NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO PASS A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT THIS AFTERNOON. IT ADDED THAT IT WAS THOUGHT THE RESOLUTION WOULD EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE LONG TERM PROPOSAL AND DISAGREEMENT WITH CERTAIN PHASES OF THE PLAN FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

MK549AED

JUN 20 1946

3029 3427

WITH LOUIS-CONN

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT HAD JUST RECESSED FOR LUNCH, AND MARSHAL DONALD S.VAN METER OF RATON, N.M., GAVE THE USUAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AUDIENCE--THEN ADDED:

"FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PERSONS IN THE COURT, LOUIS KNOCKED OUT CONN IN THE EIGHTH ROUND."

JQ1015PCS

BY ELTON C.FAY

KWAJALEIN, JUNE 19-(AP)-ALL BUT ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL WILL BE EVACUATED FROM THIS ISLAND BETWEEN THE TIME THE BIKINI-BOUND ATOM BOMBER LEAVES AND RETURNS.

THAT IS TO REMOVE AS MANY PERSONS AS POSSIBLE FROM THE DANGER ZONE SHOULD THE PLANE BE FORCED TO RETURN WITH ITS BOMB LOAD, AND AN ACCIDENT OCCUR, EXPLAINED COMMODORE BEN WYATT, MARSHALL ISLAND COMMANDANT, WHO MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

"ALTHOUGH THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY MISHAP OR DANGER IS VERY REMOTE," HE SAID, "NONETHELESS, TO BE QUITE CERTAIN, ALL PRECAUTIONS ARE BEING TAKEN."

ACTUALLY, THREE-FOURTHS OF THE ISLAND'S 5,000 POPULATION ARE REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL TO THE OPERATION. EVACUEES WILL BE TAKEN TO EBEYE ISLAND, THREE MILES AWAY. SHIPS IN THE LAGOON HERE WILL REMAIN AT THEIR ANCHORAGES SINCE THEY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE AT A SAFE DISTANCE.

EVACUATION PLANS HAD BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION BY VICE ADM. W. H. P. BLANDY AND HIS STAFF FOR SOME TIME BUT FINAL DECISION WAS REACHED TODAY.

WYATT EXPLAINED WEATHER CONDITIONS MIGHT COMPEL THE ATOM PLANE TO RETURN WITH ITS DANGEROUS BOMB, AND A MISHAP IN LANDING MIGHT RESULT IN ANYTHING FROM EXPLOSION OF THE LIVE NUCLEAR FISSION MISSILE TO A SIMMERING RELEASE OF DEADLY RADIOACTIVITY.

BOTH WYATT AND A TASK FORCE SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED THE EVACUATION WAS AN EXTREME SAFETY MEASURE AND DID NOT MEAN EXPECTATION OF A BOMB BLAST AT KWAJALEIN.

JUN 20 1946

DS332APS

CHICAGO, JUNE 19-(AP)-SURGEON GENERAL NORMAN T.KIRK OF THE U.S. ARMY ASSERTED TODAY ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS WERE "AT WAR WITH SCIENCE" BECAUSE "VIRTUALLY EVERY MEDICAL ADVANCE ROOTS FROM SUCH WORK."

CALLING FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS FORMED TO COMBAT ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS, HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED TODAY IN HYGEIA, HEALTH MAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:

"THESE PEOPLE AREN'T AT WAR WITH CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. THEY ARE AT WAR WITH SCIENCE. THEY DON'T LIFT VOICES AGAINST GELDING OF CATTLE TO MAKE TENDER BEEF, AGAINST TRAPPING AND HUNTING OR THE BRANDING OF STEERS. THE ANTIVIVISECTIONIST LADY SEES NO INCONGRUITY IN WEARING A MINK COAT--ALTHOUGH DOZENS OF ANIMALS WERE BITTEN BY STEEL TRAPS AND FROZE TO DEATH IN THE CANADIAN WASTELANDS TO MAKE THAT COAT. THEY DON'T OBJECT TO WEARING FEATHERS ON THEIR HATS ALTHOUGH THOSE FEATHERS WERE PLUCKED FROM THE TAILS OF LIVE BIRDS. AND THEY DON'T OBJECT TO EATING ROAST CAPON--ALTHOUGH THAT CHICKEN UNDERWENT PAINFUL SURGERY TO PROVIDE A TENDER MOUTHFUL OF FOOD."

HE CREDITED ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION WITH PRODUCING INSULIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES, LIVER EXTRACT FOR PERNICIOUS ANEMIA, THE SULFA DRUGS, DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN, VITAMINS, SURGICAL ASEPSIS; AND ANESTHETICS. HE ADDED:

"TO ENUMERATE ALL MEDICAL PROGRESS THAT TRACES DIRECTLY TO ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION IS IMPOSSIBLE--FOR THE REASON THAT VIRTUALLY EVERY MEDICAL ADVANCE ROOTS FROM SUCH WORK. XXX

"THE ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS NEVER MENTION THAT ANIMALS THEMSELVES DERIVE ENORMOUS BENEFIT FROM RESEARCH WORK. WITHOUT THIS WORK, THERE WOULD BE NO PROTECTION AGAINST RABIES, DISTEMPER, HOG CHOLERA, BANG'S DISEASE AND A HOST OF OTHER ILLNESSES, WHICH BESET THE ANIMAL WORLD."

MRS. IRENE CASTLE MC LAUGHLIN, FOUNDER OF THE ORPHANS OF THE STORM DOG SHELTER AND A LEADER IN A MOVEMENT OPPOSING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, SAID THE SURGEON GENERAL HAD NOT FURNISHED AN ANSWER TO THE VIVISECTION QUESTION BY "POINTING TO OTHER CRUELTIES WHICH HE SAYS ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS CONDONE."

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE WHOLESALE DOLE OF DOGS TO MEDICAL SCHOOLS FROM THE CITY POUNDS," SHE SAID. "THE UNIVERSITIES WOULD USE THESE ANIMALS MORE SPARINGLY IF THEY HAD TO PAY FOR THEM."

WM823PCD

JUN 20 1946

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DELAY DECISION ON ROME COLONIES

JUN 21 1946

Issue Will Go to U.N. if No Agreement Is Reached Within Year.

HARMONY RESTORED

Paris Session Agrees on Removal of Troops from Italy, Bulgaria.

U. DYKEMAN

PARIS, June 20 — (AP) The foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and France virtually agreed tonight to delay a decision on the Italian colonies and refer the issue to the United Nations if the four powers are still divided at the end of the year, an American informant said.

Sweeping aside one of the most important problems blocking progress [illegible] peace settlements, [illegible] ministers expressed general acceptance of a proposal advanced by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes at the earlier session in May.

Would Lose Sovereignty

Under the agreement Italy would renounce sovereignty of the colonies, which would be considered under four power control pending agreement or reference to the United Nations trusteeship council.

In a remarkable upsurge of harmony and with the quickest pace they have shown for some time, the ministers also reached an accord for withdrawal of troops from Italy and Bulgaria within 90 days after peace treaties become effective, and agreed to designate their respective ambassadors in Rome as a four-power treaty commission for one year.

Byrnes also prevented the conference from imposing a rigid security ban on all its "informal" sessions after a short discussion of press policies in the morning had left British, French and Russian officials under the impression the Americans had agreed to lower a curtain on conference information.

Revives Byrnes' Proposal

Suddenly abandoning the rigid position which had thus far blocked agreement on colonies, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov resurrected Byrnes' proposals regarding Italian colonies which had been on the table since the April-May meetings. Both Molotov and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault had opposed Byrnes' plan when it was first offered.

As the ministers turned to the troublesome colonial issue Molotov noted there had been no new proposals on this item — one which has plagued Allied peacemaking efforts since the end of the war.

Molotov declared he still preferred a permanent solution, but if one could not be achieved then something temporary or an agreement to postpone a decision should be adopted.

On a motion by Byrnes the council named a four-man commission to study the proposal and work out details for a report back to the ministers.

The four men named were Ben Cohen, U. S. State department counsellor; Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet deputy foreign minister; Maurice Couve de Murville, French deputy foreign minister; Gladwyn Jebb, British deputy foreign secretary.

NIGHT

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Deadlock Broken

The action on troop evacuation from Italy and Bulgaria broke a deadlock that had existed for several months over the question of an Allied treaty inspection commission for Italy. American sources gave this report of the talks:

Molotov had complained that some reports from Italy, particularly on enlargement of British and American airfields, created the impression that these Allied troops proposed to stay in Italy for a long time.

Steps should be taken, Molotov said, for the opposite impression.

Byrnes replied that he heard reports every day on what Soviet troops were doing in Austria, Bulgaria and Romania which would indicate they intended to remain there. But, said Byrnes, he had long ago learned not to believe all reports he heard and he would recommended such a policy to his Soviet colleague.

Then Molotov, dropping earlier objections to some sort of commission in Italy to insure compliance with the peace treaty, proposed that the four ambassadors in Rome constitute such a body for 12 months after a treaty is effected.

Byrnes accepted, followed by Bevin and Bidault.

Both the United States and Britain agreed to withdraw all troops from Italy within 90 days after the treaty is effective after Molotov declared Russia would evacuate Bulgaria under similar conditions.

The United States and Britain also agreed to use Germany instead of Italy as a supply line to their occupying forces in Austria. Byrnes assured Bevin that British forces could have facilities in the American zone for this purpose.

The ministers deferred final decision on proposed changes of the Italian-French frontier, giving the Tenda and Briga region to France, when Molotov said he wanted more time to study an Italian memorandum circulated last night.

On the first item of business today, however, the question of the French-Italian frontier, the Russians requested more time to study a report by a commission of hydro-electric experts. Discussion of the question was postponed.

Conditions Set And Accepted

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin agreed to the principle of withdrawing British troops from Italy within 90 days after the treaty goes into effect on condition that Soviet troops be withdrawn from Bulgaria within a similar period and that the United States permit British lines of communication to cross the American zone in Germany to Austria.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia agreed to the conditions and the proposal was adopted, the informant said.

a week of sparring on smaller economic questions.

Still No Trieste Solution

There were no indications that any of the principals had changed their attitude toward the troublesome problem of Trieste, which United States sources have described as the key to the whole problem of peace treaties for Italy and the Balkans.

The United States, Britain and France contend the Adriatic port city should go to Italy, while the Russians insist just as stoutly that it should be awarded to Yuogslavia. One American source said that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes regards the American position on Trieste as a matter of principle and that while he might compromise on details of a settlement he would not compromise the principle.

The still-deadlocked problem of reparations—with Russia demanding payments of $100,000,000 from Italy—was not touched upon yesterday, but it was on today's agenda.

Evacuation Of Italy, Bulgaria 90 Days After Peace Set

JUN 21 1946

J. O'NEAN

Paris, June 20 (AP)—A British informant said the Foreign Ministers Council agreed today that British and American troops in Italy and Russian troops in Bulgaria should be evacuated within 90 days after peace treaties with those two countries go into effect.

DAY

The British source said the representatives of Britain, Russia, the United States and France, working in an unusually conciliatory atmosphere, also broke a deadlock that has existed for several months over the question of an Allied treaty inspection commission for Italy by adopting a Soviet counterproposal for a commission to be composed of the four Allied Ambassadors in Rome.

Group To Apply Terms

The commission will supervise the carrying out of the terms of the treaty. The Russians previously had refused to approve the idea of such a commission, declaring it would be an infringement on Italian sovereignty.

Differs From May Proposal

Previously, at their meetings in May, Britain and the United States had bargained for Russian withdrawal from Romania, rather than Bulgaria, as a condition for British and American withdrawal from Italy.

On the question of an Allied inspectorate commission in Italy, Britain and the United States earlier had proposed a body of commissioners for eighteen months. Molotov's suggestion today called for a period of twelve months.

Fundamental phases of the Italian peace treaty, such as Trieste and reparations' still confronted the Foreign Ministers after nearly

Red Radio Calls Attention to Java

London, June 20 (A. P.).—A Moscow radio commentator, Philip Baratov, declared today that "the Indonesian problem should be considered by the Security Council" of the United Nations again DAY accusation that British forces in Indonesia were a threat to world peace was raised in the Security Council's first session by the Ukrainian delegation, but the council took no action. Baratov's broadcast declared that Anglo-Dutch troops continue to conduct hostilities against the Indonesians.

Dr. Parran Addresses World Unit

JUN 21 1946

L. HAUCK

New York, June 20 (AP)—Surgeon General Thomas Parran, of the United State Public Health Service, said today that formation of a global health organization would be a major step toward "our total objective of peace."

Dr. Parran spoke before delegates to the world health conference after being unanimously elected chairman of the United Nations agency.

NIGHT

The conference, in its second day of sessions aimed at laying the groundwork for a permanent world body, has representatives of 67 countries, including the 51 United Nations members.

"A basic problem is that man should learn to live in harmony with his fellows," Dr. Parran said. "This is the elementary basis for world friendship and peace.

"Sick Don't Make Peace"

"Remember that sick and starving people do not make the peace or keep the peace."

Dr. Parran told a press conference that the goal of the conference was to make medical service available to all persons regardless of their economic status. He refused, however, to define this in relation to health insurance, contending that all such plans came under finance and taxation and could not be settled by a health group.

Opening discussion on the report of the preparatory commission brought general approval from delegates.

Dr. M. Hafezi, of Iran, said that his Government believes wholeheartedly in "international co-operation and is determined to contribute to our utmost to the achievement of the aim and purposes of the United Nations Charter."

Wants Membership For All

Dr. James Kofei Chen, the Chinese delegate, said membership should be open to all nations of the world, regardless of being in the United Nations.

Delegates from Russia, White Russia and the Ukraine were still absent, along with several others, as the sessions continued. The meeting is expected to last one month.

Dr. Djamil Pasha Tutunji, director of public health for Trans-Jordan, one of the nonmember countries sitting at the conference, urged the group to take a stand on birth control, declaring that "control of the birth rate is as important as control of the atomic bomb."

He declared that wars were due to overpopulation of the world.

United Nations Members Weigh Russ Atom Plan

JUN 21 1946

C. GRUNDY

New York, June 20 (AP)—Members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today weighed a Russian plan for a world convention to outlaw atomic weapons which, if adopted, would compel the United States to destroy all her atom bombs within three months.

DAY

The Russian plan, offered as a substitute for an American proposal under which the United States has conditionally offered to share her atomic secrets and destroy the bombs, would be put into force by ratification of half the nations of the world.

On vital points it was drastically at variance with the conditions laid down last Friday by United States Delegate Bernard M. Baruch and which must be met before the United States would pool her atomic "know-how" under a guarantee of world control.

Would Forbid Use

The Russian plan would forbid use and production of atomic weapons, provide for their destruction three months after the convention is ratified, and require each signatory nation within six months after enactment to provide its own legislation prescribing severe punishment for violations.

It would set up two committees to handle exchange of scientific information for peaceful use and to provide international controls embracing "a system of sanctions for application against the unlawful use of atomic energy."

The primary difference between the American and Russian proposals is that Baruch offered to yield the atomic secrets and destroy the American bombs only after international control is assured, while Gromyko proposed a measure taking the control out of American hands by international convention.

Presented By Gromyko

The Russian proposals were presented to the commission yesterday by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko. Gromyko did not refer to the Baruch program as he offered his plan.

Observers said that Russia's presentation of a "counterplan" came as a surprise at this early stage of discussions. They believed it would greatly prolong the long-range preliminaries for ultimate disposal of atomic energy as an instrument of warfare. The delegates are in recess until next Tuesday afternoon. (INSERT)

Chinese Statement

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese delegate, said his country would surrender the big-power veto on atomic subjects if the others would follow suit. He was joined in general approval of the Baruch plan by Britain, Canada, Brazil and Mexico, but Britain remained noncommittal on the surrender of the veto. There was no comment on the Russian plan in the Council.

Egypt, the Netherlands, France and Australia remained to be heard next Tuesday. It was reported that Australia would offer some modifications to the Baruch plan.

Gromyko's plan envisions the establishment of two committees, each with full representation and advisers from the twelve nations on the Atomic Commission. One would handle the exchange of scientific information; the other would "prevent the use of atomic energy for the harm of humanity."

Refugee Organization Approved By Council

EXECUTIVE

New York, June 20 (AP)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council today approved a proposed constitution for an international refugee organization.

The organization set up in the proposal would be concerned particularly with encouraging and assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes or assisting them to find new homes elsewhere. It would be a specialized agency related to the United Nations and would take over most of the functions of the UNRRA when that agency expires. The refugee organization must be ratified by the United Nations before it becomes effective.

NIGHT

The Council, meeting as a committee, voted down, 7 to 4, a Russian proposal to recruit staff personnel of refugee agency from among the nations of the countries of origin of the refugees and displaced persons. The committee accepted instead a British and United States proposal that the staff be obtained on a "wide geographical basis."

The work of the Council committee will be placed before the final Council plenary meeting of the second session at 10.30 A.M. tomorrow. The Council is expected to adjourn tomorrow until August 26.

French Cabinet Post Offered To Herriot

JUN 21 1946

F. GODBEY

Paris, June 20 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical-Socialist party, said today that President Georges Bidault had offered him a post in the new French Cabinet.

Herriot declared that before accepting he would have to see whether members of his party were willing to participate in the Government. He did not disclose what portfolio he had been offered.

DAY

Bidault's adherents, meanwhile, declared that as interim President he would make his Cabinet as inclusive as possible, and try to take in at least one of the moderates, but they said he intended to retain the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

Protest Strike Planned

When Bidault left the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference to begin discussions with opposition party leaders last night, left-wing organizations were making plans for a city-wide strike today to protest demonstrations by bands that attacked Communist headquarters Tuesday night while shouting the name of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Bidault conferred with Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos, Communist leaders, as well as with Socialist heads. Thorez declined afterward to indicate whether the Communists would participate in a coalition government. There were indications that they would and also that they would offer no objection to a provision for a two-house legislature in the Constitution that the Assembly will draft for the Fourth Republic.

The Socialists had asserted earlier that if the Communists declined to share responsibility in the Government no Socialist would serve, either.

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ATTACK ON G. I. RELATED IN COURT

O. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 20—(AP) Two witnesses testified today they saw Lt. Leonard W. Ennis strike a prisoner at the Lichfield guardhouse, but under brisk cross examination, each told a dif

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ferent version of the same incident.

Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., is charged with authorizing cruelty to American prisoners at the confinement center in England. He is one of [illegible] in the courts martial that have been in progress seven months.

His accusers today were Corp. Ellis Adcock of Hot Springs, Ark., who was fined $30 for striking prisoners at Lichfield; and Pfc. William C. Loveless of Parma, Mo., awaiting trial on similar charges.

One said the prisoner was struck in the morning. The other said in the afternoon. Each described differing circumstances and named different persons as present when the incident occurred.

Loveless was firm on cross examination about his testimony that Ennis told guards "you'll have to get rough with these men," assuring them of official backing.

The trial of Ennis was the only Lichfield hearing in progress today. The case against Col. James A. Kilian, former commandant, was in recess while the Army sought four missing witnesses he had demanded.

Lichfield Trial Is Interrupted

JUN 21 1946

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 20 (AP)—An unexplained recess interrupted the cruelty trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis today as his lawyer was protesting that a court ruling prevented him from "showing the motive for these prosecution witnesses' perjuring themselves."

The court interrupted the attorney, Col. Edward Chayes, of Chicago, in the midst of his protest and announced "the court will be closed." There was no motion pending to require a secret vote. A half hour later the court returned and announced the trial would recess until afternoon, again giving no explanation.

The interruption occurred during the testimony of Corporal Ellis Adcock, of Hot Springs, Ark., who said he saw Ennis strike a Lichfield (England) guardhouse prisoner "a backhand blow" so hard it knocked him against a wall. Ennis, from Peekskill, N.Y., is accused of aiding and authorinzing cruelty to American soldiers confined at Lichfield.

Chayes drew an admission from Adcock that he had denied mistreatment of prisoners in the first Lichfield trial in London, and later reversed his story under a court promise of immunity from prosecution for perjury.

"Somebody told you that if you threw the blame on the officers you would absolve yourself from blame for anything that happened there, did they not?" Chayes asked Adcock, who was convicted last week of striking prisoners and fined $80.

The court sustained a prosecution objection to the question. "I am trying to show why this witness perjured himself," Chayes protested, and began a criticism which included several similar rulings by the court, which he said blocked him from showing the motive for several witnesses changing their stories.

Ennis's was the only Lichfield trial in progress today, as the court took a one-day recess to find four missing witnesses in the case of Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., former Lichfield commander.

Yank Testifies Nazi Showed Consideration

Dachau, Germany, June 20 (AP)—Flown across the Atlantic as a surprise defense witness, Lieut. Col. Hal D. McCown of Rushton, La., testified today that the commander of Hitler's prize Waffen SS Regiment showed consideration to American wounded in the Battle of the Bulge and released 150 captured GI's in the hope of a war-prisoner trade with the United States command.

McCown came in an attempt to save the life of his former captor, Col. Joachim Peiper, one of 74 Waffen SS men on trial for the massacres of unarmed American prisoners at Malmedy and other Belgian villages.

Peiper, who had been accused of ruthlessly ordering Americans liquidated after their capture, smiled confidently as he watched McCown take the stand.

The young American declared that during the time he was Peiper's prisoner—December 21 to Christmas Day, 1944—"At no time did I see mistreatment of American prisoners of war."

Speer Claims He Instigated Scheme To Kill Adolf Hitler

JUN 21 1946

I-RECOY

Nuernberg, June 20 (AP)—Albert Speer testified in the trial for his life as a war criminal today that he plotted to kill Adolf Hitler with poison gas shot through the chancellery bunker ventilator in March of 1945.

The former munitions minister told the international military tribunal he openly defied the chancellor and [illegible] to liquidate him because Hitler was bringing Germany to ruins because of refusal to surrender. Finally on March 29, Speer asserted that he got orders to "quit in 24 hours."

One Of 22 On Trial

Speer, one of 22 Nazis on trial before judges of the United States, Russia, France and the United Kingdom, said Hitler "betrayed Germany" in continuing the war beyond January of 1946 when defeat "was clear to any intelligent man around him."

Speer, architect of many modern buildings in Berlin, said he felt he was in a position to flood the chancellery bunker with poison gas.

British intelligence reports said Hitler indeed did die in the chancellery bunker, but by his own hand and with his mistress-bride, Eve Braun, in the last hours before German capitulation.

Chimney Spoiled Plot

Speer asserted he had to abandon the idea of introducing cans of gas into the bunker because of the guards, "so I went to the chief of a munitions section and talked with him about a new poison gas."

"It could not be used because it had to reach a high temperature, and the explosion would have wrecked the air-conditioning plant," Speer said. "I found out an anti-gas filter had not been turned on, and I would have been able to use an ordinary type of gas. I then inspected the intake and found it was surrounded by a chimney 4 feet high."

Speer said the chimney spoiled the plot and the plan was dropped.

He said he defied Hitler on his scorched-earth policy and ordered explosives to be hidden and pistols distributed to plants to fight off any efforts.

Sought To Kill Hitler, Speer Tells War Court

JUN 21 1946

I-RECOY

Nuernberg, June 20 (AP)—Albert Speer, former German Munitions Minister, told the international military tribunal today he was determined to kill Adolf Hitler in his chancellery bunker in Berlin in March last year but was unable to slip canisters of poison gas past the guards.

In an impassive tone he related that he realized the Führer must die to save Germany from complete ruin.

Speer said he learned of a new special gas that had been perfected in February, 1945, and that he obtained some for the sole purpose of destroying Hitler.

Saw Crash Coming

He said he warned Hitler a year before Germany collapsed that the country was too exhausted of materials "to continue modern war."

The witnes, on trial for his life wth twenty-one other ranking Germans, said he sent Hitler a memorandum in June of 1944 reporting a "serious" shortage of coal and disclosing that another month of American and British bombing would destroy the chemical industry.

Speer said the Ruhr was bombed out so completely by the Fall of 1944 that it was unable to transport coal fro mthe pits.

"The Ruhr will be exhausted by the end of November if no decisive improvements of deliveries can be achieved," he said he wrote Hitler.

"It is obvious that the failure of the Rhenish Westphalian industry in the long run will be unbearable for the whole German economy and a successful continuation of the war."

Slackers A Problem

Speer said he complained early in October of 1942 about "slackers" in German war industry. His lawyer placed in evidence a document recording a meeting of the central war planning group in which Speer said "the question of slackers is a point we must discuss."

The witness said absenteeism from illnesses in plants declined sharply when special physicians weer assigned to make periodical checks.

Why Disillusioned Fraulein Shot GI: 'He Laughed At Her'

JUN 21 1946

I-RECOY

Nuernberg, June 20 (AP)—A military government court heard testimony today that a 20-year-old German girl killed an American sergeant after she learned that she was pregnant but he was married in the United States, and that he had started keeping company with another German girl here.

The testimony was introduced by German police at the trial of Erika Krebs, of Bad Tölz, charged with shooting Sergt. Robert E. Flanigan, of Peoria, Ill., in his billet at Nuernberg June 12.

The comely blonde heard the charges at the opening of the trial impassively, but as details were brought out by the police she began to weep and at one point refused to look at pictures of the slain soldier.

Girl's Statement Introduced

The prosecution introduced a statement which it said the girl made at the time of her arrest. It said she came from Munich to Nuernberg at Flanigan's request, but kept the knowledge of her pregnancy from him. It said she told police she decided to take her own life and stole Flanigan's military policeman's pistol for that purpose.

The statement said that Flanigan sent the girl back to Munich in an army ambulance. She decided to return to Nuernberg immediately, however, to see him again. She arrived at his rooms at 6.30 A.M. and saw another German girl leaving.

She reproached him, the statement continued, but he laughed at her. She took the pistol out of her handbag and "played with it." The gun discharged, killing the soldier instantly.

"Not Too Stupid To Finish"

Police also introduced a letter which they said the Krebs girl wrote to a friend the day before the shooting saying:

"You will know why I did that and I hope some people will understand me. I am not crazy and not drunk. He must die with me because he broke my life. I told Bob many times not to play with me, but he didn't care. I knew Bob eleven months and I loved him more than my life. I was stupid all the time but I am not too stupid to finish.

"I am a German girl and I don't feel sorry for what I am going to do. It is only my business what I I do, but I hope it will be an example for some people."

Fraulein On Trial In Yank's Murder

Nuernberg, June 20 (AP)—Erika Krebs, 20-year-old fraulein, was placed on trial today before a United States Military Government court charged with murder of Master Sergt. Robert E. Flanagan, Peoria, Ill., of the 793d Military Police Battalion.

Capt. William Canfield, Military Government prosecutor, presented the triple charge of murder, illegal possession of firearms and theft of Allied property.

The prosecution contended the German girl shot Flanagan three times in his billet June 12 with a stolen United States Army pistol.

The girl told interrogators she intended to use the gun on herself when she learned Flanagan was to be redeployed.

U.S. Soldiers in Germany Up Early to Hear Fight

FRANKFURT, June 20 (AP).—Thousands of sleepy G. I.s roused themselves from their bunks in Germany today and clustered around their barracks' radio to hear two ex-soldiers, Joe Louis and Billy Conn, fight it out. Soldiers on night duty lugged radios to their lonesome posts, and in one Frankfurt message center German fraulein employed as teleytpe operators joined in the excitement.

"It was a pity Conn says he is through—but it looked like Billy got overanxious and got the bum's rush," said Private John S. Ivankovics, of 1810 S. Catalpa Street, South Bend, Ind., in a Frankfurt Red Cross club.

Private John Goodstone, of Farmington, N. H., said betting between soldiers was extensive. "Most of the G. I.'s put their money on Louis, although they were just a little wary about the outcome, since both men were four years older since their last bout," Goodstone said.

DO BIG-TIME TRADE IN CIGARETTE BUTTS

Frankfurt, June 20 (A. P.).—The Horatio Alger-type heroes of postwar Germany don't shine shoes to support their widowed mothers. They do it by collecting cigarette butts. In German slang they are called "kippensammlers," or "stub connoisseurs."

In this tobacco-hungry country a boy can earn more money picking cigarette butts off the street than he can by working in a factory. German marks are only the symbols of money today. The true currency is nicotine.

Most of the workers are young boys and girls who work for "tobacco fagins." The latter buy their daily butt collections and process them into new cigarets or packets of retread pipe "fine cut." An industrious young man with good legs and ambition can earn up to ten marks a day—one dollar—on a good beat.

REICH AMMUNITION DUMP STILL BURNS

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Haenigsen, June 20 (A. P.).—Fires still smoldered today in a salt mine, 2,000 foot deep, wrecked Tuesday when 10,000 tons of stored German ammunition exploded, killing at least eighty-three German and foreign workers in this village twenty miles northeast of Hanover.

A fire of undetermined origin set off the blast and the concussion wrecked nearly all the nine buildings, tossing wagons, pieces of concrete and steel frames into the air like confetti. It was heard fifty miles away.

Although the eighty-three workers inside the dump were believed to have been killed instantly, 400 persons working on the surface were unhurt. The entire danger area was evacuated under the direction of British troops. British soldiers fought fires for eighteen hours at the mine head. It will not be possible to enter the mine for several days.

Peanut Criminal Barred in Germany

MUNICH, Germany (AP)—Josef Scharnigl's pet animals were monkeys at the Munich Zoological Garden. "The monkeys must be starving because they have not been getting any peanuts for six years," he told the judge trying him on a charge he stole peanuts from the Army depot here and fed them to monkeys.

He was given plenty of time to think of peanuts — behind prison bars.

SOVIET ZONE TO VOTE

Berlin, June 20 (A. P.).—The Soviet Military Government announced today that the first local elections in the Russian occupation zone of Germany would be held in September and that the vote will be extended to former minor Nazi party membebrs and those belonging to Hitler Youth organizations.

The American zone has already had local elections. American officials said the Russian suffrage rules were somewhat more liberal toward the rank and file Nazi than those prevailing in the American zone.

Inquiry on Zones Blocked

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—The issue of a four-power investigation of the progress of demilitarization in all four zones of occupation in Germany was discussed today in the Allied Control Council but the meeting ended with the Russians still opposing investigation of industries in their territory, a United States source said tonight.

MISS MITCHELL NAMED IN TRIAL

JUN 21 1946

Yugoslav Says He Saw Flyer's Sister With Gestapo

W. Kintg

Belgrade, June 20 (AP)—A picture of Miss Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, was identified today by Dragi Jovanovic, police prefect in Belgrade during the Nazi occupation, as that of a person he had seen "with the Gestapo and Chetniks."

Miss Mitchell, said to have been the only foreign woman ever admitted to membership in the Chetniks, returned to the United States in June, 1942. She had been a prisoner of the Germans for fourteen months after her arrest in Yugoslavia, where she had lived for several years.

Prompted By Prosecutor

Jovanovic, a co-defendant at the treason trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Chetnik leader, made the identification at the prompting of the prosecutor, who asked "did she have any connection with the Gestapo?"

"I don't know," Jovanovic answered.

The bringing of Miss Mitchell's name into the case was the second sensation of the day in the Yugoslav military courtroom.

Earlier Mihailovic dramatically denied that he had obtained money for his Chetnik fighters from the quisling regime of the late Premier Milan Nedic, as testified by Jovanovic.

Jovanovic was shown a picture of Miss Mitchell with the caption hidden and he identified her as an American he had seen with the Gestapo. He was unable to remember her name, but when the prosecutor suggested "Ruth," Jovanovic replied "Yes, that's the name. Ruth Mitchell."

Shown with Miss Mitchell in the picture, he said, was King Peter, the now deposed king of Yugoslavia.

Report Of Oath Recalled

The prosecutor asked Jovanovic, "From where did you know her?"

"I saw this woman in Bled and I saw her in 1941 or 1942 with Pecanac's Chetniks in Belgrade. I asked somebody who the woman was," Jovanovic answered.

Miss Mitchell had said she was sworn into the Chetniks in 1941 when the leader was Kosca Pecanac, a Serb patriot in the first World War.

She said she took the oath on a dagger and loaded revolver, crossed on Pecanac's desk on which was the skull and crossbones of a Chetnik who died in the course of duty.

The prosecutor asked Jovanovic, "Did you see her before Pecanac formed an agreement with the Germans and came to Belgrade or after that?"

"Pecanac formed an agreement in August, 1941, exactly on the day of the formation of the Nedic Government, and it was after in the fall," Jovanovic replied.

Lacks Knowledge Of Link

"Did she have any connection with the German intelligence service?" the prosecutor pressed.

"This I don't know," said Jovanovic. "I saw her in the Gestapo with Chetniks."

[After her return to the United States, Miss Mitchell was an outspoken admirer of Mihailovic. In 1943 she accused the Office of War Information of taking sides in Yugoslav politics. The OWI denied the charge.]

Earlier Jovanovic had testified that he had personal contact with Mihailovic and had supplied Chetnik units with German ammunition and other supplies.

Summoned forward to confirm or deny Jovanovic's statements of a meeting with Mihailovic in August, 1944, to prepare further blows against Marshal Tito's Partisans, Mihailovic declared:

"I say I did not meet you. You could have come under a false name when I was surrounded by spies—all the spies in the world."

Browder Leaves Moscow

Flying to Paris on Way Home as Soviet Publishers' Agent

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP).—Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, left Moscow by plane for Paris today after a six-week visit during which he was received by Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov and Deputy Foreign Minister S. A. Lozovsky.

Browder is en route home to the United States, where, he said, he will represent Soviet book publishers for five years under contracts signed during his stay in Moscow.

'Mediator' For His People With Nazis, Slav Claims

JUN 21 1946

DAY

Belgrade, June 20 (AP)—Dragi Jovanovic, police prefect for Belgrade during the occupation and a codefendent with Gen. Draja Mihailovic, testified in the treason trial today that he recruited forced labor for Yugoslavia's copper mines.

Jovanovic, who was accused of carrying out many repressive measures during the German stay, pleaded not guilty and asserted that "I was trying to serve my people who were under occupation."

"Mediator," He Says

"Was it conscious collaboration?" the court president asked.

"No, I can't say that," Jovanovic replied. "I was mediator between Belgrade and the occupier."

He said his action in recruiting mine labor was a "favor to our people" because it prevented their being sent to Germany for forced labor.

Admits Seeing Gestapo Man

He admitted meeting a German representative of the Gestapo before the war.

Jovanovic was a member of the puppet government of Milan Nedic. He was the first of a group of alleged quislings brought to trial with Mihailovic, his Chetnik commanders and members of the Yugoslav Government in exile. The Government of Marshal Tito sought to show a connection among the three groups.

Tells Of Aiding Mihailovic

Jovanovic testified that he had personal contact with Mihailovic in 1942 and supplied his Chetnik units with ammunition, clothing and money. He said his first contact with the Chetniks was in 1941.

Tito's court accused Mihailovic and the Chetniks of collaborating with German and Italian occupation forces and with the Nedic regime and with fighting the Partisan forces, which Tito himself commanded.

"Why did you connect yourself with the Mihailovic organization?" Jovanovic was asked.

"Because I understood they were doing national work of uniting the country and liberating our country," he replied.

"But why did you link yourself to them?"

"They came to me."

Aid Sought for White Russia

MOSCOW, June 20 (AP).—Richard Scandress, American head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to White Russia, said today the Vitebsk and Polotsk regions were among the most despoiled areas in all Europe, and he urged that all efforts be made to supply the largest possible amount of fats under U. N. R. R. A.'s commitments to that area. (ADD)

1400 JEWS ON SHIP OFF FOR PALESTINE

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Savona, Italy, June 20 (A. P.).—Fourteen hundred Jewish refugees sailed for the Middle East yesterday from the small port of Vado near here, in defiance of an Italian police order halting their vessel for investigation.

The police said the vessel, identified as the Beauharnais and flying the Panamanian flag, dropped anchor at Vado Tuesday night after sailing from Savona earlier in the day bound for Cairo.

The Jews, who had reached Vado in motor convoy, boarded the ship informing the police they were bound for Palestine.

UNRRA WHEAT DIVERTED

Shipments for Austria Shifted to Italian Harbor

VIENNA, June 20 (AP)—Two ships loaded with 17,000 tons of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration wheat for Austria have been diverted to Italy in midocean, officials said today.

The diversion of this grain, expected to furnish about 300 calories daily for a month to Austria's population, was a blow to the Allied Control Council, which only last month scraped up some 25,000 tons of food supplies to tide the UNRRA and the Austrian Government over a crisis. Austrians who have heard of bulging food stores and fancy restaurant menus in northern Italy were discouraged to hear of the diversion. They were also puzzled, since the harvest comes earlier in Italy than in Austria.

Greek Party Against Plebiscite

ATHENS, June 20 (AP).—Former Premier Themistocles Sophoulis hinted tonight his Liberal party might withdraw from Parliament if a bill calling for a plebiscite Sept. 1 on the return of King George II is passed in its present form. Opening debate on the question in the dominantly Royalist Parliament, Sophoulis said terrorism still reigns in Greece and that conditions are not conducive to the holding of an honest plebiscite.

Russ Loot Hungary Towns, Charge

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Budapest, June 17 [AP—Delayed]—A high Hungarian official asserted today that Hungarian Government reports said wtihdrawing Russian troops had looted two Hungarian towns over the week end, leaving nine dead and several injured in one place.

This official quoted Government reports from Pecs, a chief grain center in southwest Hungary, as saying that withdrawing Soviet soldiers broke into 24 houses there Saturday night and Sunday morning, taking all the funriture, including rugs and kitchen utensils. Nine persons were killed and an unstated number wounded in Pecs while resisting the looting, the reports said.

Another Town

The official also quoted official reports from the town of Nyir-Bator, about 23 miles northeast of Debrecen, as saying that the withdrawing Russians looted "many scores" of private homes in which they had been billeted. He said owners of the properties were not present and had not been since the Russian occupation.

Neither of the reports indicated the direction of the Russian movement upon departure.

Hungary Inflation at New High

BUDAPEST, June 19 (Delayed) (AP).—A single Hungarian banknote worth 10,000,000,000,000 (ten trillion) pengoes was issued today, adding to confusion in probably the most fantastic inflation in history. If pre-war exchange values were in effect, this note would be worth $2,000,000,000,000. Today, with the United States dollar worth 38,000,000,000,000 pengoes the new note is worth little more than 26 cents.

DAY

NIGHT

JERUSALEM, June 20—(AP) A British major escaped from Jewish kidnapers today and led a search for five other abducted officers while in Tel Aviv another Jew was reported killed during continuing disorders.

British troops intensified military steps against terrorist violence blamed upon illegal Jewish organizations, and imposed strict nighttime road curfews in the Lydda and Haifa areas to halt movement of unauthorized vehicles.

Escapes Through Window

Maj. H. P. Chadwick, who was kidnaped in Jerusalem Tuesday, escaped his abductors by jumping from a window, and then headed a search party scouring the Bucharim quarter of northwest Jerusalem of five officers seized in Tel Aviv at the officers' club.

An official army announcement gave few details, but said Chadwick was in good health. He was said to have escaped from a building in the Bucharim quarter, which highland troops and police cordoned off tonight.

Chadwick was whisked away from headquarters after reporting to intelligence officers, and officials said his story would not be made public immediately in order to protect the safety of the other five men.

Officials denied reports that a British army nurse had disappeared in Tel Aviv and that two British ATS girls had been kidnaped.

Appeals for Release

Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, said the abduction of the British officers was "lunacy" and appealed for their immediate release. They were believed to have been taken as hostages for two members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an underground movement, who have been sentenced to death.

Two alleged members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi each were sentenced to seven years imprisonment today by a Jerusalem military court which convicted them of illegal possession of two Sten guns and one bomb following railway sabotage in southern Palestine last April.

Tel Aviv, all Jewish coastal city, was put out of bounds for British troops except those on patrol duty, and a dusk-to-dawn curfew was clamped tonight on the Lydda district which includes Tel Aviv. Orders called for halting all civilian vehicles after dark.

Palestinian Arabs celebrated the appearance in Cairo of their spiritual leader, the Mufti of Jerusalem, with nightlong [illegible].

KIDNAPED BRITON REGAINS FREEDOM IN HOLY LAND DASH

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Leads Search in Jerusalem for Five Other Abducted Officers.

JEW REPORTED SLAIN

Curfew Against Night Trave Is Imposed by Troops in Palestine.

O. Enquirer

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(The Moslem brotherhood newspaper in Cairo predicted the Mufti would "organize the struggle for an end of colonization and Zionism)."

Unofficial reports from Tel Aviv said a Jew was wounded fatally by a British soldier, and that two British soldiers were arrested in connection with the shooting; the death would bring the toll since Monday in Palestine to 25—22 Jews and three Britons.

five kidnaped British officers held hostage by the Jewish underground group, Irgun Zvai Leumi.

A sixth British officer reported missing, Major H. P. Chadwick, escaped from his captors today.

A British nurse was still unaccounted for.

One of the kidnaped officers was a deputy assistant provost marshal, Flight Lieut. P. A. E. Russell. The other four were

New Outbreak Hits Palestine And Death Toll Rises to 25

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Tel Aviv Declared Out of Bounds to All British Troops Except Those on Duty —Jew Killed in Uprising There.

Jerusalem, June 20 (A. P.).—The Jewish city of Tel Aviv was proclaimed out of bounds today for all British troops, except military police and patrols, following a new outbreak of violence which resulted in the death of a 35-year-old Jew, bringing the three-day death toll in Palestine to twenty-two Jews and three Britons.

DAY

Palestine Arabs celebrated the return of the Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, to the Middle East in an atmosphere tense with military preparations against further violence in the week - long revolt of Jewish illegal organizations.

Heavily armed British troops guarded all rail junctions and manned numerous road blocks while the entire Palestine countryside teemed with soldiers. Reinforced police and military patrols guarded all streets in Jerusalem and barbed wire barricades were thrown around all public buildings. Throughout the night searchlights swept the highways, focusing on every passing automobile.

Tel Aviv Curfew Lifted.

Posters attributed to underground Jewish organizations were posted in profusion on Jerusalem's walls last night and three unexploded bombs were reported found in the capital city.

The strict curfew on Tel Aviv was lifted after an unsuccessful all-day search yesterday of the coastal Jewish metropolis for engineer officers and parachute battalion commanders, all captains.

Two Britons Arrested.

Two British officers were reported arrested in connection with the shooting of the 35-year-old Jew, Amram Rosenberg, in Tel Aviv.

More than sixty settlers from the Jewish collective colony of Beth Haaravap, thirty-five miles east of Jerusalem at the northern end of the Dead Sea, still were being held in custody at a detention camp after a blast wrecked the Allenby Bridge over the River Jordan Sunday night. Jewish spokesmen demanded their release declaring there was no evidence of their participation in the bridge wrecking and that there their only offense was their refusal to march into prisoner cages.

Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary-general of the Arab Higher Committee, says the current outbursts of violence in the Holy Land are aiding the Arabs.

"I hope these Jews will continue to drive the British to the side of the Arabs," Tannous told the final session of the Higher Committee last night. The committee dissolved upon instructions of the Arab League Council, which directed all Arab factions in Palestine to unite under an executive committee headed by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, now in Egypt. (ADD)

Questions Bevin Statement.

London, June 20 (A. P.).—David Ben-Gurion, executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, challenged today British Foreign Secretary Bevin's recent assertion that it would cost $800,000,000 to resettle 100,000 European Jewish refugees in Palestine as recommended by the British-American Inquiry Committee.

In a letter to the Times, Ben-Gurion asserted that Bevin's estimate of the cost was "fantastic."

"The Jewish Agency for Palestine has already brought over some 400,000 Jews and the entire cost of their immigration and resettlement did not amount to half that sum," he wrote. "What is more important . . . the British taxpayer did not contribute a penny toward the settlement of Jews in Palestine, nor is he asked to spend a farthing now.

"International funds set up for the rescue of Nazi victims will, of course, be required to contribute for that purpose, but there is no claim whatever upon the British taxpayer to contribute for immigration of Jews to Palestine.

Sees No Extra Troops Needed.

"Mr. Bevin appears to have said that admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine would make it necessary to bring another division of British troops to Palestine. I venture to suggest on the strength of expert military advice that more military forces on land, sea and in the air are now used to prevent Jews from coming to Palestine than may be required in the case of their admission.

"May I add that there is no need to seek special reasons for American support of Jewish aspirations in Palestine. Such support was consistently given by the British Labor party and foremost statesmen of other parties in Great Britain, namely Lloyd George, Balfour and Winston Churchill."

EGYPT WILL CURB POLITICAL ACTIONS BY GRAND MUFTI

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NIGHT

CAIRO, June 20 — (AP) Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha said tonight that Egypt was "honor bound" to shelter the Mufti of Jerusalem but indicated that the spiritual leader of Palestinian Arabs was expected to keep out of controversial activities.

The premier's statement came after the Egyptian Council of Ministers in a special session had declared that the Mufti, who has successfully found a haven in the Nile kingdom, was a political refugee and therefore could not under the law of the nation be handed over to any country.

Courtesy to Great Chief

A communique issued by Sidky Pasha said the government's decision to let the Mufti stay was "inspired only by the duty of courtesy toward a great Arab chief." The communique added:

"Everyone knows that Egypt is now traversing a particularly delicate period in her political life and it is hoped that she will attain her goal without encumbrance in an atmosphere of calm and order.

"Doubtless His Eminence (the Mufti) thoroughly realizes this."

Sidky Pasha's statement was taken to mean that the Egyptians do not intend for the Mufti, Haj Amin El Husseini, to resume anti-British activities, particularly while negotiations are going on for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty of alliance.

"This is not the time nor the place to recall political mistakes said to have been made by the Mufti some time ago," the Egyptian premier said.

Receives Arab Messages

Meanwhile, the Mufti—wanted in Palestine for anti-Jewish as well as anti-British activities—received numerous telegrams from Arab leaders in the Holy Land congratulating him on his escape from French surveillance in Paris late last month.

The Mufti, foe of Jewish immigration to Palestine, arrived in Egypt as Arab leaders discussed means of opposing a British-American inquiry committee's recommendation for the admission into the Holy Land this year of 100,000 homeless European Jews. (ADD)

Mufti Received In Egypt As A Refugee

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Cairo, June 20 (AP)—Egypt's Foreign Minister made it plain today that his country would grant asylum to Haj Amin al Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem.

The mystery over the whereabouts of the Arab firebrand and anti-Zionist leader since his disappearance from France some three weeks ago was solved last night when King Farouk's palace announced that the Mufti had arrived in Egypt and asked a refuge.

DAY

Haj Amin, whom the British accuse of broadcasting for Hitler during the war, has been in exile from Palestine since 1937, when he was accused of fomenting a long series of Arab outbreaks.

The Egyptian Constitution

Lufti el Said Pasha, Foreign Minister, said the "Egyptian constitution prevents giving up political refugees to any other country."

When asked whether the Mufti was considered a political refugee or a private guest of the King, Lufti Pasha answered: "Political refugee."

A highly reliable informant said King Farouk had already advised the British Government of his decision to grant sanctuary to the Mufti.

The Egyptian Council of Ministers, reinforcing the Foreign Minister's announcement, met in a special session. It decided the Mufti would be considered a political refugee and therefore would not be handed over to any country.

Mrs. Shirley Kholucy, of Heliopolis, a Cairo suburb, expressed the opinion that the Mufti left Paris on the same American plane as she on May 29 and reached Cairo May 30.

"Disguise" Of The Traveler

The man she believes was Haj Amin did not have a beard, although the Mufti habitually wears one. Efforts to obtain news photographs of the Mufti in Cairo today were unsuccessful, officials declaring it would take several days.

Mrs. Kholucy believed the Mufti also wore a wig to disguise himself.

"The hair line was wrong," she said.

She said the man arrived at Orly Airfield at Paris at the last minute and took a seat in front of her.

One Passenger Missing

When the plane was delayed at Rome by weather and the passenger's passports were examined before they went to a hotel, she said the stranger was extremely nervous. On reaching Cairo he did not ride with the others in the airline bus to the city.

Investigators have found no trace here of a passenger who traveled on the same plane under the name of Marouf el Doualibi, whose passport Haj Amin was previously reported to have used. The documents of "Marouf el Doualibi" listed his prospective address in Cairo as the Eden Hotel.

Marouf el Doualibi was the Mufti's riht-hand man during his European exile.

Foreign Minister Lufti Pasha said, "It does not matter," when asked if the Mufti's presence would affect the British-Egyptian negotiations to revise their 1936 treaty of alliance.

Audience Is Described

A communiqué issued at Abdin Palace said the Mufti "called at the palace, signed the royal visitors' books and asked for an audience from King Farouk" on Tuesday night.

"The audience was granted," the communiqué added, "and the Mufti told the King: 'I have taken refuge in your palace.'"

The Mufti left his place of exile in a Parisian suburb about June 9, and efforts to locate him in the Middle East coincided with an outburst of violence involving Jews and British troops in the Holy Land, where 25 persons have been slain and at least five British officers kidnapped since Sunday.

Attlee Skirts Mufti Issue.

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ronald Campbell, is consulting Egyptian Premier Sidky Pasha on measures to take in connection with the appearance in Cairo of the Mufti of Jerusalem.

Attlee carefully avoided any specific statement on the Mufti, whom Winston Churchill described in his questioning of Attlee as "this marked enemy of the cause of the Allies during the war."

The Prime Minister, however, suggested that Churchill ask about the Mufti again next week and promised to give "any further information that comes in."

Egyptians Expect A Defensive Pact

Cairo, June 20 (AP)—Egyptian sources predicted today that their Government would insist on limiting the proposed new alliance with Britain to a "defensive pact" providing for British-Egyptian collaboration in the event that either nation were actually attacked.

The same sources said the new alliance proposed by Britain after the Egyptian negotiators had rejected the initial draft, providing for joint action when war was imminent or in progress, incorporated virtually the same idea as the original but in different form. The new British proposal provided also, they said, for British maneuvers in the Suez Canal zone once yearly.

Evacuation Provision

Britain offered to evacuate all British troops from Egypt within a year if a satisfactory agreement was reached, it was added.

The Egyptian delegation favors an alliance under which British troops would come to India's assistance only when requested, Egyptian sources said.

They added that the Egyptian delegation desired the provision that Egypt would not assist Britain militarily in any action opposing the United Nations.

Negotiations Hang Fire

The Egyptian delegation was expected by these sources to advise the British Government immediate of its reaction to the new British proposals. The resumption of negotiations would wait upon the British reaction to this reaction.

Negotiations for the revision of their 1936 alliance were interrupted several weeks ago so that the British negotiators could consult Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on the Egyptian objection that the aliance proposed by Britain would permit Britain to send troops into

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Egypt whenever she desired.

British Rejection Hinted

London, June 20 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today that Britain will resist any attempt to limit the proposed alliance with Egypt to collaboration only in event either nation actually is attacked.

The British view is that delay in effectiveness of military collaboration until the actual moment of hostilities would be equivalent to no collaboration at all. The Egyptian insistence upon such a limitation, it was said, disregards the plain problem of logistics since it is not possible to move large bodies of troops quickly enough to be of value in the probable swift development of any future war.

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Chou Urges End Of All Fighting

Nanking, June 20 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Chinese Communist negotiator, called today for an end to "all hostilities, in both China proper and Manchuria," without any time limit.

At the same time he rejected a Chinese Government suggestion that General Marshall, special United States envoy, arbitrate the dispute, saying any Allied mediation should be based on "principles laid down by President Truman's statement of December 15, 1945, and the Moscow communiqué of the Big Three of December 26."

Both of these declarations, urging a united, democratic China, said in effect that the United States, Russia and Great Britain should keep hands off China's internal difficulties.

Sees Marshall, Chiang

Before issuing his double-barreled statement, Chou met for two hours with Marshall and later both visited Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The present truce in Manchuria ends Saturday, and a Communist spokesman expressed concern over the negotiation deadlock, which came after the Government demanded that the Communists give up some strategic areas in North China.

Chou declined to amplify his statement, which the spokesman said represented the Communist party position in the negotiations.

Nehru Is Arrested in Kashmir, Hindus Balk on Interim Regime

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P. MASON

By The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, June 20.—Jawaharlal Nehru, president-designate of the All-India Congress (Nationalist party), was arrested in the State of Kashmir today, and the Congress working committee, in a quick protest, postponed indefinitely its decision on accepting the British plan for an interim government of India.

Nehru had defied the order of a district magistrate at Srinagar, state capital, banning him from Kashmir, his native state. He was reported to have been slightly wounded in the cheek by a bayonet yesterday when he tried to pass sentries at the border.

"When we meet again depends upon Pandit Nehru's return," Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress president, declared.

At Liberty To Return

A statement issued by the Kashmir Government said Nehru "is at liberty to return to British India whenever he wishes to do so."

The Punjab Youth Congress alerted thousands of volunteers for a possible march into Kashmir in support of Nehru, and in Bombay the "friends of the states people committee" offered to send 10,000 men to back up Nehru. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the Northwest Frontier province, was reported to have arrived near Kashmir leading 200 red-shirted volunteers. Both Punjab and the Northwest Frontier province adjoin Kashmir.

[Reuter said a New Delhi broadcast reported a large crowd had set fire to an electric power station in Srinagar after hearing that Nehru had been wounded.]

Change From Recent Optimism

Only yesterday there had been widespread optimism that the Congress party was about to accept the proposals for an interim government to rule while a constitution was drawn for an independent India. But today Congress leaders appeared gloomy.

Nehru, arrested near Domel about 120 miles from Srinagar, had gone to Kashmir from Delhi trying to arrange a defense for the president of the Kashmir National Conference, now on trial for sedition in connection with recent disturbances in that state, mostly arising from labor difficulties.

Nehru had said he was going to Kashmir "to put an end to complications arising from the policy of the Kashmir Government."

Premier Denies Wounding

Kashmir's Prime Minister, Rai Bahadur Ramchandra Kak, denied that Nehru had been wounded and said his instructions were that physical force was not to be used in barring Nehru.

He declared "we shall not allow any civil resisters to enter Kashmir from the outside, and we shall deal with them with all the means at our disposal. My state's policy is not to allow any interference in state affairs by any political leader or party from outside the state."

The statement by the Kashmir government said "the authorities were compelled to arrest him this morning" because "he still persisted in his resolve to proceed to Srinagar from Domel" in Punjab province.

Moved In While Ringed By Crowd

Describing Nehru's entrance into Kashmir, the statement said large numbers of persons gathered around the Congress leader on the Punjab side of the border. After dark, it said, Nehru stood in the middle of the crowd with a few hundred men surrounding him, then moved forward in defiance of the guards' orders.

Nehru and Dewan Chamanlal, member of the central legislative assembly, were reported both to have been wounded slightly by bayonets at the border. Nehru is President of the All-India (princely) States Peoples Conference as well as president-designate of the congress party.

Before the Congress Working Committee broke off its deliberations, one informant reported there seemed to be a 50-50 chance that the Congress party would accept the interim government proposals.

League Objection Reported

He said "things have again taken a dilatory turn" since yesterday, due to reports the Moslem League was objecting to proposals to give the Congress Party an extra seat in the interim government. The League was said to be opposing also a Congress demand that it be permitted to substitue a nationalist Moslem within its own quota, who were to be all Hindus. The Congress party is predominantly Hindu, but includes Moslems.

The Moslem League Working Committee also met today. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, League president, advised the Viceroy that the League could not announce its decision ahead of the Congress Party because of changes in the original British Cabinet proposals of June 16.

Arrest Of Nehru Delays Vote On Independence

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P. MASON

New Delhi, June 20 (AP)—The powerful Congress party delayed indefinitely today a decision on the British independence plan for an interim Indian Government because its president-designate, Jawaharlal Nehru, had been arrested in Kashmir State.

Maulana Azad, retiring president of the party, said its working committee had adjourned *sine die* because of the arrest and "when we meet again depends upon Pandit Nehru's return."

The dominantly Hindu Congress party is the largest in India and without its adherence, the independence plan hardly could be made workable.

Confidence Yields To Gloom

An air of the deepest gloom was apparent in Congress circles, which only yesterday radiated confidence that a favorable decision might be possible by the end of the week.

Nehru was reported to have been wounded slightly on the cheek yesterday when he attempted to enter his native state of Kashmir in defiance of a district magistrate's order. He was arrested today at Domel, 120 miles from the Kashmir state capital of Srinagar.

Dewan Chamanlal, central legislator who was with Nehru at the frontier yesterday, also was wounded slightly in the cheek when he and the Congress leader attempted to push past armed sentries.

Conference Leader On Trial

Nehru left New Delhi yesterday for Kashmir seeking to arrange for the defense of the president of the Kashmir National Conference, now on trial for sedition in connection with recent disturbances in the state.

Maharajah Sir Hari Singh, ruler of Kashmir, was reported to have advised Nehru before his departure that "no useful purpose would be served" by his presence in Kashmir.

Congres party supporters in the northwest frontier province and in the Punjab, adjoining Kashmir on the south and southwest, were reported sending volunteers to aid Nehru.

200 Volunteers En Route

Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the province, was said to be leading 200 red-shirted volunteers to Domel. Prominent Congress leaders in the Punjab were said to have chartered an airplane and to have sought permission of Congress President Azad to fly to Domel and offer passive resistance in support of Nehru.

Even before the Congress working committee adjourned, the view was expressed that there was only a 50-50 chance that the party would accept the British plan.

Prime Minister Rai Bahadur Ramchandra Kak of Kashmir denied reports that Nehru's cheek was flicked by a bayonet yesterday. He said his instructions were that Nehru was not to be allowed to enter Kashmir but that no physical force was to be used in barring him.

"We Shall Deal With Them"

"We shall not allow any civil resisters to enter Kashmir from the outside, and we shall deal with them with all means at our disposal," the Premier said.

The sudden darkening of the picture after yesterday's optimism over the independence plan, was ascribed in one quarter to "things having again taken a dilatory turn."

This turn was said to center on Moslem League leader Mahomed Ali Jinnah's opposition to the Cabinet mission's reported decision to give the Congress an extra seat in the interim government. Jinnah was said to consider that this violated assurances given him by Viceroy Lord Wavell.

Another Jinnah Objection

Jinnah is also opposing the Congress party's demand that it be permitted to include a Nationalist Moslem (non-Leaguer) in its own quota of representatives in the Government.

What the effect on India would be if the Congress party rejected the Cabinet mission's plan, political circles were not prepared to say—particularly in view of the high optimism heretofore apparent and widespread editorial calls for acceptance by the nation's press.

A second point to which the Congress party at present is unable to reconcile itself is inclusion in the Cabinet of Sir N. P. Engineer, advocate general of India. Congress members doubted that the advocate general, an officer of the Crown to all intents and purposes, would mix well in the proposed Cabinet of popular leaders and be recognized as representative of a minority community, namely the Parsees.

Nehru Defies Kashmir Ban And Is Arrested

Srinagar, Kashmir, India, June 20 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, president-designate of the Indian Congress party, was arrested today after being nicked in the cheek with a bayonet when he defied a ban of Kashmir state against his entry.

The dominantly Hindu Congress party is the largest in India and at present is considering a British Cabinet mission's plan for Indian independence.

A border guard flicked Nehru's cheek with a bayonet when he attempted to cross the border.

A district magistrate at Srinagar had issued the order forbidding Nehru to enter Kashmir, his native state, the scene of recent labor disturbances.

Nehru, upon leaving New Delhi, said he was going to Kashmir "to put an end to the complications arising from the policy of the Kashmir Government."

Several times in recent weeks strikers have fought other workers going through picket lines in Kashmir, particularly in its capital of Srinagar.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

KARACHI, India (AP)—Not all the problems before the Sind Assembly concern legislation. At one session a woman member requested accommodation for purdah (completely veiled) women and a Moslem League member protested that the notice of bowing to the chair was against the Islamic religion.

RUSSIA SAID TO HOLD AZERBAIJAN RAILS

TEHERAN, Iran, June 20 (AP)—An official of the Iranian state railways said today that railways in Azerbaijan Province were still in the Russians control.

The official said that his information was based on a report made to him by a commission that had gone to Tabriz to take over the lines from Russian authorities.

The official, who would not permit himself to be identified, said that the commission had gone to Tabriz two weeks ago.

"The commission, headed by Khosrov Hedayat, waited unsuccessfully for the Soviet commission from Moscow to turn over the railways and equipment," he said. "When it seemed that the delay might continue indefinitely, our representatives were ordered to return."

The three-power treaty of alliance of Iran, Russia and Britain, signed on Jan. 29, 1942, provided only for the withdrawal of the military forces of Russia and Britain six months after the end of the war. At the expiration of the six months on March 2, 1946, Russian troops had not withdrawn. Later, however, Russia announced the conclusion of an "agreement" to withdraw by May 6. It was not until May 23 that Moscow announced that this withdrawal had been completed on May 9.

British on Trail of $30,000,000 Robbers

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Allied Personnel, Dutch and Japanese Are Involved—$6,000,000 Recovered.

Batavia, June 20 (A. P.).—A mysterious Japanese colonel, believed to have the bulk of a reported $30,000,000 treasure stolen during the occupation was trailed today after the Eurasian mistress of his subordinate talked so much she exposed the theft.

British Army personnel, Dutch and Japanese were involved. Allied investigators on the path of the ten steel trunks and five crates of jewels, gold and cash said eight arrests had been made. A British captain and sergeant and the Eurasian woman were among those held. Other Britons en route to England faced arrest, investigators said.

They reported some $6,000,000 of the loot including "diamonds as big as your thumb" has been recovered. The treasure was confiscated from individuals throughout the wealthy Netherlands East Indies during the long Japanese occupation.

One Version of Plot.

Authoritative informants gave this version of the jewel plot, described as "far bigger than the theft of the Hesse crown jewels" for which an American colonel and his Wac captain wife are held in Germany:

Three days before the Japanese surrender, a Japanese secret police officer, Capt. Hiroshi Nakamura, commandeered the trunks and crates containing the treasure from the Batavia State pawnshop and took them to the residence of his slender 28-year-old Eurasian mistress, mother of his two children. He told her to "close your eyes" for "a surprise."

Her eyes opened on glistening mounds of gold chains, jewelled bracelets, earrings, diamonds, currency and other riches stacked in her living room.

Given Her Choice.

The Japanese told the woman to take her pick. She chose about $6,000,000 worth of jewels, and Nakamura turned the rest over to the colonel, whose name authorities did not disclose.

The Eurasian hired an armed bodyguard and began boasting to her friends:

"I am richer than a queen. I am going to sleep only in a golden bed."

A Dutch civilian posing as an intelligence officer gained her confidence. He learned of the loot and tipped the British captain, a member of the Field Security Service.

The captain and a sergeant arrested the mistress. She asserted that the Britons beat and kicked her until she disclosed the hiding place of the treasure.

Accomplices Taken In.

After this, the informants said, the British officer kept the spoils, sharing them with the Dutchman. Another Eurasian woman became involved and Chinese accomplices were taken in to sell the jewels and melt down the gold.

The case broke when Nakamura's mistress lodged a complaint charging the British captain with mistreatment. Asked why she made the charges, she replied:

"It was about the gold and all that."

The investigation began.

The Dutch and Chinese are expected to face a Dutch court in about ten days. A British military court will hear the charges against the Britons.

vately owned property appropriated by the Japanese during the occupation of the East Indies, later recovered by Allied authorities and then stolen.

"Batavia Ring Smashed"

This official said a Batavia (Java) ring composed of British, Dutch and Japanese nationals had been smashed, but added that several "high-ranking officers" might be involved before the investigation is completed.

A British headquarters spokesman confirmed that an officer and a sergeant had been arrested in Batavia and said "there is considerable truth in press reports from Java."

[The Batavia correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* said yesterday that a Japanese cache of $28,000,000 worth of gold, jewels and cash had been taken and that an Eurasian girl named Carla Wolff and several Dutchmen and Chinese also were being held.]

Secrecy Ordered

British headquarters here declined to divulge any details, since secrecy has been ordered until a roundup of the alleged conspirators has been completed.

A reliable source, however, reports that eight Dutch civilians have been jailed in Java and that a considerable number of additional arrests were to be expected, including British personnel now in the United Kingdom or en route home.

Portion Is Distributed

This informant said ten trunks of precious stones, gold and money were involved, including "every

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Restolen East Indies Jap Loot Is Found

Singapore, June 20 (AP)—A high official said today that British special agents have recovered a $6,000,000 cache of gold, currency and jewels—including "diamonds as big as your thumbnail—in an East Indian theft which he described as "far bigger than the theft of the Hesse crown jewels."

He said the treasure was pri-

kind of jewelry that c[illegible]be imagined." An official said the loot originally was private property of Dutch, Indonesians and Chinese throughout the Netherlands East Indies. It allegedly was collected under supervision of a Japanese officer during the war.

When the Japanese capitulated, Japanese and Indonesians buried the treasure, but distributed a considerable portion to those who knew of its existence, in return for a promise of secrecy.

Later, Allied authorities recovered the cache, but it disappeared from their hands, after which British special police entered the case and finally cracked it with Dutch co-operation.

The Dutch were reported ready to start trials in the affair within ten days.

SIAM TO SEEK U. N. ACTION

Delegation Coming Here to Press Border Dispute With France

BANGKOK, Siam, June 19 (Delayed) (AP)—The Foreign Ministry said today that a Siamese delegation would go to Washington next month to argue Siam's cause in the lengthy border dispute with French Indo-China.

Parliament already has decided to submit the case to the United Nations. The delegation first will talk over the case in Washington.

The Foreign Ministry said Siam was ready to invoke Section 35 of the United Nations Charter, which binds her to the decision of the Security Council, and that a commission now was drafting a report on the history of the border controversies, dating from the era of French colonial expansion in the nineteenth century.

YOSHIDA ASKS FOR FOOD AID

JUN 21 1946

Tells Parliament Japan Is On Verge Of Starvation

Tokyo, *Friday*, June 21 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida told the Diet (Parliament) today Japan's food shortages were so severe the Allied powers must be asked for aid.

NIGHT

In an administrative speech before the newly elected Diet Yoshida declared Japanese "stand virtually on the verge of starvation" in the badly bombed Tokyo-Yokohama area and on the northern mainland island of Hokkaido.

Promises Labor Mediation

The Premier in his initial appearance before the new Diet promised Government mediation in labor disputes and spoke in general terms of constitutional reform and economic problems as major items, along with the food situation, confronting the Government.

He promised a six billion yen ($400,000,000) public works program to help solve unemployment.

In respect to labor, Yoshida said, "the Government will seek to solve on a rational basis all disputes between labor and capital."

The Diet yesterday heard a precedent-making speech from Emperor Hirohito.

Hirohito, in the first written message ever presented Japanese Diet members, urged adoption of the proposed new constitution which will outlaw war and strip him of most of his powers.

Asked In Name Of People

The Emperor also made history by calling for approval of the constitution in the name of "the supreme will of the people." Never before had a Japanese sovereign used that phrase.

Hirohito appeared before the Diet earlier yesterday to read the Imperial rescript of convocation. The special message—which was not read by the Emperor—was needed to assure action on the constitution, which has General MacArthur's approval.

Thirty-nine women Diet members who called on MacArthur were cautioned by the American general against forming a women's bloc to influence legislation; he urged them to meet the men on the floor of the Diet with equality.

Welfare Measure Approved

General MacArthur yesterday approved proposed legislation under which the Japanese Government, for the first time in history, would assume full responsibility for the social welfare of the people.

The move constitutes a sharp break with the traditional attitude on welfare work, which had been left to private institutions and families.

Under the proposed legislation—known as the "life protection act"—general welfare work would be done by prefectures, cities and smaller units of local government, subsidized largely by the national government. In addition, the government plans an annual 6,000,000,000 yen public-works program.

Jap Constitution Changes Urged By Hirohito

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Tokyo, June 20 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito urged the Diet today in the name of the Japanese people to adopt a new constitution which will strip him of most of the power invested in the throne since ancient times.

In the first written message ever handed Japan's law-makers, Hirohito called for approval of the revised constitution in the name of "the supreme will of the people," a phrase never before used by a Jauanese sovereign.

The Mikado told the legislators in his special message, which was not read in person, that the nation must "renounce war," one of the chief features of the proposed new basic law of the land.

Read Rescript Himself

DAY

Earlier in the day he appeared before the Diet and read the imperial rescript of convocation. The special message was needed to assure action on the General MacArthur-approved constitution. Revision can be initiated only by the throne under Japanese law.

Five Communist members of the Diet, who have outspokenly asked for the Emperor's dismissal, boycotted the opening of the Diet.

For the first time an imperial document was labeled a message rather than a rescript and did not direct that action be taken as result of the Emperor's will.

Text Of His Message

The short imperial message said:

"It is my desire that, according to the supreme will of the people, fundamental human rights be respected, the blessings of liberty be secured for all time and obstacles be eliminated in furtherance of democratic tendencies;

"That our nation renounce war and dedicate itself to the cause of an enduring peace for the world;

"And that in order to lay a firm foundation for national reconstruction there may be effected by the freely expressed will of the people a comprehensive revision in the imperial constitution.

"Therefore, under the provisions of Article 73, of the constitution, I hereby submit before the Imperial Diet the draft of a newly revised constitution."

Countersigned, By Yoshida

The message was signed by Hirohito and countersigned by Premier Shigeru Yoshida.

The strong imperial indorsement of the revision, amounting in Japanese eyes to a virtual command for its adoption, followed the public approval of the new constitution by General MacArthur.

Yoshida's administrative address tomorrow is expected to call for new legislation restricting or banning the "production control" weapon of the unions, by which workers have taken over industries involved in labor controversies.

Pointing up the labor situation today was a series of demands by big Tokyo unions and a controversy between the workers and management of the newspaper *Yomiuri* as to whether the editor or the publishers would control the paper's political policy.

Editor, Five Aides Fired

Chief Editor Tomin Suzuki and five of his employes were discharged for "coloring" the news, while other *Yomiuri* staffers complained that policemen had been employed to "spy" and intimidate th[illegible]

Japan Transportation Company employés demanded new wage increases through their union, representing transport workers in the Tokyo area, and the National Communications Workers Union renewed demands on the Government for increases in wages and living allowances.

Utilities workers in the metropolis likewise took the occasion to point out that their wage demands had not been met and a general strike might ensue.

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Jap School Cards Figure In Trial

Tokyo, *Friday*, June 21 (AP)—A prosecution witness at the international trial of Japan's war makers demonstrated today how military propagandists had "entertained" Japanese schoolchildren in prewar years—teaching them that sooner or later Japan would have to fight England and America.

Aiko Saki, a publisher, told the court he had printed a series of

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cards and that they were displayed to children from a small wooden-box stage. One series depicted the world war as coming in two parts, and asserted it would be necessary for Japan to fight the Anglo-American powers because "they were meddling" with Japan's affairs in China.

Tells About Censorship

A minor war-crimes suspect, Taketora Ogata, formerly vice president of the newspaper *Asahi*, was brought from Sugamo prison today to testify to Government censorship of the press. It became "particularly strong," he said, preceding the Manchurian incident of 1931. He is not now on trial.

The names of former Premier Tojo, and the 27 other defendants charged with crimes against peace and humanity, did not come out during the presentation of affidavits nor in crossexamination of witnesses. The prosecution, however, charges that they supported the policies which assertedly conditioned the country for war.

Nobofumi Ito, who had much to do with the propaganda program as the 1940-41 president of the Cabinet Board of Information, testified that it never was intended to breed antagonism against the United States and Great Britain. Yet that was the result, he added.

Sought To Defend Policies

What the militarists were trying to get over, Ito testified, was a defense of Japanese policies, world sanction of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere and, with the riches of the East in mind, the contention that "all nations were entitled to a place in the sun."

The propaganda cards carried the title, "Japan is now fighting" (in China). They held the United States and Britain responsible for the China war, proposed that China and Japan join hands, and urged Japan to team with Germany and Italy to fight the United States.

Testifying as to control of Japan's single radio system, Prof. Shigenobu Ikeshima said the Government made certain that the people did not listen to foreign broadcasts.

and 27 other wartime leaders of Japan that the campaign was designed to show the nation's millions that the two western powers were "the great obstacles to Japanese progress in the Far East."

As president of the Board of Information, Ito said the policy had been laid down "not with the idea of making enemies, but that was the effect."

Questioned By Defense

Ichiro Kiyose, counsel for Tojo, crossexamined the prosecution witness, saying he found it hard to believe that from the end of 1940 to late 1941, when Japan was continuing negotiations, that Ito as chief propagandist "could pursue a policy antagonistic to the United States and Great Britain."

"During that time," Ito replied, "my task was to give the public the national policy of Japan and it resulted in considering the United States and Great Britain as potential enemies."

"Did you believe they were potential enemies?" Kiyose asked.

"Did Not Think So"

"At that time I did not think so," Ito replied.

Another prosecution witness, Akio Saki, picture-card manufacturer, testified that in July, 1941, cards were distributed to schoolchildren and adults blaming the United States and Great Britain for the China war.

Shigenobu Ikeshima, professor of cultural politics at Hosei University, said that as far back as early 1925 the Government began censoring radio scripts of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, where he was then employed.

Broadcasts Tailored

The militarist grip on radio was tightened after the China Incident of 1937, he added, and from then on broadcasts were tailored to justify Japan's position.

Earlier, Tamon Maeda, a Japanese newspaper man, testified that Japan in 1928 was trying to carve out a buffer state in Manchuria to protect the empire against Russia.

The court postponed crossexamination of Maeda until the defense supplied a translation of a book he wrote in 1941 charging that the British and Americans were trying to gain control of the world.

MacArthur Warning

Tokyo, June 20 (AP)—General MacArthur today cautioned 39 women Diet members who called on him against forming a women's bloc to influence legislation and urged them to meet the men on the floor of the Diet with equality.

The supreme commander lauded Japanese women as having responded "magnificently" to the challenge of democracy and predicted his callers would "exert profound influence upon Japan's legislative process by contributing stability and wisdom to the Diet."

He failed, however, to acknowledge a plea for more food presented with an apology from their leader, Mrs. Shidue Kato, who said that "our daily concern with food has made us forget our traditional training not to say we are hungry in the presence of an honorable person. We are all hungry in Japan now."

The meeting, at the request of the women, was to assure MacArthur that "we Japanese women will never vote for militarists" and to thank him for granting them suffrage.

Tokyo's City Employes Take Over Departments

Tokyo, *Friday*, June 21 (AP) — Tokyo city employees quietly took over sole administration of several municipal functions today at the climax of a lengthy wage dispute, defying recent government condemnations of such matters.

The federation of six major Tokyo labor unions called for the "business control" move after Mayor Matsui declined to answer a demand for special "food crisis" cash payments. The city had agreed to wage increases.

While operating city services "on their own," the workers, if they follow recently set labor precedent, will help themselves to salary increases from current revenues which they handle. They will avoid disruption of service, however.

Jap Fails At Suicide

Tokyo, June 20 (AP)—Yoshio Maki, former Japanese army major, tried to commit hara-kiri today on the steps of the Diet building but his aim was bad.

Maki, 68 years old, had written two scrolls explaining that he was overcome by the woes besetting the emperor and by the "crimes of the war criminals." He said the suicide was intended to atone for his own "sins" and as a prayer "for the divine protection of Japan."

In falling against the hara-kiri dagger, however, he inflicted only an inch-deep wound below the heart.

Japs Rubber Impounded.

Tokyo, June 20 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to impound stocks of the top three grades of rubber in the country and all rubber of unknown grade to prevent domestic distribution of goods marked for export and reparations and to stop waste.

Dependents Near Japan

Tokyo, June 20 (AP)—Three vessels, the navy transport Charles Carroll, the army transport Ainsworth and the S.S. General Meigs, are scheduled to arrive in Japanese ports within a week with passenger lists made up of dependents of armed forces personnel in Japan.

Pauley Arrives in Japan

TOKYO, June 20 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States Reparations Commissioner, and eight members of his staff arrived in Japan tonight from Mukden, Manchuria. They expected to remain in Tokyo two days before leaving for the United States.

Short-Circuit Fence Fatal

Nagoya, Japan, June 20 (AP)—A demobilized Japanese sailor was found dead here today beside the fence surrounding the vegetable gorden of Umetaro Kito, steel-mill owner.

Kito, authorities said, had strung the fence around his garden, and electrified it with a 100-volt charge, after thieves had stolen some of his potatoes.

But the 100-volt connection became tangled with a high-tension wire, police explained, stepping the charge up to lethal strength,

A-BOMB PLANE CAN LAN IF DROP IS CANCELLE

KWAJALEIN, June 20 — (AP) Rear Adm. W. S. Parsons, deputy commander for technical direction of the Cross Roads task force, gave assurances today that the atom bomb can be landed safely if the A-day drop is cancelled after take-off time.

Replying to a press conference question, Parsons said the bomb would be safe on take-off and could be disarmed in the air and landed if the mission were called off.

Parsons said the bomb would be armed before the plane reached 10,000 feet, but that it could not be detonated and there was no danger to the crew.

CANADIAN IS GIVEN 6 YEARS IN PRISON FOR AIDING RUSSIA

MONTREAL, June 20—(AP) One phase of the dramatic Canadian espionage case that began last March ended today when Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament, was sentenced to six years imprisonment for sending information illegally to Russia during the war.

The appeal of Edward Mazerall, former National Research council engineer, against his four-year sentence moved into the spotlight, but the prospect was seen in informed circles in Ottawa that further court proceedings in the case would mark time until autumn.

Rose, who still faces charges under the Official Secrets act, is scheduled to appear for further trial next September, although this action may be delayed by an appeal from today's sentence.

Mrs. Emma Woikin was sentenced today to six months in prison for contempt of court, and four other persons charged with contempt in connection with Rose's trial received sentences of three months apiece. They had refused to answer questions.

Of the 14 persons detained in the case, five have been sentenced to prison terms and nine were awaiting trial.

cleared.

Face Two Charges

Sentencing of the 38-year-old defendant ended one phase of the dramatic Canadian espionage case that began last March when he was arrested in his Ottawa apartment. He still faces charges under the official secrets act and is scheduled to appear for trial on them next September, although this case may be delayed by an appeal from today's sentence.

Mrs. Emma Woikin was sentenced today to six months in prison for contempt of court and four other persons charged with contempt in connection with Rose's trial received sentences of three months apiece. They had refused to answer questions.

Others Sentenced

The three-month sentences were given by Justice Wilfred Lazure to Gordon Lunan, Harold S. Gerson, Eric Adams and Matt Nightingale, all of whom face charges arising from the investigation of an alleged Soviet spy ring.

Mrs. Woikin, who previously had pleaded guilty to contravening the Official Secrets Act, received the heaviest sentence because, the judge said, there was less reason for her not to testify at Rose's trial.

Added To Ottawa Sentence

Mrs. Woikin had been sentenced in Ottawa to 2½ years and Justice Lazure said the sentence he imposed today would be served on completion of this term.

Lunan, Gerson, Adams and Nightingale declined to give evidence during the Rose trial on the grounds it would be prejudicial to their own cases.

CANADA COLD, RUSSIANS SAY

Prewar Propaganda Hit Allies, Court Told

Tokyo, June 20 (AP)—Japan's No. 1 propagandist testified today that he inflamed the public against the United States and Great Britain in the delicate months before Pearl Harbor although he considered neither an enemy.

Nobofumi Ito told the international tribunal trying Hideki Tojo

Fred Rose Given 6 Years In Canada Spy Case

Montreal, June 20 (AP)—Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament, was sentenced today to six years' imprisonment for sending information illegally to Russia during the war.

Rose told the court, before the judge pronounced sentence, that he had never done anything against the interest of his country.

"Whatever has been said, I still say that I am innocent," he de-

Visiting Writers Add They Don't Mean Just The Weather

Ottawa, June 20 (AP)—Ilya Ehrenberg, noted Russian writer, and two fellow Soviet journalists who have been visiting Canada in the course of a North American tour, said today that they were cutting their stay short after having found the country "cold."

"I have been impressed by the coldness of the climate here—and I'm not speaking just of the weather," said one of the trio, Gen. Mikhail Romanovich Galaktionov, military editor of the Moscow newspaper *Pravda*, at a press conference.

In Midst Of Spy Trial

Canada, in the midst of prosecuting a dozen Government officials charged with aiding a Moscow-directed "espionage network" here, has been something less than hospitable to the visitors, the trio agreed.

"Our reception in the United States was much warmer and much more hospitable," Galaktionov said. "Here it is different. We are guests of the Canadian Government, but editorials in the press ask why we have come now. We cannot reconcile these two views. The hospitality shown us is cold."

Konstantin Mikhailovich Simonov, of the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star*, said that at meetings and receptions they had found a "warmer feeling" and they knew they did have friends, "but as far as the press is concerned I would make a sharp distinction as regards our treatment."

Not Prepared To Change Policy

"Nevertheless," he continued, "these common, sharp and impolite attacks of certain sections of the press neither surprise nor amaze me. They just showed me once more that along with people of good will, there are also others. These others would be of good will only if we changed our policy and that we are not prepared to do."

Ehrenberg said the three had wanted to stay in Quebec province longer and study the French-speaking population of Canada but that they decided to leave for New York today because they could not get rooms.

Asked whether this was because they were Russians or because hotels were crowded, Ehrenberg replied: "You know your country better than I do, and you can understand it better."

A-Bomb Test Cloud Peril Discounted

Aboard the U.S.S. Mount McKinley, at Bikini, June 20 (AP)—Fears that the drift of a poisonous cloud arising from the atomic test bomb might endanger large areas

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have proved to be largely groundless, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the atomic task force, said today.

New investigations of high-altitude conditions, the Admiral explained, have shown that the danger from the precipitation of radioactive particles, which would be the danger from the cloud drifting from the atomic blast, is not so great as previously supposed.

The new investigations, he added, also have improved by more than 30 per cent the possibility that a good bombing day will be found for the test during July.

Needn't Await East Wind

"The studies show that we will not have to wait for a day when the wind is blowing from the east," Blandy said.

He asserted that new weather studies showed that the test could have been made on eleven days last July, instead of the previously accepted seven days.

The second full-scale rehearsal by all elements of army and navy aviation which will take part in the test was held today preparatory to final dress rehearsal by both ships and planes of the task force Sunday.

Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, commander of army planes in the atomic test, characterized the rehearsal today as excellent, with a "very good" hit by the bombing plane.

Senate Proposals Rejected, House Group Wins in Dispute.

PRIVATES TO GET $75

Agreement Reached on Pay Raises for All Grades in Services.

WASHINGTON, June 20 — (AP) Senate and House conferees agreed today to exempt 18-year-olds from the draft and take youths of 19, opening the way toward a quick extension of Selective Service for nine months after July 1.

The conferees also approved separate legislation raising the pay in the armed services. It starts with a 50 per cent increase for buck privates and apprentice seamen, raising them from $50 to $75 a month, and following through with corresponding increases for other enlisted grades.

Follows House Plan

In general, the pay raise measure followed the ideas of the House. It gives Army lieutenants and the lowest three grades of warrant officers boosts of 20 per cent.

A conference change from the House plan makes the raise for Army captains and their Navy counterparts 15 per cent instead of 10. Higher ranking commissioned officers, and the two top grades of warrant officers, get 10 per cent.

With the teen age draft issue disposed of quickly, the conferees quickly settled all other issues. Their agreement, however, has still to be ratified by Senate and House before it goes to the President.

Tempers Cool

The agreement indicated a cooling of tempers, which had exploded at this morning's session the hot issue of drafting 18-year-olds was debated. Committeemen said such terms as "liar" and "lobbying" were tossed back and forth.

"Everything was love and kisses this afternoon," said Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.), who with Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.) was among the first to come out of the meeting.

Johnson and Bridges said the application of the draft to 19-year-olds would be "without restriction." The House bill had exempted teenagers completely, while the Senate measure made them subject to induction.

The Senate conferees offered a plan to take volunteers first, then draftees 20 years old and up, followed by youths of 19 and those of 18.

The agreement represented a victory for the House conferees who had offered to let the 19 age group be drafted if the Senate would turn loose the 18 age group entirely. The Senate group had held out until this afternoon for a string on the 18-year-olds, to keep them available for drafting after Oct. 1 if all other sources failed to meet manpower needs.

Senator Johnson said this afternoon's agreement was unanimous among those present—seven senators and five representatives. Rep. Short (R.-Mo.), an opponent of any drafting of teen-agers, was absent, and the proxy of Rep. Andrews (R.-N. Y.) was thrown out.

This morning's sharply worded exchanges had centered around the action of Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.) who used Army radio facilities to get a change in the proxy vote of Andrews.

Action Unanimous

The New Yorkers, aboard a warship in the Pacific headed for the Bikini atoll atomic bomb tests, had left his proxy vote in favor of unrestricted drafting down of 18 and 19 year olds. Hence his vote was cast earlier this week against the Senate compromise proposal—to draft the 18-year-olds only if all other sources fail.

In response to Gurney's message, Andrews changed his proxy so that his vote could be cast for restricted drafting of 18-year-olds, but because of the row his vote was not recorded.

Nine-Month Extension

The confereince had agreed earlier to the nine months draft extension, which would carry Selective Service through next March 31. It now is operating under a stopgap 45-day extension from the old act's May 15 expiration date.

Eliminated was a plan sponsored by Rep. Magnuson (D-Wash) to exempt scientists and other technical experts, and engineering and medical students.

The conferees accepted a Senate provision to prevent the reinduction of discharged soldiers and sailors who have served at least one day overseas, or six month in the United States exclusive of time spent in school.

He added that from 80,000 18-year-olds who are expected to complete school, an estimated 7,000 will become eligible for draft each month beginning September 1.

Another Senate provision accepted would equalize the pay of retired officers of World War I and World War II. Heretofore retired veterans of the later war have been paid more under a 1942 law.

A Selective Service spokesman said that with the draft age reduced to 19 again—it was 18 until the stopgap extension raised the lower limit to 20 years—a pool of 52,000 inductees will be available on July 1.

Previous surveys brought these results: February, 1944, 69 per cent favoring the draft; July, 1944, 66 per cent favorable; February, 1945, 62 per cent; July, 1945, 62 per cent, and December, 1945, 60 per cent favorable.

18-Year-Olds to Be Exempt From Call in New Draft Bill, Pay Boost Plan Approved

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SELECTIVE SERVICE TO TAKE YOUTHS 19 IN 9-MONTH PERIOD

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Proposed Service Pay Rises

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Here are the pay increases approved today by a Senate-House conference committee along with draft-extension legislation. They range from a 50 per cent boost for buck privates and apprentice seamen down to 10 per cent for generals and admirals.

Listed are the ranks with Army first and Navy second.

Rank	Present pay	Proposed
ENLISTED MEN:		
7th grade—private and apprentice seaman	$50.00	$75.00
6th grade—private 1st class, seaman 2d class	$54.00	$80.00
5th grade—corporal, seaman 1st class	$66.00	$90.00
4th grade—sergeant, 3d class petty officer	$78.00	$100.00
3d grade—staff sergeant, 2d class petty officer	$96.00	$115.00
2d grade—technical sergeant, 1st class petty officer	$114.00	$135.00
1st grade—master sergeant, chief petty officer	$138.00	$165.00
WARRANT OFFICERS:		
Three lowest grades	$150.00	$180.00
	$162.50	$195.00
	$175.00	$210.00
Two top grades	$200.00	$220.00
	$250.00	$275.00
OFFICERS:		
2d lieutenants, ensign	$150.00	$180.00
1st lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade	$166.67	$200.00
Captain, lieutenant	$200.00	$230.00
Major, lieutenant commander	$250.00	$275.00
Lieutenant colonel, commander	$291.67	$320.84
Colonel, captain	$333.33	$366.67
Brigadier general, rear admiral, lower half	$500.00	$550.00
Major general, lieutenant general and general, rear admiral, upper half; vice admiral and admiral	$667.67	$733.33

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ARMY FOR PEACE DRAFT

61% of Soldiers Reported in Favor of Training Plan

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—A decided majority of Army enlisted men favor continuing the draft in peacetime, the War Department said today in announcing the result of a poll of soldiers in the United States.

In the survey, carried out in April, 61 per cent of men questioned said that young men should be drafted for training to supplement Regular Army volunteers.

Of the remainder, 29 per cent favored an Army entirely of volunteers and 10 per cent were undecided.

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SENATORS OPPOSE SOVIET ATOM PLAN

Ball Says World May Have To Set Up Rules Without Russia

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Senators today called "unacceptable" Russia's plan for a pact outlawing atomic warfare. One of them, Senator Ball (R., Minn.), suggested the world may have to organize its controls without the Soviets if no agreement results from present negotiations.

Members of a special Senate Atomic Committee willing to comment said flatly they did not believe sufficient safeguards were provided in a Russian counter-proposal to the American plan for international control which Bernard M. Baruch laid before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Ball Expects Showdown

Ball, who is not a member of the special committee but has been in the forefront of those urging international co-operation, characterized the Soviet plan as "another Kellogg-Briand pact to outlaw war which offers nothing but words and not security."

"I believe we are heading toward some kind of showdown with Russia," he said. "If the Soviets won't go along with a reasonable, secure plan the rest of the world may have to organize controls without them."

The Minnesota Senator said that, as he sees it, any such action would necessarily involve the delivery to the international control organization of existing bombs and the continuance under that authority of facilities for the manufacture of additional bombs.

Hopes Minds Will Be Changed

The Soviets proposed that the production and use of atomic weapons be forbidden, that existing bombs be destroyed within three months after treaty ratification, that individual countries supervise peaceful atomic energy developments within their own borders and that they police there any violations of the pact outlawing the bombs.

They also proposed that a series of sanctions be worked out by which international control could be made effective.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), a member of the special atomic committee, said he regarded the Soviet proposal as "completely nullifying the Baruch plan," adding:

"I hope that after further consideration the Russians will change their minds. It will be an armaments race if the Soviets don't agree to effective international controls—there is no escaping that."

Hart Emphasizes Security

Under the Baruch plan, complete control of atomic energy would rest with an international organization empowered to go into any country to enforce the ban against the manufacture of bombs. As controls were set up, the United States gradually would impart atomic energy knowledge to other nations.

Senator Hart (R., Conn.), an-

other member of the atomic committee, said that to him the keystone of the American plan is the security involved in the gradual disclosure of atomic secrets only after controls have been thoroughly tested.

what they would and would not do about atomic energy and atomic bombs, no one of them would be able to prevent actions by the others to inforce the pledges.

Atom Plan Issue Seen As New Dispute Cause

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Washington, June 20 (AP)—Three points of sharp disagreement between Russian and American plans for solving atomic energy problems led diplomatic authorities to wonder today whether they might become another source of great power controversy.

American officials appeared hopeful that negotiations within the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission would prove capable of clearing away the differences.

But reviewing the difficulties which have persisted in the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference, in the political settlements for eastern European nations and over such issues as Iran, they predicted a hard, uphill struggle. Even then, they said constructive results can be achieved only if there is good will and an earnest effort to reach agreement on the part of all the major governments.

Same Lineup

Initially, the lineup shows that the division on atomic energy has developed along the same lines as the division on all other major questions, with Russia laying down one set of policies and Britain and the United States another.

The three major differences immediately apparent here between the American proposals submitted by Bernard M. Baruch last week and the Russian proposals made yesterday by Andrei Gromkyo are:

1. Gromyko rejected, though indirectly, Baruch's demand that none of the great powers should have the right to veto any actions proposed in handling atomic questions in future years. In other words, Baruch laid down the tenet that once the nations had made a treaty setting forth

Bomb Destruction

2. Gromyko demanded that before any sort of international atomic-control machinery is created, production of atomic bombs should be stopped and those now in existence—meaning those in the United States—should be destroyed. Baruch, on the other hand, suggested that the machinery should first be created and that when it was in operation the United States would then be prepared to dispose of its atomic explosives.

3. Implied in Gromyko's proposal for an initial treaty to banish atomic armaments is the idea of "outlawing" these weapons. But many of the advisers, who helped develop the American plan have contended that this is an impractical approach to the problem. They argued that during the last war all major belligerents had stocks of poison gas to use and that none of them used it simply because it was militarily undesirable to do so, not because gas warfare had been outlawed.

Diplomats speculated that within the next month or so it may become apparent whether any substantial progress can be made in ironing out the Russo-American differences. They appeared highly doubtful, however, that the American Government would ever accept any kind of treaty calling for the destruction of atomic armaments it now has on hand without completely acceptable safeguards.

TRUMAN ENDORSES BILL BY M'MAHON

JUN 21 1946

Favors Civilian Control of Atomic Energy, Opposes

House Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 20 — (AP) President Truman came out strongly today for civilian control of atomic energy, and thus indicated opposition to the House Military committee's drive to seat military men on the control board.

He declared that the bill passed by the Senate — providing for a five-man commission of civilians to govern in the domestic field—suited him exactly.

Then, in reply to a news conference question as to whether his stand is for civilian control, he replied it certainly is—that he has made that plain time and again.

Continues Work on Bill

The House committee, still working on the bill, adopted an amendment by Rep. Elston (R.-Ohio) which would require that one of the five commissioners be chosen from the military and that a second commissioner might be a military representative if the President desires.

Mr. Truman at first said he did not want to comment on the committee's action, noting that the House itself has still to act. But then he made his views clear in response to further queries.

On international aspects of atomic control, the President commented that the American and Russian plans submitted to the United Nations will be subjects for negotiation and that we may reach an agreement. He emphasized the word may.

The American plan presented by Bernard M. Baruch, which the President reiterated is a statement of Administration policy, calls for agreements on controls which shall not be subject to any big power veto such as is provided in the security council by the charter. The Russian proposal is for an agreement to outlaw the manufacture and use of atomic weapons under penalties which the council would invoke.

Backs Baruch Plan

Mr. Truman met requests for comment on the Russian plan with the statement that the Baruch proposal has his endorsement. Asked specifically whether that covers the veto question, he said it includes all the provisions of the Baruch plan.

The chief executive had no announcements to make and all the news at his conference developed from questions.

At two separate stages he turned aside questions designed to elicit comment on the OPA bill with its restrictive amendments now pending in a Senate-House conference committee.

He readily commented, however, on other topics:

Supreme court—Mr. Truman disclosed last week that Justice Jackson submitted to him a copy of his attack upon Justice Black one day before releasing it at Nuernberg and that the President suggested Jackson withhold it pending a talk. Today he was asked to clarify whether Jackson had received the White House message before he acted. Mr. Truman replied that Jackson acknowledged it.

Merger—Secretary of War Patterson wrote the President pledging to support the latest plan for unifying the Army and Navy and Mr. Truman was asked whether he has received a similar letter from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, who had criticized merger plans previously. Mr. Truman said without qualificatoin that he will receive one from Forrestal, who has been out of town.

Hears from Hoover

Food—Former President Herbert Hoover reported at the White House during the day that he had a successful trip to South America and will make a formal report later.

Palestine—Negotiations are continuing with the British on the American proposal for the admittance of 100,000 European Jews but there are no developments. The President declined to comment on the arrival of the Grand Mufti in Egypt, saying that he does not know enough about it.

Resignations — Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory has been wanting to quit as head of the War Assets administration and will do so when a satisfactory successor can be found. Rexford Guy Tugwell also wishes to resign as governor of Puerto Rico but the President has not decided upon a successor.

Pacific—The matter of American bases, along with other Pacific matters, was discussed by the President with Herbert Evatt, Australian foreign minister, who visited the White House during the day with Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of State. Evatt will have further conferences at the State department. Edwin W. Pauley, reparations expert who has been in Korea, will not return by way of Moscow but probably will go to Germany.

ARMY'S ATOMIC FUND DOUBLED BY HOUSE UNIT

JUN 21 1946

Foreign Relief Allotment Cut In Peacetime Budget Of $7,091,034,700

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Overriding the Budget Bureau on major items, the House Appropriations Committee today nearly doubled the Army's atomic development fund and chopped $150,000,000 from its foreign relief allotment.

The changes were made in the biggest War Department peacetime budget in history—$7,091,034,700—which the committee sent to the House floor for debate starting tomorrow.

The Budget Bureau, President Truman's agency for fiscal matters, had proposed $200,000,000 for the atomic program, which the committee boosted to $375,000,000. For army government and relief in occupied countries the bureau recommended $500,000,000 which the committee chopped to $350,000,000.

Total Cut $117,172,729

Despite the two major changes, however, the bill carries a net reduction of $117,172,729 from total budget estimates for the year starting July 1. Large reductions, in addition to the relief program cut, are $21,513,121 for the Finance Department, $17,956,544 for the Quartermaster Corps, $49,664,256 for the Transportation Corps, and $28,505,660 for the Corps of Engineers.

The atomic program increase was the only one put in by the committee. The report explained that part of the money would be used to pay contracts running into 1948 and asserted that the fund granted would permit continuance of activities at their present level and allow vigorous research into the new field of power.

Would Keep Atom Secret

Both Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who headed the Manhattan Project which produced the first atomic bombs, advised the committee against sharing the secret of the atomic bomb under existing conditions.

Eisenhower also told the committee during its closed-door sessions that he was convinced of the desire of "the common man of Russia" for friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In cutting the Army's foreign relief allotment, most of which was earmarked for food for occupants of conquered countries, the committee explained that favorable crop conditions abroad would reduce the need for large cash expenditures for food.

Air Forces Get All Asked

The committee gave the Army Air Forces every cent approved by the budget, $1,199,500,000, after hearing Air Forces Commander General Carl Spaatz outline plans for the postwar air force.

General Spaatz told the committee the goal of the Army is to maintain an air force sufficient to detect and thrust back any surprise attacks, to launch a quick counter-attack against any potential enemy, and to back up the land and sea forces.

To do these things, he said, will require 70 combat groups supported by a fully organized air national guard and an air reserve. Present plans are to maintain at least one national guard air squadron in every state.

For Permanent Bases

Other funds carried in the big bill—almost twice as large as the last peacetime army budget—include $195,000,000 for permanent construction of army bases in Alaska, the Marianas, the Philippines, Hawaii and Okinawa.

The over-all bill is intended to finance an army of 1,279,000 average strength during the coming year, in addition to a national guard of 240,000, an air national guard of 47,646 and organized reserves of 1,053,000.

In its formal report sending the measure to the floor for expected quick approval, the committee sharply criticized the army's entertainment program and rapped its knuckles for constructing a so-called "Little Pentagon" at Honolulu.

Hospital Doubles In Cost

The "Little Pentagon" is a hospital originally estimated to cost $16,000,000 and now expected to cost $33,000,000. The progressive cost increases, whicl. committeemen compared to the history of the large army headquarters structure here, led to the nickname given the hospital. The committee complained that the plans were "too elaborate" and ordered that no new construction be undertaken. However, it approved completion of work on buildings already under construction.

Saying that army entertainment has "tended toward the bountiful side," the committee suggested that in the future these necessary social affairs be confined to "simple and conservative functions" and the guest list be limited to "a relatively small number of official guests."

JUN 21 1946

Army Budget Sets Peacetime High

Gen. Waitt Says Research Indicates Army Has Chemical and Biological Arms That May Dwarf Any Other

JUN 21 19

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Army researches in chemical and related fields "indicate potentialities of destructive power that will dwarf the violence of any agents used in world war II," Congress learned today.

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Major Gen. Alden H. ——, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, made this grim report to the House Appropriations Committee, saying:

"The potentialities of our weapons, chemical and biological, approach, if they do not equal, those weapons that are more in the public eye today, and I feel that our military chemical research is defense insurance which is being obtained at an extremely low figure."

The General's testimony was made public as the 1947 War Department Appropriation bill was reported to the House.

'The Control of War.'

Declaring that "the only control is the control of war," Waitt asserted: "I believe the potentialities of bacteriological warfare are of the same order as those of the atomic bomb, and it does not destroy material.

"I am convinced that you cannot control the weapons of war. Certainly you cannot control the bacteriological weapons that can be investigated and worked on in small laboratories and cellars and other places which lend themselves particularly to it.

"I do believe that mankind should now have reached the point where war can be controled, and that our efforts should be directed toward stopping war. It will be more profitable and intelligent to try to stop war than to attempt to control the weapons of war."

To Seek Colleges' Aid.

Presenting his branch's request for a $26,104,000 budget next year, Waitt urged that the Army's plan of contracting for scientific assistance from leading colleges and universities of the country be continued. He mentioned some of the possible peacetime applications of wartime research by the Chemical Warfare Service.

Nitrogen mustard compounds already have opened new fields of cancer research, he said. The service also discovered a drug effective in treating the serious eye ailment of glaucoma, he added, and a new remedy for heavy metal poisons has been developed.

The service plans to continue only its four major arsenals—those at Edgewood, Md.; Denver, Col.; Huntsville, Ala., and Pine Bluff, Ark. It will retain its research station at Camp Detrick, Md., and the proving ground at Dugway, Utah.

30 BILLION U.S. FUNDS ABROAD

JUN 21 1946

Agency Estimates Loans And Investments In 5 Years

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated today that public and private United States loans and investments in other countries might total as much as $30,000,000,000 within five years.

This would include some $10,000,000,000 in prewar investments.

Meanwhile, American exports may reach an annual level between $11,000,000,000 and $12,000,000,000 if generally favorable conditions prevail and if contemplated United States long-term investments and loans are carried out, it said.

"In the long run," the department's business economics office said, "the United States international account must be balanced through our acceptance of increasingly large imports of manufactured goods and through our purchase of services, such as foreign travel.

Basic Foreign Trade Problem

"The basic foreign trade problem facing this country is that of gradually developing an import surplus without harmful repercussions on export trade and the domestic economy."

The department predicted that outflow of capital from this to other countries probably will be declining "after reaching a peak in the next year or two," and thereafter imports should rise steadily as foreign nations begin paying off their debts.

"The heavier our foreign loan and investment program is," said the department, "the more urgent it will be for us to adopt commercial policies conducive to a rapid growth in imports in order to offset the interest and amortization charges.

Change Due After 1955

"The need to change over from an economy supporting an excess of exports to one supporting an excess of imports will probably come between 1955 and 1960. . . .

"While the changeover is being made, the nation's economy will have to adjust itself to the temporary and relatively moderate decline in exports and to the simultaneous increase in imports."

By 1975, the department said, United States imports may reach $14,000,000,000 and exports about $13,000,000,000, "assuming there are no serious setbacks to this expanding world economy."

Besides buying $13,000,000,000 in merchandise, the various debtor countries should by 1975 "be in a position to send us each year about $4,000,000,000 in cash representing investment income and amortization of loans," the department said.

World Agency Set Up to Feed Hungry Nations

JUN 21 1946

3-Power Combined Food Board Transformed Into Post-War Council of 19

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—A new international agency was set up today to funnel the world's spare food to hungry countries.

The agency, to be called the International Emergency Food Council, was organized by representatives of nineteen member nations. Argentina had a delegate present, without voting power because his instructions had not arrived.

In effect, today's meeting transformed the war-created American-British-Canadian Combined Food Board into an expanded post-war council to combat famine for the next year and a half.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, who presided, pronounced this a great "step forward." He stated that "we have all recognized that the Combined Food Board was set up as a purchasing device for war purposes and only got into distribution at the request of various nations."

Members of the new agency are countries which participated in the work of the Combined Food Board's commodity committees. They are nations which have a major interest in importing or exporting various food items.

The new council will elect a secretary-general as its chief officer tomorrow and determine whether to take over in their entirety the old commodity committees.

Today the council selected a "central committee" of nine which will consider issues raised in commodity committees, co-ordinate their work, reconcile differences and carry out council functions between sessions of the full agency.

Britain, the United States and Canada automatically became members of the central committee. Elected to membership in addition were Argentina—which indicated there would be no hitch in its joining the council—Australia, China, France, India and Denmark.

Mr. Anderson said there was no discussion today of Russia's absence from the conference table. He indicated the way would be left open for it to team up with the new agency at any time.

The nation's wheat crop prospects improved by 7,630,000 bushels the first half of June, but the expected production continues far short of the amount needed to give Americans all the bread and flour they want. A special Agricultural Department report issued today estimated the crop at 1,033,139,000 bushels as of mid-June compared with 1,025,509,000 forecast for June 1 and, with last year's record crop of 1,123,243,000 bushels, production for the ten-year (1935-'44) average was 843,692,000.

Food officials said a crop of more than 1,250,000,000 bushels would be needed to meet famine-relief export goals and to permit removal of present limitations of home use of wheat.

Directed heretofore by the war-born British-Canadian-American Combined Food Board, the famine battle was scheduled to be turned over officially to the International Emergency Food Council at a meeting this afternoon.

Eighteen additional food-supplying and importing countries were invited to join the council. Sixteen accepted. Russia and Argentina have not made known their stands. The governments accepting are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Siam, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

The council will take over the job of allocating supplies to food-shortage areas between now and the end of 1947.

New Requisitioning Plan

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Department arranged to compile and release today a special report on wheat-crop prospects as of June 15.

The department also inaugurated a broadened requisitioning program designed to obtain 250,000,000 bushels of wheat for export during the next twelve months. Since May 24, grain merchants in 26 major wheat-producing states have been required to set aside half of their purchases for sale to the Government. Now they must also set aside all wheat they have on hand at the end of each week above amounts they have contracted to sell.

New World Unit Taking Helm In Famine Fight

JUN 21 1946

NOT

Washington, June 20 (AP)—A new international agency takes over the world famine fight today, encouraged by Herbert Hoover's report of important help from Latin-American countries.

Returning from a 15,000-mile survey trip through eleven South American countries, the former President said yesterday that Latin-America will provide at least 800,000 tons more food for the pre-harvest emergency period than had been estimated.

Hoover, who was President Truman's "food ambassador" in seeking greater help from Latin-America, said that aid beyond the 800,000 tons may be supplied by Argentina.

Council Taking Over Job

SENATE APPROVES CLARK PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP) The Senate brushed aside protests that General Mark Wayne Clark squandered American lives in Italy, and confirmed today his promotion to the permanent rank of major general.

Action came on a voice vote with Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex) opposing. Senator Connally (D-Tex), now in Paris for the foreign minister's conference, had registered his opposition by a cable.

O'Daniel recalled protests by men and officers of the 36th division, largely composed of Texas National Guardsmen, that Clark needlessly "wasted lives" in two futile attempts to cross the Rapido river in Italy against entrenched German opposition early in 1944.

Noting that General Clark now is this nation's top ranking officer in Austria and dealing with the Russians there, O'Daniel said he feared Clark's mistakes might lead "to another war."

Favorable action on Clark also brought permanent promotions for a long list of leading general officers in the recent war. Included was a promotion to major general for Walter Bedell Smith, now ambassador to Russia.

Other promotions to major general included:

Robert Charlwood Richardson, Jr., Courtney Hicks Hodges, Jacob Kenney, Carl Spaatz, Ira Clarence Loucks Devers, George Churchill Eaker, Robert Lawrence Eichelberger and Thomas Troy Handy.

RUSSO-ARGENTINE DEAL INVESTIGATED

JUN 21 1946

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—The State Department has asked the American embassy in Moscow for information on reports that the Russians are planning to trade machinery, trucks and other scarce equipment to Argentina for Argentine products. Diplomatic informants told reporters today that United States representatives thus far have been unable to find out what Russia's trade plans are.

The Russians have been having a hard time getting enough machinery and trucks for their own use, but there is speculation at the State Department that they might use these things for political reasons in trading with Argentina. A news report from Buenos Aires that Russian shipments to the Argentine might include trucks and other items which the United States lend-leased to Russia came to the attention of State Department officials yesterday.

They said that they had no evidence yet that any such exchanges were involved, and took the report under study in an attempt to determine if it warranted investigation. Any use of lend-lease supplies by the Russians would be a violation of the lend-lease arrangement made during the war. The United States specified that each country receiving lend-lease items must get the approval of the President of the United States before reshipping such material to another country.

BLOCK ON FUNDS EASED

Citizens of 4 Countries Can Get Limited Sums From U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Citizens of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania residing in those countries henceforth may receive limited support remittances from their blocked property in the United States, the Treasury announced today. The amount of these remittances was set at not more than $200 a month for any one household. The Treasury said the action was taken "to alleviate the many cases of severe personal hardship" that had been brought to its attention.

A Treasury official said some 1,500 persons would be affected by the order in Italy, a few hundred in Hungary and Rumania and a few dozen in Bulgaria.

Another Treasury order issued today permitted individuals living in Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania who are not citizens or subjects of enemy countries to receive up to $1,000 a month from their blocked funds in this country. Previously this privilege had been extended only to individuals in Italy.

Farben Dissolution Near

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—James S. Martin, director of American efforts to break up German cartels, said today prospects are "hopeful" for speeding up dissolution of the giant I. G. Farben Industries and other outlawed German combines. Mr. Martin said he is returning today to Berlin after recruiting personnel to double the strength of the decartelization branch he heads at headquarters of Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, Deputy American Military Governor. Representatives of the occupying powers hope to reach agreement by September, Mr. Martin said, on a final plan of liquidation of the Farben corporation, which was credited with total assets of $2,800,000,000.

Eden Calls at White House

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Anthony Eden brought to President Truman today "messages of good will" from former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Mr. Eden, former British Foreign Secretary, called informally at the White House to chat briefly with Mr. Truman. Mr. Eden and six other members of Parliament leave by plane tomorrow for Ottawa. They will also visit Toronto before flying back to London. The group recently attended an Empire parliamentary meeting in Bermuda.

Truman Appeals for U. S. O.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—President Truman appealed today for public support of campaigns to raise $19,000,000 for the United Service Organizations. He said in a letter to heads of government departments that through 1947 the U. S. O. will serve veterans not yet released from hospitals, those in armies of occupation and the peace-time forces at home.

Jap-Raid Blame Described As Tough Hurdle

JUN 21 1946

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) today described "fixing the responsibility" as the toughest job for legislators writing their report on the long congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor.

"Other points would not seem to present as much difficulty," Ferguson said. "But on the point of responsibility there are delicate questions as to where individual responsibility began and ended."

Five Drafting Report

The Senate-House committee of ten which conducted the investigation selected five of its members to draft the report. Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) was named chairman of the writing group. Other members are Ferguson and Representatives Clark (D., N.C.), Murphy (D., Pa.) and Keefe (R., Wis.).

The full committee's hearings, begun last November, were designed to develop the reasons why the Japanese achieved complete surprise with their December 7, 1941, attack on the fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Earlier army and navy inquiries laid the shortcoming primarily on Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanders in Hawaii.

Kimmel's Contention

Kimmel and Short, appearing before the congressional committee, contended that Washington withheld from them information they should have received. Kimmel declared that if he had known what Washington knew he would have ambushed the Japanese attacking force at sea.

The Lucas committee will take up the question of responsibility, and conclusions, as one of the last points to be considered. The first and current phase of its work is assemblying the undisputed facts as to just what happened December 7.

It has until July 1 to file its report.

OPA BOOBY TRAPS FEARED BY BOWLES

JUN 21 1946

Conference Hints Profits Amendment Will Be Retained in Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP) Congressional conferees on the OPA bill indicated today that they plan to retain in some form an amendment which Stabilization Director Chester Bowles called "a delayed action bomb" under price control.

The full Senate-House conference committee named a five-man subcommittee to adjust differrences between the somewhat similar Taft and Wolcott amendments adopted respectively by the Senate and House which are designed to protect the profits of manufacturers.

Bowles Opposes Amendment

This step appeared to indicate that the provision is not to be abandoned entirely, as Bowles specifically demanded at a news conference as the committee reconvened.

The House amendment, by Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich), would require the OPA in fixing price ceilings to allow each producer, processor and distributor his current cost plus "a reasonable profit."

The Senate did not adopt this, but passed a separate amendment by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) providing that ceilings for manufacturers or processors must be high enough to cover the 1941 price plus the average increase in unit cost throughout the industry since then.

Either provision would require a widespread adjustment of price ceilings, and Bowles termed this one of "the most dangerous" amendments in the Senate and House bills.

"The Taft amendment, for example, would add to 1941 prices all the cost increases which have occurred since that time," he said.

Sees Higher Prices

"That sounds innocent enough. But actually American families would be asked to pay for those cost increases in higher prices—in spite of the fact that many of these cost increases are only temporary—in spite of the fact that greater volume may already have brought about profits far exceeding on an over-all basis the already high profits of 1941."

Bowles added that the amendment would cause ceiling revisions "on thousands upon thousands of products" and that it then would "explode in an unending stream of higher prices all across the board."

The conference sub-committee appointed to work on it consists of Senator Barkley (D-Ky) and Representatives Bown (D-Ga) and Patman (D-Tex), along with Taft and Wolcott themselves.

Bowles issued a five-page statement at his news conference classifying this provision among "the booby trap amendments."

He said that the amendments which would remove price control from meat, milk, butter, cheese and poultry "are so obviously disastrous that I am confident that they will be eliminated by the conference committee."

But he declared that "amendments in sheep's clothing" which he said are inadequately understood by the public would also bring "grave consequences."

"I could never agree to any compromise," the statement said, "which can only bring us one step nearer inflation. The road to inflation has always been paved with compromises—one after the other—in increasing rapid succession."

BOWLES HINTS HE WILL RESIGN IF POWER IS CUT

JUN 21 1946

Stabilization Chief Assails House and Senate Price Control Measures.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, left open today the question of whether he will resign if price control bills he regards as inflationary "booby traps" should become law.

He dropped hints aplenty that he is prepared to, but a direct news conference question on the point brought a reply: "President Roosevelt had a good rule for handling that kind of question. He never would comment. That's a pretty good rule."

Asked whether there would be worse inflation with no price control than under the bills approved by the House and Senate, Bowles replied: "That's a hard question to answer. It amounts to, 'do I like death by hanging or by having my throat cut,'"

He said that "none—literally none" of the OPA changes now being considered by a House-Senate Conference Committee "seeks to strengthen the hand of the Government in the fight against inflation."

To this evaluation of the two bills sent to conference, he added this indication that he will pick up his hat if legislation unacceptable to him is adopted: "I could never agree to any compromise which can only bring us one step nearer inflation."

Round of Appeals.

Bowles expressed his views in a statement prepared for release at a news conference. What he had to say followed a round of separate appeals for effective price control by four top Government officials—Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, Housing Administrator Wyatt, Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

Bowles reiterated that "if the bill which finally comes from the Congress is clearly inadequate to deal with the inflationary forces we are facing, the only remaining hope is a firm and unequivocal veto" by President Truman. A veto, he added, might then be followed by House and Senate action allowing "effective price and rent controls to continue as they are for another year." The present legislation expires on June 30.

As Bowles Sees It.

Bowles expressed the opinion that with "a good bill, free of dangerous compromise and corner cutting, we can maintain relatively stable prices and rents during coming months."

With a "weakened" bill, he said, "the cost of living is bound to move upward at an increasing tempo," and "we could only look forward to renewed labor unrest, further strikes, further delays in production, prolonged shortages and sharply increased tension between farmers, white-collar workers and factory workers."

He said his greatest concern is that the public's "confusion" over the various proposed amendments "will result in a price control which may look innocent enough, but which would inevitably blow up in our faces two or three months from now."

He said an amendment which would remove ceilings June 30 on meat, dairy products, poultry and eggs is "so obviously disastrous" that he is confident the conference committee will eliminate it.

His fear, he declared, is that "less dramatic but equally dangerous" amendments may go unnoticed. These, he added, "are the booby trap amendments," the "delayed action bombs," and the "amendments in sheep's clothing."

Bowles Classification.

He classified these as follows:

1. Price-raising proposals for manufacturers, which he said would "begin to explode in an unending stream of higher prices all across the board."

2. Elimination of wholesaler and retailer cost absorption.

3. Restrictions on textile and clothing controls and elimination of the requirement that manufacturers produce inexpensive garments.

4. Amendments which set up procedures for removal of price controls. He cited cigarettes as an example, and said that coffee, after removal of ceilings, might go up as much as 15 cents a pound.

5. Amendments which would divide the responsibility for stabilizing the cost of living between OPA and the Department of Agriculture. "Neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor the Price Administrator would be able to protect the American people with this kind of half-authority and half-responsibility," Bowles said.

6. An amendment requiring the consent of the local Federal attorney before OPA can start any enforcement proceeding. "This," said Bowles, "would bog down the enforcement of price regulations hopelessly."

Hoover Denies Discussing OPA

JUN 21 1946

Says There Was 'Misunderstanding' Between Him and Clayton Over Phone Talk.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Former President Herbert Hoover said today there was a "misunderstanding between himself and William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, over a telephone conversation they had last Friday.

Hoover told reporters after a White House call that he and Clayton were "both right" in their accounts of the incident.

The "misunderstanding" arose when the State Department issued a statement saying that "both Mr. Clayton and Mr. Hoover expressed their concern" over proposals to relax price controls on meat, livestock, poultry and dairy products during a telephone talk. Hoover had told a news conference yesterday that he had not discussed OPA legislation with any one in Washington.

The former President said today that he was under the impression he was talking to William L. Batt, chairman of the Rubber Reserve Office, rather than with Clayton, when he talked from Rio de Janeiro last Friday.

Connection was Faulty.

He had been talking with Ambassador William Pawley, Hoover said, about getting the release of some American-held rubber to Brazil for exchange by Brazil with Arbentina for Argentine wheat.

"Pawley said he was going to call Mr. Batt," he went on.

When he was called to the telephone, he continued, he carried on a conversation with the person at the other end under the impression it was Batt.

"The party at the other end made some suggestion about legislation," Hoover said, "and I handed the phone back to Ambassador Pawley."

The phone connection, he said, was faulty.

Shuns Domestic Problems.

"In any event," Hoover told the reporters, "the problem I have to deal with mustn't be mixed up in legislative quarrels."

He said he had the "greatest esteem" for Clayton and that in the apparent conflict in their accounts of the telephone conversation.

"The probabilities are we are both right."

"I am not engaged in domestic problems," he added.

Hoover replied he had not read the price control bill at all when he was asked if he thought there was any relation between it and the availability of wheat.

Hoover declined to discuss his thirty - minute conference with President Truman this morning, asserting that he hoped to have a report of his tour ready on Monday.

Later White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters that the President was "very happy" over his food ambasador's accomplishments in South America.

Argentina Joins Council.

Meanwhile, Argentina today

joined the International Food Emergency Council, leaving only Russia among twenty-one invited nations still staying aloof.

Announcement of Argentina's acceptance was made by the Department of Agriculture a scant hour before the council convened for its first session, heartened by word from Hoover that Latin America intends to help substantially to stave off world famine.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson issued the invitations on behalf of the combined food board, a British-American-Canadian agency which is relinquishing its food supply tasks to the new council.

The governments accepting are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Siam, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

Hoover reported on his return yesterday from a 15,000 mile flying survey of eleven South American nations that Argentina had pledged to do all it could to supply wheat for South American countries where the grain is scarce. In all, he said, Latin America will provide at least 800,000 tons more food for emergency needs than had previously had been expected.

JUN 21 1946

U. S. WHEAT CROP STILL FALLS SHORT OF GREAT DEMAND

WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP)—The nation's wheat crop prospects improved by 7,630,000 bushels the first half of June, but the expected production continues far short of the amount needed to give Americans all the bread and flour they want.

A special Agricultural department report issued today estimated the crop at 1,033,139,000 bushels as of mid-June compared with 1,025,509,000 forecast for June 1 and with last year's record crop of 1,123,243,000 bushels. Production for the 10-year (1935-44) average was 843,692,000.

Export Goals High

Food officials said a crop of more than 1,250,000,000 bushels would be needed to meet famine-relief export goals and to permit removal of present limitations on home use of wheat.

Government plans now call for the export of at least 250,000,000 bushels from the 1946 crop. Exports from the 1945 supply are expected to be about 380,000,000 bushels.

The supplies of wheat which may be used for flour and other food products in this country will be 15 percent below last year's level, beginning with July. June production is 25 percent below.

The special crop report placed the winter wheat crop at 809,067,000 bushels, or 34,479,000 bushels more than was indicated on June 1. The crop was 823,177,000 bushels last year and 618,019,000 for the ten year average.

Cut In Crops Seen

The spring wheat crop was estimated at 224,072,000 bushels or 26,849,000 bushels less than was indicated on June 1. This is a sharp reduction from last year's record spring crop of 299,966,000 bushels, but about equal to the 10-year average of 225,673,000 bushels.

Today's estimates were based on production prospects as of June 14 and 18 major wheat producing states and the June 1 prospects in other states.

The report said prospects during the first half of June improved materially in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Harvest is well under way in southern areas of the winter wheat belt and has started as far north as Nebraska.

Heaviest declines in spring wheat prospects were reported in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota where dry weather prevailed until mid-June when rains fell.

WOULD EXTEND LAW ON SUGAR

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Senate Committee Approves 3 Years More for Quota.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—The Senate Finance Committee approved today extension of the 1937 sugar quota act for three years, instead of one year as voted by the House. The act expires at the end of this year. It provides for production quotas in the domestic areas and import quotas from foreign countries.

The three year extension was proposed by Senator Johnson (D.-Col.), who said it would provide greater stabilization in the sugar industry, pending the consideration of various proposed changes in the basic law in the next session of Congress.

Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) argued in support of the three-year extension, although he said he would press for hearings next January on a bill he and Senator Johnson introduced jointly to increase domestic sugar quotas. Both Johnson and O'Mahoney declared the three-year extension also would remove the issue from the 1948 elections, since the three-year period will expire December 31, 1949.

Quotas Have Been Suspended.

Sugar quotas have been suspanded during the war and O'Mahoney said there is no possibility they will be re-established next year.

Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) asked that the bill be amended to assure domestic cane producers, particularly in Florida and Louisiana, that when quotas are re-established they will not have to abandon sugar processing facilities, that he said were started in the war period of critical sugar shortage.

Chairman George (D.-Ga.) suggested that Pepper consult the State and Interior departments and the President about his proposal to reduce offshore quotas if necessary, and offer his amendment on the Senate floor should he consider it advisable.

The committee agreed that an over-all revision of the Sugar act would require extended hearings, which are impossible this session. Congress is pressing for adjournment some time next month.

Senate approval of the three-year extension of the Sugar act would send the bill to a conference with the House. The one-year extension was passed by the House Monday.

CURBS ON PRICES OF NEW HOUSING SOUGHT BY WYATT

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WASHINGTON, June 20—(AP)—Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt tonight was drafting a new order aimed to shove the cost of new houses down to the level of veterans' pocketbooks.

A sharp tightening of Wyatt's "channeling" regulation, designed to steer at least half the building materials into moderately priced homes, may be expected shortly, housing officials reported privately.

Its aim is to produce more houses closer to the $6,000 price level, by NIGHT lowering dividing lines on houses built to meet minimum FHA standards.

Other developments occurred as the National Housing agency chief labored to jog up the emergency housing drive. They included:

1. Another $10,000,000 was pumped into building materials subsidies, through the offer of premium payments of $7.50 per thousand board feet for expanded output of "peeler" logs, used in manufacturing plywood.

2. Wyatt sought a six-month moratorium on strikes in the building trades and building materials industries. The voluntary no-strike scheme still is in the 'sounding out' stage informants said but talks are in progress with the A. F. L.

The proposed tightening of new home prices is an answer to complaints of veterans' organizations that the great majority of veterans cannot afford the homes intended for their occupancy.

Under NHA's present rules, priority help in each community is granted only if half the new residences are built to sell under "dividing lines" which range from $4,500 to $9,500, depending on local building costs. Most new homes are in the upper brackets of that range.

No-Strike Pledge To Hasten New Homes Sought

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt is sounding out AFL and CIO building unions on a six-month no-strike pledge to let the homes-for-veterans program swing into full stride.

This became known today as the National Housing Agency was prepared to put into effect a multi-million-dollar subsidy program for softwood plywood, designed to open up that major bottleneck in home construction.

Manufacturers will be authorized to pay $7.50 per 1,000 board feet more for "peeler" logs, the kind needed for plywood, and to get full reimbursement from the Government if they boost production 25 per cent or more above normal quotas.

DAY

Follows Brick Subsidy

That regulation was prepared as a quick followup to the subsidy of $5 a thousand for bricks and structural tiles produced in excess of quotas. Both subsidies are part of the $400,000,000 "premium payment" plan approved by Congress to stimulate output of building materials.

Aides of the NHA administrator disclosed his no-strike efforts, saying privately that Wyatt hopes to obtain a pledge from organized labor in the construction and building-materials industries to refrain from any work stoppages until December.

By that time, they said it is felt, thousands of homes now standing partly finished can be completed, new residential starts can be made with confidence, and—as one official pit it—the 1946 shelter program can "get over the hump."

AFL Contacted First

First feelers went out to the AFL, dominant in the building trades. While no official request has been made or assurances given, it was indicated that the idea is receiving consideration from union chiefs.

The Wyatt move is parallel to that of Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, who has talked to Presidents William Green, of the AFL, and Philip Murray, of the CIO, about a renewal of their wartime pledge against work stoppages. Bowles's objective is to get production rolling and check the upward spiral of wages and prices.

Wyatt Discloses Negotiations

First hint of Wyatt's plans came from the NHA chief himself at an informal news conference at which he explained the subsidy program for bricks yesterday. When asked for his views on the strike moratorium idea, Wyatt said:

"We are in the middle of negotiations now with labor. I don't want to make any comment at this time."

No Time Wasted

Today it became clear that he was speaking of his own independent plans, rather than Bowles's delicate negotiations. Wyatt now is understood to be waiting for labor's opinion to crystalize before making a formal request based on the urgent need of providing shelter for ex-service men.

NHA was wasting no time, however, in driving ahead with the premium-payment plan. The brick subsidy, to run from the first of this month until next June, will take a $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 bite out of the total approved in the Emergency Housing Act.

The plywood regulation already has been signed, it was learned, and was due for announcement later in the day.

It authorizes plywood manufacturers to pay higher-than-ceiling prices to their suppliers of peeler logs and to get reimbursement from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation if they meet increased production goals.

Effect On Producers

In order to get the full $7.50 scale for each 1,000 feet of logs most companies would have to expand their output 25 per cent or more above the production level of the first quarter of this year. Modified quotas would be set for firms whose first-quarter output was already close to the limit of capacity. If production goes above the quota but less than 25 per cent above it, the reimbursement would be smaller—for each one per cent above quota a company would get 30 cents per 1,000 board feet of logs consumed.

The regulation is effective on logs purchased from the start of this month. It will expire next March 31.

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Importation Of Nuts From Famine Areas Hit

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Representative Norblad (R., Ore.) protested today to the State Department and the UNRRA against importation of edible nuts from European countries. He said the imports were cutting into the income of American producers.

Norblad suggested that famine areas from which the nuts were imported be required to use them as food, adding that in the last five months 38,000,000 pounds have been received from European countries.

"The importations of filberts have increased 500 per cent this year over prewar imports," Norblad said. "The caloric content of filberts imported in the last six months is equivalent to the caloric content of 220,000 bushels of wheat."

U. S. CEMETERY BILL KILLED BY HOUSE

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Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—The House killed today by a 168 to 82 standing vote, Senate-passed legislation to establish a national cemetery in every State and Territory. The motion to kill the bill was offered by Representative Harness (R.-Ind.), who termed the measure unnecessary.

Another opponent, Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.), had called it "class legislation." He said religious considerations would keep the bodies of many Jewish, Lutheran and Catholic war dead out of national cemeteries if they were established in every State.

The bill's chief sponsor, Representative Sikes (D.-Fla.), argued the legislation is needed to provide "due homage" to the nation's war dead. He said present grave space is inadequate.

Press Freedom Is Termed Best Peace Guaranty

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Wilbur Forrest Tells Texas Newspaper Parley Next War Will End Civilization

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., June 20 (AP).—If there is another war it will be the last war and the end of civilization as we know it, Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, said today.

World freedom of information is the best guaranty of lasting peace, Mr. Forrest added, in a speech prepared for delivery at the opening of the annual joint three-day convention of the Texas Press and Texas Newspaper Publishers Associations.

"World freedom of information means that news and information by whatever media shall circulate freely in all parts of the world in order that people shall know the truth," Mr. Forrest said.

Mr. Forrest said the following program for world freedom of information sponsored by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, of which he is president, was transmitted to the General Secretary of the United Nations.

Agreement among nations should include:

(1) Recognition that complete friendship with any other sovereign power is dependent, among other considerations, on the freedom, the abundance and the exchange of information between peoples.

(2) Recognition that any printed matter, film, broadcast or other media of public information paid in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by a government or other agency, shall carry conspicuous labels as to the source.

(3) Recognition that any government or private monopoly of the media of information is inimical to the public interest and incompatible with freedom of expression and competition of ideas on which a well-informed public opinion is based.

(4) Refusal to recognize the right of any government, organization or person to discriminate against any media of information, to infringe upon freedom of information or expression, to place any barriers against the free exchange of information, to censor information in time of peace except for obscenity or fraud.

Mr. Forrest, who said "I believe Russia wants peace," declared, however, that the "iron curtain" obscuring Eastern Europe must be lifted if international understanding is to emerge.

Engineer's Wife to Testify In Soviet Espionage Case

Seattle Trial of Russian Officer Scheduled for Tuesday

SEATTLE, June 20 (AP).—The government disclosed today that the wife of a trial engineer in a Seattle shipyard will be one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the espionage trial of Lieutenant Nicholai G. Redin, the erstwhile Seattle representative of the Soviet purchasing commission.

The trial is scheduled to start Tuesday. Redin has denied his guilt.

The woman is Mrs. Rowena Kennedy, wife of Engineer Herbert Kennedy, who previously was identified as the key witness through whom the government alleges Redin arranged to obtain detailed plans for a Navy destroyer tender.

The Kennedy were social acquaintances of the accused officer and his attractive young Russian wife, and the Redins were reported to have been often in the Kennedy home.

In this connection, "The Post-Intelligencer" said last night that "it is reported that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had the Kennedy home wired for sound from cellar to garret."

The Kennedys were social ported as on a trip to Canada since Kennedy's name entered the case. Kennedy, thirty, was born in Scotland and is a British subject although he has resided in the United States for thirty years.

United States Attorney J. Charles Dennis has said that Kennedy "assisted us" in the case against the Russian.

COLLINS ASKS LONG REICH OCCUPATION

Philadelphia, June 20 (A. P.).—American troops must occupy Germany at least a generation if Nazism is to be completely wiped out, Lieut.-Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army public information chief, maintains.

Collins, who earned the nickname of Lightning Joe as commander of the Seventh Corps in Europe, told the twenty-first national convention of the American Red Cross last night that "a complete generation has been brought up imbued with the vile tenets of Nazism."

"A year or five years or ten years of occupation will not change the minds of these boys and girls," the General asserted. "The boys will grow up to teach their children what they themselves were taught. The girls, as tomorrow's mothers, will teach their children hate and distrust and intolerance."

Collins made it clear that his views were personal and did not necessarily represent those of United States Army leaders or Government officials.

John L. Sullivan, newly appointed Under-Secretary of the Navy, told more than 4,000 delegates that Americans must not halt the job for which they fought world war II.

"We must stiffen our resolve here and now to see this peace through," he said. "In this winning of the peace, the American Red Cross will have a share."

NORTHERN CRUISE PLANNED FOR NAVY

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 20—(AP) Emphasizing the Navy's increasing attention to northern operations, Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, said today that the fleet's next problem will be in the "far north" area around Greenland and Iceland in the fall.

The interview statement of the Atlantic fleet commander, who said he was "out here taking a look" and visiting his Coronado, Calif., home, followed by a few weeks disclosure by another admiral that a Pacific task force Aleutian cruise is probable.

Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the U. S. Fifth fleet, said in an interview April 25 the proposed Aleutian cruise this fall depended upon the availability of ships and men.

Ingram asserted that the Atlantic fleet should be "in good shape" with ship's and personnel by next Jan. 1, as the readjustment from war demobilization levels out. Demobilization is scheduled to be completed Sept. 1.

The Atlantic and Pacific fleets, he said, are each contributing about 50,000 men to the Bikini atoll atomic bomb operation.

Part Jet Plane Sets Pay-Load Record

Flies 1,000 Kilometers at 413 Miles an Hour

DAYTON, Ohio, June 20 (AP).—The Army's partly jet-propelled XA-26F, flying round-trip between Wright Field and St. Louis, set a new speed record of 413 miles an hour today over a 1,000-kilometer course with a 1,000-kilogram pay load.

The plane made the trip at 22,000 feet in one hour, thirty minutes and fifty seconds. Its turn-about in flight at St. Louis was checked by radar. It was powered by a combination of conventional and jet engines.

The old record of 360 miles an hour over the same course with the same load was set last May by Lieutenant Edward Grabowski, of the Strategic Air Command.

The XA-26F was piloted by Lieutenant Colonel T. P. Gerrity, thirty-two, of Chicago.

Wright field, Ohio, with a three-man Army crew.

Col. H. E. Watson, 34, of Farmington, Conn., chief of the Air Technical Intelligence collection division at Wright field, will pilot the orange-painted plane nicknamed "Rita" which the Japanese never got to use in combat.

The Army plans exhaustive tests and studies of the plane, which was captured in Japan.

U.N. Asked To Limit Opium To Medical Need

Chicago, June 20 (AP)—The General Federation of Women's Clubs today called on the United Nations to limit the world production of opium to medical and scientific needs.

The organization adopted a resolution requesting the new United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give immediate attention to the proposal "to the end that no surplus (opium) be available for smoking, eating or for illicit narcotic traffic."

A commission on narcotic drugs was set up by the United Nations Economic and Social Council after a resolution advocating such action was adopted by the board of directors of the federation last December.

Last Nazi P. O. W.'s Leave Fort Dix

Fort Dix, N. J., June 20 (A. P.).—The last two groups of German The last two groups of prisoners of war have left Fort Dix for return to their fatherland by way of Camp Shanks. More than 2,000 men were in the two groups, which left here yesterday.

Since its activation in January, 1944, the prisoner of war camp here has processed 14,872, with the largest detachment at any one time numbering 5,850. They were used for farm and cannery work under Government labor contracts, resulting in turning back to the United States Treasury of approximately $2,500,000 from wages.

BIG JAPANESE BOMBER TO GET TEST BY ARMY

NEWARK, N. J., June 20—(AP) An experimental Japanese four-engined bomber, the only one of its kind in existence, is scheduled to take off from Newark airport at 2 a.m. tomorrow on a test flight to

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Seven vessels carrying 6,641 veterans are due to arrive in three United States ports today. They are:

At New York

Webster Victory from Le Havre, 1,374; Crescent City from San Juan, seven.

Westminster Victory, due originally today, now due Saturday.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: John Land, 1,605 Navy, two Marines; Thomas Jefferson from Pearl Harbor, 579 Navy, 124 Marines; General Black from Norfolk, 2,187 Navy, 15 Marines, 737 Army (due originally June 18).

At San Diego

PC's 1167 and 1168 from Pacific forward area, 10 Navy, one Marine.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: New Bern Victory from Le Havre, 1,191; Pomona Victory from Leghorn, 1,562.

Thomas H. Barry from Casablanca, 485 war brides and children.

At Seattle

Devil's Lake Victory from Noumea, 16 Army (originally reported due at San Francisco); Cape Clear Yokohama, 1504 Army (due originally Friday).

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Typhoon from Okinawa, 1,420 Navy, 14 Marines; Arneb from Shanghai, 237 Navy, four Army; LST 741 from Pearl Harbor, three Navy.

PARIS--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS X X X LAST NIGHT.
BYRNES' PROPOSAL ON THE ITALIAN COLONIES ACTUALLY LEAVES THE
PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP IN THOSE AREAS UNCHANGED.
UNDER THE VIRTUAL AGREEMENT REACHED TODAY THE REGIONS WILL REMAIN
UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF AUTHORITIES APPOINTED BY BRITISH MILITARY
GOVERNORS.
HOWEVER, THESE AUTHORITIES--MANY OF WHOM ARE ITALIANS--WOULD BE
SUBJECT TO FOUR-POWER DIRECTION AND WOULD DERIVE THEIR POWER FROM
THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL INSTEAD OF FROM THE BRITISH ARMY.
SUCH A SITUATION WOULD CONTINUE AT LEAST UNTIL THE AREAS ARE ASSIGNED
TO ONE POWER BY AGREEMENT OR ARE CONSIGNED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.
TODAY'S MEETING MARKED ANOTHER RUSSIAN CONCESSION ON THE COLONIAL
ISSUE SINCE THE MEETINGS IN LONDON LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN MOLOTOV
DEMANDED A RUSSIAN TRUSTEESHIP FOR TRIPOLITANIA.
RUSSIAN-DOMINATED MULTI-NATION TRUSTEESHIP OVER TRIPOLITANIA.
ITALIAN TRUSTEESHIP OVER CIRENAICA. TRIPOLITANIA AND CIRENAICA ARE PARTS
OF LIBYA.
HOW THE POSTPONEMENT FOR A YEAR OF THE COLONIAL ISSUE WOULD
AFFECT THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE OF 21 NATIONS
WAS UNCERTAIN TONIGHT, BUT OFFICIALS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE SMALLER
NATIONS STILL COULD MAKE THEIR VIEWS KNOWN.
ACCEPTANCE OF THE BYRNES PROPOSAL MATERIALLY BRIGHTENED THE CHANCES
FOR HOLDING THIS 21 NATION CONFERENCE. LAST MONTH MOLOTOV CLASSIFIED
COLONIES AS ONE OF THE "FUNDAMENTALS" WHICH MUST BE SOLVED BY THE

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FOUR-POWERS BEFORE THE LARGER CONFERENCE COULD BE CALLED. AN AGREEMENT TO DELAY, IT WAS EXPLAINED, COULD BE CONSIDERED A SOLUTION.

ANOTHER FUNDAMENTAL--THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER AND THE CITY OF TRIESTE--IS SLATED TO COME BEFORE THE MINISTERS IN ANOTHER INFORMAL SESSION TOMORROW ALONG WITH THE DISPOSITION OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.

IN PREVENTING THE CONFERENCE FROM IMPOSING A SECURITY BAN ON ITS INFORMAL SESSIONS, BYRNES INSISTED ON HIS RIGHT TO KEEP AMERI- JUN 21 1946
CORRESPONDENTS INFORMED OF ACTIONS WITHIN THE COUNCIL.

AN INFORMAL SESSION IS ONE IN WHICH EACH OF THE FOUR MINISTERS IS ATTENDED ONLY BY TWO ADVISORS. THE TWO AMERICAN ADVISORS, SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND VANDENBERG (R-MICH), LIKEWISE HAVE MAINTAINED A RIGHT TO INFORM AMERICAN NEWSMEN.

-DIMSDEP-

Division

london, june 20-(ap)- hints that the british government might reject the report of the british-american committee on palestine, with its recommendation that 100,000 jews be admitted to the holy land at once, appeared today in three influential weeklies.

the leftwing new statesman and nation said that prime minister attlee and foreign secretary ernest bevin regard the jews "as a nuisance" in anglo-arab relations and have "stalled and imposed impossible conditions" since the committee report was made.

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the tribune, socialist organ, said some of bevin's advisers had "demanded rejection"of the report, asking instead that "jewish immigration x x x be liquidated, the jewish agency disestablished and the palestine jews disarmed by force."

the conservative spectator urged the government to proclaim that the balfour declaration, calling for establishment of a national home for jews in palestine, already has been carried out, since more than 500,000 jews have settled in palestine.

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"it is not edifying to see great powers, this country among them, endeavoring to inject into palestine masses of jews whom they are not prepared to accept themselves," the spectator said.

[redacted] attitude toward the committee [redacted] bevin has said the government's [redacted] report has not been decided.

(110)
LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-NINE-TENTHS OF THE $25,000,000 TO BE MADE AVAILABLE BY FIVE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS FOR RELIEF OF NON-REPATRIABLE VICTIMS OF NAZI PERSECUTION WILL BE EXPENDED UPON THE REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN JEWS, ACCORDING TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES. THE REMAINING 10 PERCENT, THE GOVERNMENT SAID, WILL BE DEVOTED TO NON-JEWISH REFUGEES FROM GERMANY OR AUSTRIA WHO CAN PROVE THEY WERE PERSECUTED BY THE NAZIS FOR RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL OR RACIAL REASONS AND WHO DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELANDS.

THE PROGRAM, AGREED UPON LAST FRIDAY IN PARIS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, WILL BE FINANCED BY THE SALE OF GERMAN ASSETS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

N1031AED

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SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, JUNE 20-(AP)-MRS.JOAN PACE, A GI BRIDE ENROUTE TO JOIN HER HUSBAND AT (284 ROBINSON COURT), TEXARKANA, TEXAS, GAVE BIRTH TO A DAUGHTER ON THE BRIDGE OF A TUGBOAT.

SHE AND THE INFANT WERE REPORTED "GOING WELL" TODAY IN SOUTHAMPTON BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

WITH 800 OTHER BRIDES MRS.PACE AND A YEAR-OLD-SON SAILED YESTERDAY FOR NEW YORK ON THE EDMUND B.ALEXANDER. BEFORE THE SHIP GOT OUT OF PORT MRS.PACE BECAME ILL AND THE DOCTOR ADVISED SHE BE TRANSFERRED TO A NEARBY TUG AND RETURNED TO A HOSPITAL.

WHEN THE TUG WAS ONLY 50 YARDS FROM THE DOCKS, WHERE AN AMBULANCE AWAITED, THE BABY WAS BORN. THE SHIP'S DOCTOR WAS IN ATTENDANCE.

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JS1033AED

U.N.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES WILL SAY TOMORROW THAT SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL REORGANIZE HIS "CABINET" WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND THAT IT IS UNDERSTOOD JOHN B.HUTSON WILL LEAVE THE U.N. AND TAKE A NEW POST IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE BUSINESS.

SOON AFTER BECOMING ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES OF THE U.N., HUTSON MADE A PUBLIC SPEECH OF WELCOME TO GENERAL THADEUSZ KOMOROSKI (GENERAL BOR) OF THE POLISH ARMY, WHO IS NO LONGER IN THE FAVOR OF THE WARSAW REGIME.

THE SPEECH WAS PROTESTED BY BOTH THE RUSSIAN AND POLISH DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE TIMES WILL SAY THAT THE WORK OF HUTSON'S DEPARTMENT IN THE U.N. HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CRITICISM AND THAT UNDER PRESENT PLANS HE WILL BE REPLACED BY A.D.K.OWEN, A FORMER BRITISH CIVIL SERVANT NOW SERING AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

HUTSON FORMERLY WAS AN UNDERSECRETARY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE TIMES WILL SAY THAT OWEN'S PRESENT POST WILL BE OFFERED TO JOHN G.WINANT, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO LONDON WHO NOW IS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

WW1220AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-DR.THOMAS PARRAN, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, TODAY WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD HEALTH CONFERENCE, UNITED NATIONS AGENCY NOW MEETING HERE TO CHART AN INTERNATIONAL OARGANIZATION. DAY

DR.PARRAN WAS NOMINATED BY DR.ANDRE CAVAILLON, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, WHO CALLED THE SELECTION "THE IDEAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF A PRESIDENT."

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DELEGATES OF EGYPT, COLOMBIA, THE PHILIPPINES, GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND NORWAY MADE SECONDING SPEECHES.

UPON TAKING THE CHAIR, DR.PARRAN CALLED FOR THE HELP OF EVERY DELEGATE IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECTED GLOBAL WAR ON DISEASE.

FOUR VICE PRESIDENTS WILL BE NAMED LATER FOR THE 67 NATION BODY WHICH PLANS TO REMAIN IN SESSION HERE FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH.

"WE HAVE MET IN THE WAKE OF THE GREATEST DISASTER THE HUMAN RACE HAS KNOWN SINCE THE GLACIAL AGE," DR.PARRAN SAID IN HIS FIRST ADDRESS TO THE CONFERENCE. "NOW THAT THE SCIENCE OF DESTRUCTION HAS SPENT ITS FORCE, MAN TURNS INSTINCTIVELY TO OUR LIFE-BUILDING SCIENCE.

"WE CAN HELP HEAL THE WOUNDS OF THE WORLD BY PROMOTING BETTER STANDARDS. OUR HEALTH SCIENTISTS CAN CONTRIBUTE TOWARD PEACE, SUPPLEMENTING NATIONAL ACTION.

"SICK AND STARVING PEOPLE DO NOT MAKE OR KEEP THE PEACE."

DR.PARRAN CALLED UPON THE CONFERENCE "TO SPEARHEAD NEW SPHERES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTION."

N1155AED

IN CONTRAST TO BARUCH'S PROPOSALS FOR SETTING UP AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY COMPLETELY FREE OF THE BIG FIVE VETO POWER IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, GROMYKO ARGUED FOR FULL RETENTION OF CONTROL BY THE COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS AND A SURRENDER OF THE ATOMIC BOMB BY WHAT WOULD AMOUNT TO A VOTE OF THE "HAVE-NOT" NATIONS.

BARUCH PROPOSED ALSO THAT THE ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY SHOULD BE ACTIVATED THROUGH A SERIES OF TREATIES AMONG THE SEVERAL NATIONS, WHILE GROMYKO PROPOSED A ROUND-ROBIN CONVENTION TO PUT HIS PLAN INTO OPERATION, WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AS CUSTODIAN OF THE DOCUMENT.

GROMYKO CALLED UPON THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO OBLIGATE THEMSELVES NEVER TO USE ATOMIC WEAPONS, TO FORBID THEIR PRODUCTION OR POSSESSION AND "TO DESTROY WITHIN A PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS AGREEMENT ALL STOCKS OF ATOMIC ENERGY WEAPONS X X X." INSERT (DAY-UN) XXXAFTER 6TH GRAFXXX AFTERNOON (NEW YORK)

THE NATIONS WOULD DECLARE THAT ANY VIOLATION OF THOSE OBLIGATIONS "SHALL CONSTITUTE A SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY" UNDER THE RUSSIAN PLAN.

"THE PRESENT AGREEMENT," GROMYKO'S PROSPECTUS SAID, "SHALL COME INTO FORCE AFTER APPROVAL OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND AFTER RATIFICATION BY HALF THE SIGNATURE STATES, INCLUDING ALL STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS X X X."

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE SAID THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE OPEN FOR SIGNATURE BY ALL NATIONS, WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. AFTER IT BECAME EFFECTIVE IT WOULD BE AN OBLIGATION OF ALL MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER NATIONS IN THE WORLD.

IN HIS LONG PREAMBLE, GROMYKO DECLARED "THE DISCOVERY OF METHODS OF USING ATOMIC ENERGY CANNOT REMAIN FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME THE PROPERTY OF ANY ONE COUNTRY OR ANY GROUP OF COUNTRIES; INEVITABLY IT BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF MANY COUNTRIES."

APPARENTLY DWELLING UPON THE VETO PHASE, GROMYKO SAID:

"EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE X X X THE UNANIMITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL UPON QUESTIONS OF SUBSTANCE ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CREATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY. SUCH ATTEMPTS SHOULD BE RESISTED."

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY'S EUROPEAN PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE SAID TODAY "THERE MAY BE SOME NEW ARRESTS SOON" OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF RECEIVING THE HESSE FAMILY JEWELS. IT SAID ALL THE ACCUSED PRINCIPALS IN THE MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR THEFT ALREADY WERE UNDER ARREST.

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY'S EUROPEAN PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE SAID TODAY "THERE MAY BE SOME NEW ARRESTS SOON" OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF RECEIVING THE HESSE FAMILY JEWELS. IT SAID ALL THE ACCUSED PRINCIPALS IN THE MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR THEFT ALREADY WERE UNDER ARREST.

JS1220PED

DASH MATTER FOLO BELGRADE MITCHELL

--DASH--

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MISS MITCHELL RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN MID-SUMMER, 1942 AFTER SEVERAL YEARS IN THE BALKANS. SHE SAID SHE WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE FALL OF BELGRADE IN 1941 AND WAS HELD IN PRISONS IN BELGRADE, GRAZ, VIENNA, MUNICH, SALZBURG, ULM AND LEIBENAU. SHE TOLD OF MANY CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS AND HORRORS OF HER IMPRISONMENT. AFTER RETURNING TO THIS COUNTRY SHE WROTE AND SPOKE URGING THAT ASSISTANCE BE GIVEN THE CHETNIKS TO CONTINUE THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

JS240PED

SCANDRESS WAS INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW AFTER A TOUR OF THE BATTLE SCENES AND FIERCE PARTISAN WARFARE IN THE WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

HE SAID REPORTS FROM ODESSA INDICATED THAT AN ENTIRE 9,000-TON SHIPMENT OF BLACK AND KIDNEY BEANS FROM BRAZIL HAD BEEN SAVED BY FUMIGATION AFTER HAVING BEEN FOUND INFECTED AND WOULD BE CONSIGNED TO WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE.

ADD Moscow (White Russia) XXX AVEA

N1052AED

JUN 21 1946

(230)

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM RUSSIAN LT. GEN. V.P.SVIRIDOV, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, DEMANDING THE ARREST OF THREE NATIONAL BANK OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISAPPEARANCE OF ROUGHLY 10,000,000 RUBLES.

AT THE LEGAL RATE OF EXCHANGE THE SUM INVOLVED IS VALUED AT ABOUT $2,000,000, -- IN THE BLACKMARKET AT ABOUT $40,000.

THE SOURCE, A HUNGARIAN PROMINENT IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES, SAID SVIRIDOV'S LETTER ASSERTED THREE OFFICIALS HAD SOLD RUBLES IN THE BLACK MARKET. HE SAID THAT, ACCORDING TO THE ARMISTICE TERMS, THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL BANK WAS REQUIRED TO GIVE PENGOES IN EXCHANGE FOR RUBLES PRESENTED BY THE RUSSIANS AND SINCE THE LIBERATION A FUND OF 16,000,000 RUBLES HAD ACCUMULATED. ONLY 6,000,000 NOW REMAIN, SVIRIDOV CHARGED.

THE FINANCIER SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 RUBLES HAD BEEN ISSUED TO OFFICIALS OF HUNGARIAN PARTIES VISITING RUSSIA AND THAT BANK OFFICIALS SAID UNDETERMINED SUMS HAD BEEN ISSUED ON ORDER OF A RUSSIAN MAJOR WHO WAS ACTING AS BANK SUPERVISOR.

HOWEVER, HE STATED, ALL RECORDS ARE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS AND THE SUPERVISOR HAD BEEN REMOVED BY THEM.

HE SAID THAT TWO MONTHS AGO A RUSSIAN-BORN WOMAN ACTING AS INTERPRETER AT THE BANK WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS AND HELD FOR SIX WEEKS. WHEN SHE RETURNED TWO OFFICIALS WERE ARRESTED AS MATERIAL WITNESSES AND HELD FOR TWO WEEKS. SVIRIDOV'S LETTER WAS RECEIVED FRIDAY.

THE FINANCIER SAID FINANCE MINISTER FERENC GORDON AND TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE HELD AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AND ASSERTED THERE WAS NOTHING AMISS AT THE BANK.

MK714AED

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AT A NEWS CONFERENCE DURING THE DAY, FOREIGN MINISTER LOTFI EL SAID PASHA SAID THAT THE EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION "FORBIDS GIVING UP POLITICAL REFUGEES TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY AND WE ARE SINCERE IN OUR CONSTITUTION." THE FOREIGN MINISTER ADDED: "WE ARE ORIENTALS AND MAINTAIN OUR TRADITION."

THE ROYAL PALACE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE MUFTI, HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, HAD APPEARED AT ABDIN PALACE AND ASKED THE PROTECTION OF KING FAROUK. IN ACCORDANCE WITH MOSLEM TRADITION FAROUK GRANTED THE REQUEST AND HAS ALREADY ADVISED THE BRITISH OF HIS DECISION, A RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID.

(IN LONDON PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT SIR RONALD CAMPBELL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN CAIRO, WAS CONSULTING EGYPTIAN PREMIER SIDKY PASHA ON MEASURES TO TAKE WITH THE APPEARANCE IN CAIRO OF THE MUFTI.

(ATTLEE AVOIDED ANY SPECIFIC STATEMENT ON THE MUFTI, DESCRIBED BY OPPOSITION LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL IN QUERIES TO ATTLEE AS "THIS MARKED ENEMY OF THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES DURING THE WAR." ATTLEE SUGGESTED THAT CHURCHILL ASK ABOUT THE MUFTI NEXT WEEK AND PROMISED TO GIVE "ANY FURTHER INFORMATION THAT COMES IN.")

(THE MUFTI HAS BEEN INDICTED ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES BY YUGOSLAVIA, BUT THE BRITISH, WHILE THEY HAVE SAID HIS APPEARANCE IS UNDESIRABLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, DO NOT REGARD HIM AS A WAR CRIMINAL.)

THE EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, ASKED IF THE MUFTI'S PRESENCE WOULD AFFECT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS TO REVISE THEIR 1936 TREATY SAID "IT DOES NOT MATTER."

MEANWHILE MRS. SHIRLEY KHOLUCY, A RESIDENT OF HELIPOLIS, CAIRO SUBURB, SAID SHE BELIEVED THE MUFTI REACHED CAIRO FROM PARIS ABOARD A TWA PLANE ON WHICH SHE WAS A PASSENGER.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE OF HOW THE MUFTI

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ACCOMPLISHED HIS FLIGHT FROM FRANCE, WHERE HE HAD ULTIMATELY GONE AFTER THE BRITISH EXPELLED HIM FROM PALESTINE IN 1937.

MRS.KHOLUCY SAID THE MAN SHE BELIEVES WAS THE MUFTI ARRIVED AT ORLY AIRFIELD IN PARIS ON MAY 29 JUST BEFORE THE PLANE TOOK OFF.

WHEN HE TOOK A SEAT IN FRONT OF HER SHE NOTED THAT HE WAS WEARING A WIG.

"THE HAIR LINE WAS WRONG," SHE EXPLAINED.

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A187

SHE SAID THAT THE MAN APPEARED TO BE EXTREMELY NERVOUS WHEN THE PLANE WAS DELAYED IN ROME BY BAD WEATHER AND OFFICIALS EXAMINED THE PASSENGERS' PASSPORTS BEFORE THEY WENT TO A HOTEL. ON REACHING CAIRO ON MAY 30, SHE ADDED, HE DID NOT RIDE WITH THE OTHERS IN A TWA BUS INTO THE CITY.

INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND NO TRACE HERE OF A PASSENGER WHO TRAVELLED ON THE SAME PLANE UNDER THE NAME OF MAROUF EL DOUALABI, THE MUFTI'S RIGHT HAND MAN DURING HIS EUROPEAN EXILE. HE WAS SAID TO HAVE LISTED HIS PROSPECTIVE CAIRO ADDRESS AS THE EDEN HOTEL.

MRS.KHOLUCY SAID THE PASSENGER WHO MAY HAVE BEEN THE MUFTI DID NOT HAVE A HEARD. ORDINARILY THE MUFTI WEARS A BEARD. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN NEWS PICTURES WERE UNSUCCESSFUL, WITH OFFICIALS DECLARING THAT IT WOULD BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE ANY WOULD BE PERMITTED.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS GAVE A WARM WELCOME TO THE MUFTI, WHO MAY AID IN PLANNING ARAB STRATEGY AGAINST THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE THAT 100,000 JEWS BE ADMITTED.

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JS250PED

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE 53-YEAR-OLD ARAB LEADER'S MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE FROM FRANCE WERE NOT EXPLAINED OFFICIALLY, BUT THE PREVAILING OPINION IN CAIRO WAS THAT HE HAD FLED FRANCE BY AIRPLANE.

THE MUFTI--ACCUSED BY THE BRITISH OF MAKING BROADCASTS FOR THE GERMANS DURING THE WAR AND LISTED BY YUGOSLAVIA AS A WAR CRIMINAL--IS AN IMPLACABLE FOE OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE HOLY LAND AND HIS ARRIVAL IN DOMINANTLY ARABIC EGYPT OCCURRED AS ARAB LEADERS DISCUSSED MEANS OF OPPOSING A BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FOR IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF 100,000 HOMELESS EUROPEAN JEWS TO PALESTINE

DIPLOMATS REGARDED HIM AS A SHREWD, AGGRESSIVE LEADER, CAPABLE OF PLAYING A VITAL ROLE IN ARAB STRATEGY IN THE EVENT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE THE JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION. ADD CAIRO (DAY MUFTI) V X X SUNDAY (BOYD)

(IN JERUSALEM, THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE HELD ITS FINAL SESSION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF JAMAL HUSSEINI, THE MUFTI'S NEPHEW. IT WAS ORDERED DISSOLVED, TOGETHER WITH THE RIVAL ARAB HIGHER FRONT, BY THE ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL, WHICH DIRECTED ALL ARAB FACTIONS TO RECONCILE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND UNITE UNDER A COMMITTEE HEADED BY THE MUFTI.)

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS GENERALLY GAVE THE MUFTI A WARM WELCOME.

"THE MUFTI IS NOW IN ABSOLUTE SAFETY AND NOBODY CAN EVER TOUCH HIM OR DO ANY HARM TO HIM," SAID THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD NEWSPAPER. "THE MUFTI WILL ORGANIZE THE STRUGGLE FOR AN END OF COLONIZATION AND ZIONISM," THE PAPER ADDED, IN REFERENCE TO PALESTINE.

"IT'S A PLEASURE FOR ANY EGYPTIAN TO HAVE THE MUFTI IN EGYPT SO HE WILL BE PROTECTED FROM THE ENEMIES OF FREEDOM," SAID THE WAFDIST PARTY PAPER AL MISRI. "EGYPT WELCOMES THE LEADER OF PALESTINE X X X WHO PROVES TO THE WORLD HOW SINCERE ARABS ARE TO SAVE PALESTINE FROM IMPERIALISM AND ZIONISM."

AL KOTLA, ORGAN OF THE WAFDIST BLOC PARTY, SAID EGYPTIANS LOVED THE MUFTI AS MUCH IF NOT MORE THAN PALESTINIANS.

MK701AED

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BRITISH TROOPS, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED THEIR SEARCH FOR SIX BRITISH OFFICERS KIDNAPED BY ARMED BANDS IN TEL AVIV, AND TWO JEWS WERE SLAIN IN THE VILLAGE OF KFAR GILADI, IN UPPER GALILEE, WHEN THEY REFUSED TO HALT AS ORDERED BY A BRITISH PATROL. THE DEATHS BROUGHT THE THREE-DAY DEATH TOLL TO 21 JEWS AND THREE BRITONS.

A CURFEW WHICH MADE TEL AVIV A DEAD CITY DURING THE HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH BY THE BRITISH THERE YESTERDAY WAS LIFTED AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SEARCH.

JR342AED

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canberra, australia, june 20-(ap)-sen. james fraser, customs minister,

told parliament today that a subsidy would be paid to australian manufacturers

to maintain the existing prices on wool for use in good intended for dome-

tic consumption when auction sales start again after june 30.

he said the purpose of the subsidy was to enable manufacturers to compete

with overseas buyers and avoid interference with normal auction purchases.

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TOKYO, JUNE 20-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY APPROVED PROPOSED LEGISLATION--KNOWN AS THE "LIFE PROTECTION ACT"--GENERAL WELFARE WORK WOULD BE DOWN BY PREFECTURES, CITIES AND SMALLER UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SUBSIDIZED LARGELY BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. IN ADDITION, THE GOVERNMENT PLANS AN ANNUAL 6,000,000,000 (B) YEN PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM.

NN724PCS NM

JUN 21 1946

ATOMIC
BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

KWAJALEIN,JUNE 20-(AP)-MAJ.HAROLD H.WOOD, BOMBARDIER WHO WILL DROP THE ATOMIC BOMB OVER BIKINI, HAS NEVER SEEN AN A-BOMB. FURTHERMORE, HE DOESN'T EXPECT TO UNTIL IT IS LOADED ON HIS PLANE ON "A" DAY.

WOOD, BORDERTOWN,N.J., HAS DROPPED NINE DUMMIES -- ONE AT ROSWELL, N.M., AND EIGHT HERE. HE AND HIS CREW WON THE RACE FOR THE A-DROP THE HARD WAY, COMING FROM FOURTH PLACE TO FIRST IN A FOUR-TEAM ELIMINATION LAST WEEK.

WOOD BARELY ESCAPED ELIMINATION BEFORE THE FINAL THREE DROPS BUT BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, WHO SELECTED THE WINNER, KEPT HIM IN THE CONTEST BECAUSE HE HAD THE FEWEST TEST DROPS OF ANY BOMBARDIER. THE FINAL DROP PUT HIM OUT IN FRONT BY A SCANT 10-FOOT AVERAGE ACCURACY MARGIN.

RAMEY SAID THE MAXIMUM CIRCULAR ERROR PERMITTED WAS 200 YARDS AS THE BOMBARDIERS SIGHTED ON A TARGET 550 FEET BY 75 FEET -- THE APPROXIMATE SIZE OF THE TARGET SHIP NEVADA.

WOOD, VETERAN OF TWO YEARS AND 24 MISSIONS IN EUROPE, BOMBED FROM B-17S EXCLUSIVELY UNTIL AFTER HE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE BIKINI TESTS. HE NEVER FLEW IN A B-29 UNTIL LAST FEBRUARY AND BECAME A MEMBER OF MAJ. WOODROW P.SWANCUTT'S WINNING CREW IN MARCH. SWANCUTT'S PLANE IS NAMED "DAVE'S DREAM" IN HONOR OF CAPT.DAVE SEMPLE OF LONG BEACH,CALIF., WHO MET DEATH ON A TEST FLIGHT NEAR ALBUQUERQUE.

MAJOR WOOD RETURNED FROM EUROPE LAST SUMMER WITH THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS, THE PURPLE HEART WITH ONE CLUSTER, AND THE EUROPEAN THEATER RIBBON WITH SEVEN COMBAT STARS.

FJ421ACS

JUN 21 1946

buenos aires, june 20-(ap)- reliable sources in the grain export trade said today that about 100,000 tons of corn were [redacted] loaded and shipped from argentina last week [redacted] grain shipments were being delayed by the lack of [redacted] permits.

commenting on reports that "government inefficiency" was delaying grain shipments, these sources said that only a few permits were issued during the past 30 days but that permits withheld were for future grain shipments.

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since rolando [redacted] Ingomarsino took office as secretary of industry and commerce a month ago [redacted] the only permits issued have been for the loading of grain on ships already in port, the sources added, and said this was due partly to government red tape and partly to Ingomarsino's desire to study the grain export situation before renewing the issuance of licenses. they explained that the corn [redacted] loaded under permits issued before the secretary took office.

the sources said they had been informed that Ingomarsino's study was now complete and that arrangements for the normal flow of [redacted] export licenses were going forward. [redacted]

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the presence of about 300,000 tons of corn at dockside elevators is a normal situation, necessary to maintain a loading schedule of 100,000 tons weekly, the sources added.

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ARMY HEALTH

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE ARMY IS IN THE BEST GENERAL HEALTH EVER, AND QUITE PROUD OF ITS RECORD FOR SAVING WAR WOUNDED.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LEDGER, VENEREAL DISEASE INFECTION AMONG TROOPS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS REACHED THE HIGHEST RATE SINCE 1920, AND IS ALMOST DOUBLE THE 1943 FIGURE.

THIS CLINICAL REPORT WENT TO CONGRESS TODAY AS THE 1947 WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL REACHED THE FLOOR.

MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T.KIRK, ARMY SURGEON GENERAL, TESTIFIED IN HEARINGS ON THE MEASURE THAT THERE HAD BEEN A MARKED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS REPORTING SICK IN THE PAST YEAR. HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FOR "IMPORTANT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES," OTHER THAN VENEREAL, ALSO WERE DOWN. AND THERE WERE NO MAJOR EPIDEMICS.

KIRK ALSO REPORTED MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE ENTIRE WAR'S U.S. BATTLE CASUALTIES OCCURRED DURING SEVEN MONTHS OF 1945, BUT ONLY 4.4 PERCENT OF THEM PROVED BEYOND THE HELP OF MEDICAL SKILL, AS AGAINST THE WORLD WAR I FIGURE OF EIGHT PERCENT.

DISCUSSING THE V.D. PROBLEM, KIRK SAID THERE WERE 49 VENEREAL CASES PER 1,000 MEN IN THIS COUNTRY DURING 1945. THE ARMY'S RECORD LOW WAS 26 PER 1,000 IN 1943. OVERSEAS, THE RATE ROSE TO AN AVERAGE OF 83 IN 1945, WITH THE RATE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THE HIGHEST ANYWHERE--132 PER 1,000 MEN.

THE AVERAGE OVERSEAS RATE HAS MORE THAN TREBLED IN TWO YEARS.

MEDICAL RECORDS PRODUCED AT HEARINGS ON THE BILL SHOWED RAPID PROGRESS IN NEW TREATMENTS WHICH HAVE REDUCED THE AVERAGE TIME LOST PER VENEREAL CASE TO ONLY 4.9 DAYS, AS COMPARED WITH 14 IN 1942.

(END WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS ADVANCE, TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT NOON, EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20)

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SU717AES

A83WX (130)

(WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS ADVANCE, TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT NOON, E.S.T., TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20)

RENEGOTIATION

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE ARMY RECOVERED "EXCESSIVE PROFITS" TOTALING $6,371,438,000 IN RENEGOTIATING WAR CONTRACTS UP TO MID-MAY, CONGRESS LEARNED TODAY.

SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON MADE THE REPORT IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC AS THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTED THE 1947 WAR DEPARTMENT MONEY BILL.

PATTERSON WROTE THAT AS OF MAY 17, THE ARMY'S PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD HAD RECOVERED TWICE AS MUCH IN "EXCESSIVE PROFITS" AS THE NAVY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RFC, MARITIME COMMISSION, AND WAR SHIPPING COMMISSION COMBINED. THE TOTAL FOR ALL AGENCIES ON THAT DATE WAS, HE SAID, $9,556,372,000.

HE ESTIMATED THAT FEDERAL INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES EVENTUALLY WOULD HAVE RECOVERED ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF THE EXCESSIVE PROFITS DISCOVERED IN RENEGOTIATION. ON THAT BASIS, HE SAID THE NET RECOVERY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT THROUGH RENEGOTIATION WAS $1,911,431,000--OR, THAT MUCH MORE THAN THE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE COLLECTED THROUGH THE TAXES.

(END WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ADVANCE, TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT NOON, E.S.T., TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20)

SU721AES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED WITH BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS TO BUY 145,000 LONG TONS OF NATURAL RUBBER FROM THEIR FAR EASTERN PRODUCTION AT A COST OF 23 1/2 CENTS PER POUND DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR.

THE PRICE FIXED IS 3 1/4 CENTS ABOVE THE RATE BEING PAID UP TO JULY 1. THIS MEANS EITHER THAT DOMESTIC PRICES OF RAW RUBBER WILL HAVE TO BE INCREASED OR THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO PAY A SUBSIDY TO MAINTAIN THE PURCHASE PROGRAM.

A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT HERE AND IN LONDON SAID THAT BRITAIN, WHILE REOPENING THE MALAYAN RAW RUBBER MARKET TO THE UNITED STATES, WOULD STABILIZE CONDITIONS THERE BY PAYING A PRICE EQUIVALENT TO 23 1/2 CENTS A POUND FOR ALL AVAILABLE RUBBER. BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE THE GREAT PURCHASERS OF RUBBER.

THE BASIC PRICE WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING FOR "NUMBER IX RIBBED SMOKED SHEET." OTHER GRADES WILL BE PAID FOR AT AGREED DIFFERENTIALS.

THIS RAW RUBBER, PURCHASED BY THE U.S. RUBBER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS THROUGH GOVERNMENT OUTLET AGENCIES.

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THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID THAT "DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE AGREEMENTS REACHED WERE THE CONTINUING SHORTAGE OF NATURAL RUBBER IN RELATION TO DEMAND AND THE PRESENT EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH COST OF PRODUCING NATURAL RUBBER IN THESE AREAS."

UNDER THE PRESENT PRICE OF 20 1/4 CENTS A POUND, RUBBER ACTUALLY WAS LANDED IN NEW YORK AT A TOTAL COST OF 22 1/2 CENTS PER POUND, WHICH KEPT IT IN LINE WITH THE OPA CEILING PRICE.

THE UNITED STATES OBTAINS THE GREAT BULK OF ITS RAW RUBBER FROM BRITAIN, DUTCH AND FRENCH FAR EASTERN PRODUCTION BUT SOME IS COMING FROM SUCH SCATTERED PLACES AS SOUTH AMERICA, SIAM, THE PHILIPPINES, AND AFRICA.

3024 3447

PRECEDE WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ACCEPT AN INVITATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ATTEND THE ATOM BOMB TESTS AT BIKINI ATOLL.

LIE SAID THE PRESSURE OF HIS DUTIES IN PREPARATION FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEPTEMBER AND HIS SCHEDULED VISIT TO UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPE WOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO ACCEPT.

JS254PED

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY INVITI TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO WITNESS THE COMING ATOMIC BOMB DEMONSTRATION AT BIKINI.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON EXTENDED THE INVITATION TO LIE ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

INVITATIONS PREVIOUSLY WERE SENT TO THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO DESIGNATE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRESS OBSERVERS FOR THE "OPERATIONS CROSSROADS" EXPERIMENT IN THE WEST PACIFIC NEXT MONTH.

NIGHT LEAD RED CROSS (325)

(ADVANCE) PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20-(AP)-COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, PRESIDEN OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, TOLD THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TONIGHT A SINGLE CHIEF ORGANIZATION SHOULD COORDINATE RED CROSS ACTIVITIES, IN PEACE AND IN WAR, AMONG THE NATIONS.

POINTING OUT THERE NOW ARE TWO INTERNATIONAL GROUPS, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE AND THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES, THE SWEDISH LEADER SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NIGHT PROGRAM:

"AN INVESTIGATION NOW OUGHT TO BE MADE AS TO WHETHER A CHANGE SHOULD BE ADVISABLE IN THE LEADING RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS WITH REGARD TO THEIR FURTHER COOPERATION, WORKING PROGRAM AND TASKS."

"MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES AND FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW THE BEST THING WOULD BE IF THERE IS ONLY ONE CHIEF ORGANIZATION," HE CONTINUED.

HOWEVER, HE ADDED, "ALTHOUGH I AM QUITE SURE THAT AN AMALGAMATION OF THE LEAGUE AND THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE OF GREAT BENEFIT IN THE FUTURE I AM AWARE THAT--AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING--WE HAD BETTER COUNT ON TWO LEADING ORGANIZATIONS."

BERNADOTTE DESCRIBED THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES AS "THE LEADING ORGANIZATION OF THE PEACE ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES, ESPECIALLY SELF-SERVICE WORK AND THE JUNIOR RED CROSS" IT IS ELECTED BY ALL THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

HE SAID THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE "CONSISTS OF SWISS CITIZENS AND IT RECRUITS ITSELF. ACCORDING TO MY OPINION AT LEAST SOME MEMBERS OUGHT TO BE NON-SWISS CITIZENS AND BE ELECTED, FOR INSTANCE, BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AT THE WORLD CONFERENCE."

"I KNOW THAT I AM TOUCHING OFF A SPARK BY SUCH A SUGGESTION," BERNADOTTE ADDED. "I HAVE, HOWEVER, DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND HE HAS PROMISED ME THAT THE QUESTION CAN BE DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING IN GENEVA IN JULY OF THIS YEAR."

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BERNADOTTE ALSO URGED THAT "THE TOTAL CHANGE OF MODERN WARFARE NOW MAKES AN AMALGAMATION OF THE CONVENTIONS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF SICK AND WOUNDED MILITARY AND CIVILIANS LOGICAL AND NATURAL." THIS SUGGESTION, HE SAID ALREADY HAS BEEN ADVANCED BY THE SWEDISH RED CROSS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:45 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT THURSDAY, JUNE 20)

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JUN 21 1946

U.S. URGES 4-PO WER CONTROL OF JAPAN

JUN 22 1946

JUN 22 1946

RUSSIANS SILENT ON U.S. PROPOSAL TO DISARM JAPS

JUN 22 1946

Four-Power Control Plan to Keep Nation Impotent Offered.

COVERS 25 YEARS

Britain, China Give Support to American Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(AP) The United States today unveiled a plan for four victorious powers to keep Japan military impotent for at least a quarter century—but deep Russian silence rendered its fate uncertain.

The text of the treaty proposed to Britain, China and Russia was made public after a news conference during which Secretary of State Dean Acheson said London and Chungking had reached favorably but Russia had made no comment at all. A dispatch from London said the British foreign office warmly welcomed the plan in principle.

NIGHT

Text Sent MacArthur

Acheson left without direct answer a question as to whether the plan for a four-power control commission had been discussed with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander in Japan, before it was drafted and submitted to the foreign governments. His reply was that the text had been sent to MacArthur about 10 days ago. The proposal had gone to London, Chungking and Moscow in April.

Both the Japanese plan and a parallel proposal for a 25-year treaty to keep Germany disarmed were discussed with members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, Acheson said.

Great Britain warmly welcomed the plan in principle, a dispatch from London said. China was reported to favor it. But Russia, the other power which would take part in the control system, has not yet reacted, although the plan was sent to Moscow and the other capitals early in April.

Share Control Task

Under the American proposal, made public by the State department, the United States would cut the other powers in on the job of controlling Japan at the end of the present, full-scale occupation.

The idea was first reached in April, at the time Secretary Byrnes made his practically identical proposal for long-term policing of Germany.

The Russians, saying nothing on the Japanese proposition, have actively opposed the plan for Germany. Foreign Commissar Molotov has assailed it as an American device for bringing about a condition in which American troops could be pulled out of Germany at a very early date. American officials argue that the end of the present occupation of Germany would not be predetermined by a treaty for long-range control.

Some officials here, however, believe that such a treaty might cle

the way for earlier replacement of present relatively large occupation armies with small, highly trained inspection and control forces.

A shift to control commission direction would be a dramatic swing in American policy for Japan. There is a four-power agency in Tokyo, and other interested nations are members of a Far Eastern commission to develop policy, but the actual authority is American, exercised by MacArthur.

Complete Disarming

The initial occupation period under MacArthur is supposed to rid Japan of all its armed forces, its bases and its factories for military production. Picking up at that point, the provised 25-year treaty would have these main purposes and functions:

1. To keep Japan disarmed completely, allowing only a civil police force having small arms and such explosives as are needed for industrial purposes. The Japanese, as also in the case of the Germans, would be denied all atomic energy materials except under rigidly controlled conditions.

2. To carry out the disarmament control program the four powers would set up a joint inspection system under the control commission and the agents of that commission could go into any part of Japan and investigate anything which might bear upon armament problems.

3. To compel Japan, before she could get present occupation forces out of the country, to agree to these rigid controls and disarmament policies so that if later she sought to rearm in any way she would be guilty of violating the treaty.

4. To bind the United States, Russia, Britain and China to take action to enforce the disarmament program by land, sea and air forces as necessary and to negotiate special agreements providing in detail the forces which would be placed under the control commission for constant work in Japan.

Run for 25 Years

5. To continue the control system for 25 years from the day the treaty became effective, which would be the day that it was finally formally ratified by all four of the signatory powers. It might be renewed with or without modification but renewal, in the words of the proposed treaty itself, would depend on a decision as to "whether the Japanese people have so far progressed in the reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis that the continued imposition of the controls defined herein is no longer necessary."

The present concentration of power in the hands of General MacArthur has been a source of conflict not only with Russia but to a lesser extent with Britain, Canada, Australia and other countries.

In suggesting four-power control the United States may be trying to meet some of these criticisms. There has been some suspicion here that the Russians, who have done much talking about Japan, may have been genuinely concerned over the way things are going there and that and that once a different system is envisaged they may be more inclined to play ball in other areas.

U. S. PROPOSES BIG 4 KEEP JAPS DISARMED

JUN 22 1946

Asks Russia, China and Britain to Serve on Control Commission for at Least 25 Years.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.)—The United States announced today it has proposed to Russia, Great Britain and China the creation of a four-Power control commission, backed by military force, to keep Japan disarmed for at least twenty-five years.

The commission would take over at the end of the present occupation, which is being carried out largely by American troops under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. That action presumably would mark the end of America's virtually single-handed domination of Japanese affairs and begin a new period of control by all four Powers.

The State Department said that MacArthur had been fully advised of the treaty provisions, but whether he supported the proposal was not made known immediately. Russia has not yet responded, Department officials told reporters, but Britain and China have reacted "favorably."

Proposed by Byrnes.

Secretary of State Byrnes proposed the twenty-five-year Japanese disarmament treaty to the Foreign Ministers of Britain, China and Russia at the same time in April that he suggested a similar twenty-five-year treaty for Germany.

One purpose of the treaties would be to end the present mass occupations of both countries as quickly as possible and to substitute for the regular occupation armies smaller forces of troops especially trained in disarmament control duties.

The avowed purpose of the treaty is to insure that, following the total disarmament and demilitarization of Japan by occupation forces, the country shall be kept in a state of disarmament and demilitarization "as long as the peace and security of the world may require."

Five Principal Steps.

To accomplish this, the following principal steps are set forth:

1. Japan's military organization shall "remain completely disarmed, demobilized and disbanded and Japan shall be deprived of all sorts of arms and explosives, including atomic energy materials. The Japanese shall also be deprived of all sorts of bases and factories for producing arms and shall be allowed only civil police having small arms, and such explosives as are necesary for industrial users."

2. To enforce these objectives, the four Powers would operate through the control commission, an inspection system which would keep constant check on Japanese disarmament and demilitarization.

3. The Japanese themselves would have to accept this method of keeping themselves disarmed.

4. In case of any violation by the Japanese, the four Powers would move in "by common agreement" with the necessary forces to put the Japanese in their place again.

5. The treaty would come into force when it has been ratified by each of the four governments and could be renewed after twenty-five years for an additional twenty-five year period. Any changes to be made then would depend on how far the Japanese would have advanced "in the reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis."

Britain Approves Principle.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—The United States plan for a four-Power control commission backed by military force to keep Japan disarmed for twenty-five years is warmly welcomed in principle by Great Britain, the Foreign Office said tonight.

A spokesman said that the plan first had been broached at the foreign ministers' conference in Paris a month ago. Britain has studied drafts of the plan since then and informed the State Department that she approves in principle, the spokesman continued. She desires, however, to consult the Dominion governments, especially Australia and New Zealand.

The foreign office does not expect the plan to be discussed at the present foreign ministers' meeting in Paris because China is not represented.

JUN 22 1946

Text of U. S. Draft Treaty on Japan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 21—The text of a State Department announcement and of its proposed four-power control treaty for Japan:

On April 29, 1946, in Paris the Secretary of State released to the press the text of the United States draft treaty for the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany. He also announced at that time that a similar draft prepared by the United States with respect to Japan had been circulated to interested Governments. The draft treaty for Japan, which has been circulated to the Governments of China, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, is released for publication herewith:

Draft Treaty on the Disarmament and Demilitarization of Japan.

PREAMBLE

The Governments of the United Kingdom, China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States have declared their intention to effect the total disarmament and demilitarization of Japan. This intention was expressed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945. In substantial measure, it has already been fulfilled. Nothing shall prevent or delay the completion of the process. It remains to insure that the total disarmament and demilitarization of Japan will be enforced as long as the peace and security of the world may require. Only this assurance will permit the nations of Asia and the world to return single-mindedly to the habits of peace. To achieve this objective, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States agree to engage in the common undertaking defined in this treaty.

ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties agree that they shall take steps jointly to insure that:

(a) All Japanese armed forces, including land, air, anti-aircraft and naval forces, all para-military forces, such as the gendarmerie (Kempei Tai), the Garde Mobile (Keipei Toi) and the special police (Tokka Ka) and all organizations auxiliary to the foregoing shall be and shall remain completely disarmed, demobilized and disbanded.

(b) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the staffs of the Army and Navy and the staffs of any para-military organizations shall be and shall remain disbanded.

(c) No Japanese military or para-military organizations in any form or guise shall be permitted in Japan.

(d) The manufacture, production or importation of military equipment in Japan shall be prevented. In particular, the high contracting parties shall prevent the manufacture, production or importation of:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, military stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds;

(2) All fissionable materials for any purpose, except under conditions approved by the high contracting parties;

(3) All naval vessels of all classes, both surface and submarine, and auxiliary naval craft;

(4) All aircraft of all kinds, aviation equipment, and devices and equipment for anti-aircraft defense.

(e) The establishment, utilization or operation for military purposes of any of the following shall be prevented:

(1) All military structures, installations and establishments, including but not limited to military air fields, seaplane bases and naval bases, military and naval storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas;

(2) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions, designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production of items listed in the Paragraph (d) above.

(f) Under conditions which may be established by the high contracting parties, the demilitarization and disarmament required by this article shall be subject to the following exceptions and to no others:

(1) The formation and employment of such detachments of Japanese civil police and their equipment with such types and quantities of imported small arms as may be essential to the maintenance of public security; and

(2) The importation of minimum quantities of those items listed in Paragraph (d1) above, such as explosives or ingredients of explosives, which may be essential for purposes of construction, mining, agriculture or for other peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE II

To implement the disarmament and demilitarization provisions set forth in Article I, the high contracting parties agree that they shall make provision for a system of quadripartite inspection, which shall become operative upon the termination of the Allied occupation of Japan. This system of inspection shall be conducted through a commission of control to be established by the high contracting parties on a quadripartite basis. The commission of control, through its officers and agents, shall conduct, in any and all parts of Japanese territory, such inspections, inquiries and investigations as it may deem necessary to determine whether the disarmament and demilitarization provisions set forth in Article I are being observed.

ARTICLE III

The high contracting parties agree that for the duration of the period of Allied occupation of Japan, they shall support the strict enforcement of the disarmament and demilitarization provisions set forth in Article I. They agree further that the execution by Japan of the provisions of Articles I and II is an essential condition to the termination of Allied occupation of Japanese territory.

ARTICLE IV

The commission of control provided for in Article II shall keep the high contracting parties and the Security Council of the United Nations informed of the results of the inspections, inquiries and investigations authorized by that article. The commission of control shall submit a report to the high contracting parties whenever in the opinion of a majority of the members of the commission it has reason to believe that a violation of the disarmament and demilitarization provisions of Article I has occurred or is about to occur. In conjunction with such report the commission shall submit a recommendation for action on the part of the high contracting parties which appears appropriate to a majority of the members of the commission. Upon receipt of such report and recommendation, the high contracting parties will, by common agreement, take such prompt action—including action by air, sea or land forces—as may be necessary to assure the immediate cessation or prevention of such violation or attempted violation. The high contracting parties shall immediately report to the Security Council of the United Nations the action taken or to be taken.

The high contracting parties agree that, within six months of the effective date of this treaty, they shall consult for the purpose of negotiating special quadripartite agreements which shall provide in the greatest practicable detail for inspection, inquiry and investigation by the commission of control, for the numbers and types of forces which each party shall make available for purposes of this treaty, for their degree of readiness and general location and for the nature of the facilities and assistance which each shall provide. Such special quadripartite agreements shall be subject to ratification by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

ARTICLE JUN 22 1946

This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of *(blank)*, which shall notify all the high contracting parties of each deposit. This treaty shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by each of the high contracting parties. This treaty shall

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remain in force for a period of twenty-five years from its effective date. The high contracting parties agree to consult six months before the date of expiration of this treaty for the purpose of determining whether the interests of international peace and security require its renewal, with or without modification, or whether the Japanese people have so far progressed in the reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis that the continued imposition of the controls defined herein is no longer necessary.

It was not clear whether this meant the opposing countries would refuse to take part in the organization when, and if, it is finally approved by the general assembly.

Other important issues on which Russia was defeated, included an effort to give the World Federation of Trade Unions a voice in council discussions, and a move to limit united nations aid to war devastated areas exclusively in countries which are members of the U. N.

Reds Lose 14 Decisions In Bitter U.N. Debates

JUN 22 1946

Russian Opposition Slows Down Work of Council Which Finally Adjourns.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 22—(AP)—After meeting almost continuously since 10:30 a.m. Friday, with Russia losing at least 14 decisions in bitter oratory, the United Nations economic and social council adjourned shortly after midnight today until next August 31.

NIGHT

Winding up a month's work, the delegates were kept in session throughout the day and night except for short breaks for lunch and mid-evening sandwiches.

Its work was slowed by stubborn Russian opposition to many proposals which already had been approved in the council's committees.

On the refugee question alone, Russia and the Ukraine were defeated in seven separate attempts to amend a proposed constitution for an international refugee organization.

Both Soviet delegate Nikolai J. Feonov and Ukrainian delegate Anatoly M. Baronovsky refused a plea of the council president, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, to withdraw their amendments and declared they would vote against the refugee organization unless their amendments were accepted.

The council finally approved the draft constitution for the refugee organization by a vote of 13 to 4, with Russia, the Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia voting against it.

Stormy Fight

One of the stormiest fights occurred when Yugoslavia brought up a resolution, previously defeated by the council sitting as a committee, proposing creation of a fact-finding committee to investigate conditions in displaced persons camps in Europe.

This was vigorously opposed by both U. S. delegate John G. Winant and British delegate Hector McNeil, who asserted that the proposal cast reflections upon the armies of the United States and Great Britain in whose zones most of the camps are located.

McNeil declared that both the United States and Britain, as well as UNRRA, were being "put in the dock" by the proposal, which was backed by Russia. The proposal was defeated 9 to 7.

countries" were injecting "politics" countries" were injecting "politics" into the refugee question.

When the dinner hour arrived the President asked the weary delegates whether they wanted to recess for an hour or two, but McNeil objected. He said "I have to take a plane for London at 9:45 a.m. and I am prepared to sit until 9:30 a.m. if necessary to get the council's work done."

Orders were sent to the U.N. cafeteria immediately for 150 sandwiches for the delegates and their advisers.

As the council went into its afternoon session, it still had before it such important questions as care of refugees, assistance to war devastated areas and plans for a half dozen permanent commissions to handle special problems.

Draft resolutions on all these questions had been approved by committees, but they had to have the final approval of the council before it adjourned.

The controversial WFTU issue was raised by Soviet Delegate Nikolai J. Feonov when the delegates took up a proposed resolution outlining the relationship of non-governmental organizations with the council.

He made a determined effort to win for the labor organization a right to speak at council meetings instead of being restricted to the role of observer as the draft resolution proposed.

He was strongly opposed, however, by U. S. Delegate John G. Winant and British Delegate Hector McNeil, and was voted down 12 to 5. Feonov was supported by the Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Peru and Czechoslovakia.

Baruch Stands Firm On Veto Position

New York, June 21 (AP)—Backed up by President Truman's reaffirmation of American policy, Bernard M. Baruch and his advisers in the United Nations Atomic Commission maintained a firm stand today against Russia's move to retain the veto power in relation to world control of atomic energy.

The President's statement in Washington yesterday re-emphasized Baruch's announcement to the Council last week that the United States would not yield atomic secrets to a world pool or dispose of her bombs under treaty provisions unless the veto is discarded on atomic-control matters.

Russian Plan Studied

With the Atomic Commission in recess until next Tuesday afternoon, Baruch and his advisers gave their closest scrutiny to the Russian plan submitted by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko two days ago.

They were concerned particularly with Gromyko's insistence on keeping the Big Five powers in possession of their veto and the absence in the Russian plan of any provision for an international authority to search individual countries for evidences of atomic developments that might become dangerous.

A long series of negotiations and discussions was foreshadowed, and a proponent of the American plan pointed out that the proposed Russian convention would have to pass muster with the Security Council and be ratified by half the nations of the world before it could become effective.

"After all, we have the bombs," this proponent added.

Question Of Safeguards

The American position is that all the safeguard controls must be set up before the United States would yield the whip-hand to an International Atomic Development Authority; the Russian plan holds out for destruction of the bombs within three months after adoption of the proposed convention and for control on a national basis before any international body should be set up other than one for exchange of scientific information to be used peacefully.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, working through the night in order to wind up the present phase of its work today, rejected a Russian-supported motion by Yugoslavia for a general fact-finding commission in the new International Refugee Organization.

It also defeated a Greek move for a special inquiry group to investigate the fate of Greek nationals who disappeared into Bulgaria during the war.

A twenty-nation commission was formed to investigate war-devastated areas and recommend reconstruction.

After today the Council will be in recess until August 26, just before the General Assembly meets here, on September 3.

JUN 22 1946

Gromyko, Yes, Baruch, No

Moscow, June 21 (AP)—Moscow newspapers today published the full text of the proposals for atomic energy control presented to the United Nations organization in New York by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, together with a 110-word Tass dispatch on the proceedings of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

No details nor comment have been published here concerning the proposals previously presented by Bernard M. Baruch on behalf of the United States.

Argentina Backs Health Move

New York, June 21 (AP)—Dr. Alberto Swanck, of Argentina, told the world health conference of the United Nations today that his country was "determined to collaborate, as it has always done, with all countries to maintain the well-being of the world."

JUN 22 1946

Iceland In Favor Of U.S. Upkeep

Of Bases

London, June 21 (AP) — Iceland wants the United States to continue occupation of bases there until Iceland can take them over or until the United Nations Security Council disposes of them, a well informed Icelandic source said today.

"The United States wants to lease the bases they have built on a long-term basis," the source explained. "That would undoubtedly result in international diplomatic complications and that is exactly what the Icelandic people want to avoid."

DAY

Temporary Custody Okayed

He added that Iceland lacks the technicians to maintain the American-built airports and it prefers to have Americans keep them in order until the future use of the bases has been definitely settled.

If Iceland is admitted to the United Nations, he said, it will consent to any use the United Nations may wish to make of the bases.

Referring to an article by a New York *Times* military correspondent, Hanson W. Baldwin, on a "struggle" between Russia and the United States over Iceland, the source said:

Tug Of War Feared

"It should be quite obvious that Iceland does not want to become part in any future conflicts and Iceland does not want American soldiers on her soil any more than she wants soldiers of any other nationality.

"American technicians built the bases and it is only natural that American technicians keep them in order until their future use is staked out."

URGES WAR CRIMINALS MAN TARGET SHIPS

LONDON, June 21—(AP) The Canine Defense league told President Truman in a message today that convicted war criminals rather than animals should be used as "guinea pigs" in the Bikini atom bomb tests.

NIGHT

The organization protested the use of "innocent animals" and asserted that the axis "sub-humans in the shape of humans" could reply part of their debt to mankind by exposing themselves to the bombing.

London Denies Concentration

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—A War Office spokesman tonight denied knowledge of any British-American troop concentration in Venezia Giulia, as reported in Belgrade newspapers. A spokesman for the Admiralty, asked about Belgrade stories that three British warships had arrived in Trieste harbor, said he knew of no recent or "abnormal" fleet activity.

EX-GI PREFERS BRITAIN TO U.S.

JUN 22 1946

5,000 English Ask Government To Let Him Stay There

Stoke on Trent, England, June 21 (AP)—More than 5,000 residents have signed a petition urging the British Government to allow a former United States soldier to remain in England where he says the people are "more congenial and homey."

The former soldier, Richard Davis, 21, of Columbus, Ohio, flew from the United States three months ago and married Miss Alma Taylor, whom he met during the war.

Willing To Work Hard

He applied to the Home Office for permission to live here. The request was denied because of food and clothing shortages.

"I'm willing to work in a mine—anything—to live in England," Davis said. "Would you rather have Polish soldiers and German prisoners than an American who loves England?"

His appeal caught the nation's attention. His English friends said they expected to get 20,000 names on the petition for submission to the Home Office, which handles immigration.

Visa Expired June 15

The London *Evening News* supported Davis with an editorial captioned "What is it about?"

The item said:

"It really seems more than a little odd, a gallant and friendly soldier from our leading ally is refused permission to live here."

Davis's visa expired June 15. He said he would remain a few more days awaiting action by the Home Office.

Scotland Poles Call Envoy Russian Agent

Edinburg, Scotland, June 21 (AP). Polish civilians and soldiers stationed in Scotland, drowned a speech by Hanryk Strasburger, Poland's Ambassador to Britain, today with shouts of "Russian Agent" and "he does not represent us."

DAY

The Ambassador was opening an exhibition of "Warsaw in War and Peace." Other speakers similarly hazed were Harvey Wood, Scottish representative on the British council, and Emil Woynarowski, Polish consul in Glasgow.

Police ejected the hecklers, many of whom declined to return to Poland, but they continued to protest outside.

Eire Has Big Scheme For Peat's Sake

DUBLIN, (AP)—Eire expects to solve her fuel problems by "winning the turf"—harnessing the power in her peat bogs.

With coal from fuel-starved Britain unavailable for five years, the home fires have been kept burning on native turf. Now the government is pressing plans for development of the turf bogs with an expenditure in 10 years of almost $20,000,000 and the machine mining of peat to produce electricity in power stations erected on the bogs.

BIDAULT STRIVES TO FORM CABINET

JUN 22 1946

PARIS, June 21—(AP) A mini that President Georges Bidault had made little headway in an attempt to continue a three-party French government and may try to name a solid Popular Republican Movement (MRP) cabinet came out of closely guarded conferences late tonight.

NIGHT

Informed observers said Bidault, who earlier declared optimistically that "we are going to make short work" of the task of forming a new government, had been faced with "a delicate turn" of events in his negotiations with other party leaders.

There were strong indications, they added, that he may fall back on his own MRP party to present a cabinet to the people.

The turn came, they said, as he offered a tentative wage and price program which fell short of Communist and other leftwing demands —and in the face of silence by Communists whether they would enter an MRP cabinet.

One deputy said Bidault today had proposed a limited series of wage increases for certain classes of workers, amounting to a 10 percent boost.

With the support of the Communists, France's 5,000,000-member Confederation Generale du Travail is asking a flat 25 per cent increase. The nation's second largest union, the CFTC claiming 1,000,000 members is asking a doubling of family allowances and a 1,500-franc monthly cost of living increase.

Bidault And Unions Debate Pay Rise

JUN 22 1946

Paris, June 21 (AP) — President Georges Bidault conferred with trade-union leaders today and reportedly offered them limited ten per cent wage increases instead of the 25 per cent raise they seek.

Assembly circles said Bidault's ten per cent offer was for "certain categories only." The Confédération Générale du Travail, Communist-dominated trade-union federation, has asked the larger increase for all its 5,000,000 members.

DAY

Cabinet Talk Continues

Meanwhile, Maurice Schuman, one of the leaders of Bidault's MRP party, said after seeing the President:

"In 48 hours there will be a Georges Bidault government."

However, the Communists still had not committed themselves to entering the Government.

When he emerged from the Foreign Office last night after day-long discussions with political leaders, Bidault said that a solution would soon be found. Among those with whom he talked were Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos, Communists, and Edouard Herriot, Radical-Socialist. He declined to divulge the result of his talks, however.

"Daladier To The Stake!"

Political tension still prevailed throughout the capital. Several hundred thousand trade workers paraded in protest against an attack Tuesday night on a Communist headquarters.

Many of the workers, members of Confederation Generale du Travail, shouted "Daladier to the stake!" They apparently resented the election of Edouard Daladier, prewar Premier, to the Constituent Assembly. The parade was orderly, however, as was a city-wide strike that accompanied it.

Soviet View Of De Gaulle

Moscow, June 21 (AP)—*Pravda*, in an article reporting Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Victory Day speech in Bayeux last Sunday, described the French leader today as a "future candidate for dictator" of his nation.

"Apparently now the general has decided it is about time he can come out into the political arena again," *Pravda's* Paris correspondent, Yuri Zhukov, said in a dispatch.

"Papers have noted that de Gaulle, whether he wanted it or not, has exhibited himself as a candidate for dictator, has offered to be elected head of the state, almost as Louis Napoleon was once elected," Zhukov added.

[De Gaulle warned in his Bayeux speech of the threat of dictatorship in France and urged that the new French constitution establish a two-chamber legislature and a strong executive branch of government.]

Big Four Discuss Trieste

JUN 22 1946

But Foreign Ministers Adjourn After 2-hour Talk Without Decision.

Paris, June 21 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministers Council opened its discussion of the crucial issue of Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier today but adjourned after a two-hour session with no decision.

In a free, general exchange of views on the Trieste question the ministers simply restated their respective positions, according to American sources. There was no new proposal introduced regarding the frontier.

In an upsurge of harmony, resulting from yesterday's fruitful sessions, the Ministers had buckled down to the heaviest agenda of their current conference.

DAY

Along with Trieste, they must decide the entire Italian-Yugoslav frontier question and the matter of the Dodecanese islands. All four of the Ministers agree in principle that the islands should go to Greece, but Russian Foreign Minister Molotov has indicated in the past that his country is not yet ready to discuss final terms. Other problems of the Italian treaty to be considered are the Austrian-Italian frontier and disposal of Italian naval units.

Controversial Issues.

The question of Trieste, however, promised to be the most controversial. Russia has insisted that the important Adriatic port be ceded to Yugoslavia, and Great Britain, France and the United States have maintained that it must remain Italian. All four of the conferees concede that Trieste is ethnically Italian.

The compromise yesterday, when the Ministers expressed general approval of a United States proposal to delay decision on the colonies for a year and to refer the matter to the United Nations if the four Powers could not agree by that time, gave rise to a new atmosphere of optimism.

Conference circles were visibly brightened by what a British informant described as the "conciliatory" manner of yesterday's formal and informal sessions. Under the compromise, Italy would renounce sovereignty of her colonies, which would be under four-Power control pending either agreement by the Big Four or reference to the United Nations.

Approve Byrnes Motion.

The Ministers approved a motion by Secretary of State Byrnes to name a four-man commission to study the proposal and work out details. Named to the commission were Ben Cohen, United States State Department counselor; Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister; Maurice Couve de Murville, French Deputy Foreign Minister; and Gladwyn Jebb, British Deputy Foreign Secretary.

The Ministers yesterday also postponed discussion of the French-Italian frontier, decided to appoint the Big Four Ambassadors to Rome as a commission to observe the carrying out of the terms of the Italian peace treaty, and agreed to the withdrawal of British and American troops from Italy and Soviet troops from Bulgaria within ninety days after peace treaty goes into effect.

Sees Italy As Power Again.

Moscow, June 21 (A. P.).—A Tass special correspondent, writing from the Paris Foreign Ministers Conference, said today that Italy as a republic will soon be a great Power again. The dispatch protested what it called British efforts to turn Italy into a major British military base.

"Italy belonged among the great Powers before the war," the dispatch said. "Now that she has become a republic, the time is not far away when she again will be among the great Powers."

The correspondent declared that the British command wanted the right to keep troops widely distributed in Italy, to use Italian Navy ports, airports, radios, communications, railways "and even set up concentration camps on Italian soil."

GERMAN ROLE URGED IN WORLD ECONOMY

NIGHT

PARIS, June 21—(AP) The International Chamber of Commerce said today that world recovery would be "doubtful" if "peaceful and [illegible] Germany" were not given "a suitable place x x x in European and world economy."

The chamber, in a resolution adopted at the close of its annual meeting, also said the same international cooperation achieved during the war was needed in considering peace problems.

Delegates adopted resolutions urging restoration of international transport and communications. Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric company, said later at a news conference that the chamber's aims were "to break down the barriers between nations to permit the free exchange of goods, services and people."

M'NARNEY STUDIES CUT IN U. S. FORCES

JUN 22 1946

Army Considers Reducing Its Troops in Germany to 150,000 Men, He Says

DENIES EXIT FROM BERLIN

Calls Russian Military Moves Normal—Zone Inspections Up to Four Governments

R. Kosiche

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—A plan to reduce United States occupation forces in Germany to 150,000 men—roughly a 50 per cent cut—is being discussed, but no decision on carrying it out has been made yet, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of the United States forces in the European theatre, said

NIGHT

[War Department officials in Washington said there were now about 300,000 American troops in Germany and Austria. Plans outlined in January to Congress by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called for a net force of 307,000 men in Europe July 1, not counting 28,000 in Italy.]

DAY

Answering a question at a news conference, the American commander in Europe said "our information is that the over-all number of Russian occupation troops in their zone has been decreased. They have transferred to Germany recently some troops withdrawn from Austria, but their total occupation force is lower than it was months ago."

Ration is Raised

McNarney said an improvement in the food situation recently had permitted raising the ration for the average consumer in the U. S. zone from 1,180 calories daily to 1,225, effective June 26.

Imports of 130,000 tons of food are expected from the United States during June, he continued, but 150,000 tons monthly would be needed in order to restore the former ration of 1,550 calories daily. He said that from August, 1945, to June 1 American sources had supplied 562,550 tons of food for German civilian rations.

McNarney said the question of sending a quadripartite commission to investigate the progress of German disarmament in each zone had reached a deadlock in control council discussions, and the matter had been referred to the governments of the occupying powers. He added that it was hoped the foreign ministers conference in Paris could break the stalemate over treating Germany as an economic unit.

The American commander also said there was no prospect that the ban on American-German weddings would be lifted.

Plan To Cut Reich Forces Reported

JUN 23 1946

Berlin, June 21 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today that a plan was in existence to reduce American occupation forces in Germany to 150,000 men but "it has not yet been determined if it will be implemented."

He told a news conference that German civilian rations would be raised from 1,180 to 1,225 calories a day on June 26 because the food situation had improved. He said 130,000 tons of food were expected from the United States this month for the American zone.

In Washington, War Department officials said the present strength of American occupation forces in Germany and Austria is about 300,000.

[Estimates given Congress in January by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, called for a net force of 307,000 in Europe July 1, aside from 28,000 in Italy.]

The American commander in Europe said American sources had supplied 562,550 tons of food for German civilians from last August to June 1.

The ration could be raised to 1,550 calories a day if monthly imports from the United States increased to 150,000 tons, he added.

Proposal In Deadlock

McNarney said the American proposal to appoint a four-power commission to investigate German disarmament was in a hopeless deadlock and would be referred by occupation authorities to the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris.

The Russians were understood to have blocked the proposal because it contained a clause for investigation of the economic phase of disarmament.

McNarney said occupation authorities also looked to the Foreign Ministers "to try to solve the stalemated issue of recognizing Germany as an economic entity."

HITLER'S POLICIES HAMPERED NAZI ATOM RESEARCH

JUN 22 1946

T. Reedy

NUERNBERG, June 21—(AP) Hitler's policies of persecution hampered German experiments for use of atomic energy, former Nazi Munitions Minister Albert Speer admitted to the international military tribunal today.

Questioned specifically by Justice Robert H. Jackson about atomic energy, Speer replied: "Unfortunately, the two scientists who knew the most about it had gone from Germany."

Scientists Not Named

Speer did not identify the scientists, but he indicated they fled because of political and racial persecution. One, Lise Meitner, a Jewess, a former researcher in, atomic energy, quit Germany in the early thirties and went to Norway. Later she assisted American experimenters with her knowledge.

"Your policy of chasing people out of Germany didn't pay very good dividends, did it, commented Jackson, who returned to an active court room role as chief U. S. prosecutor.

Speer said Germany had made virtually no experiments in atomic energy during the war, and acknowledged that Nazi propaganda about "new and secret" weapons was never supported by anything remarkable and was intended only to bolster home front morale.

Jackson asked Speer about a rumor that the Nazis had developed an explosive which disintegrated all matter around it and used it to liquidate 20,000 Jews. Speer [illegible] he had never heard of "such an incredible thing."

NIGHT

JUN 22 1946

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Speer refused to admit that he "looted" occupied territories, but conceded "I participated in the economic exploitation of occupied countries." American and Russian prosecutors quizzed him on this phase of the charges against him as his defense was brought to a close.

Need 120 Hours

Attorneys for the 22 Nazi leaders on trial advised the tribunal today they needed 120 hours to sum up the case for the defense, including three hours for Martin Bormann, Hitler deputy who is being tried in absentia.

The total time would add up to about 20 court days, and Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, president of the tribunal, objected that he had expected the defense counsel to split up about 14 days by mutual arrangements.

The prosecution is limiting itself to a three-day final summary. This phase of the seven month long trials is expected to be reached in August, after the case against the Nazi organizations is presented.

No ruling was announced on the German request.

SAYS NAZI ATOM STUDIES LAGGED

JUN 22 1946

Speer Tells Court Little Research Was Made.

T. Reedy

Nuernberg, June 21 (A. P.).—Albert Speer, former Nazi Munitions Minister, told the International Military Tribunal today that Germany had virtually no experiments in atomic energy under way during the war.

Under the questioning of Justice Robert H. Jackson, who returned to an active court room role as Chief United States Prosecutor, Speer acknowledged that Nazi propaganda about "new and secret weapons" never was backed up by anything remarkable and was intended only to keep home front morale high.

Asked specifically about atomic energy, the defendant replied:

"Unfortunately, the two scientists who knew the most about it had gone from Germany."

He did not identify the scientists, but his testimony indicated they fled because of political and racial persecution.

One of the foremost of atomic researchers, Dr. Lize Meitner, a Jew, quit Germany in the thirties and continued her work in Norway, later giving her knowledge to American experimenters.

"Your policy of chasing people out of Germany didn't pay very good dividends, did it?" Jackson commented.

He asked about a report that Nazi scientists had developed an explosive method which disintegrated all matter around it. Jackson said rumor had it that this explosive was used to liquidate 20,000 Jews.

Speer said he had never heard "such an incredible thing."

He said Germany kept pace with other nations in gas warfare methods as a matter of precaution, "because we did not know who would resort first to chemical warfare."

BLONDE FRAULEIN GETS LIFE TERM FOR KILLING YANK

JUN 22 1946

T. Reedy

NUERNBERG, June 21—(AP) Erika Krebs, 20, a comely blonde who once belonged to the Hitler Youth, was sentenced to life imprisonment today by a U. S. military court for murdering an American soldier whom she said had spurned her love.

NIGHT

The tribunal deliberated less than 10 minutes in finding her guilty of shooting Master Sergeant Robert E. Flanigan of Peoria, Ill., on June 12. The prosecution had demanded the death penalty.

Bursts Into Tears

Fraulein Krebs burst into tears as the court pronounced the sentence, and continued to weep as military police led her away.

The small court room was filled with German girls, who listened stolidly to the court's verdict and made not the slightest kind of a demonstration.

Prosecution attorneys in their summation of the trial which opened two days ago described the defendant as "a wilful murderer." She had testified that she accidentally shot Flanigan while toying with his army pistol in his billet.

Her attorney, Dr. Friedarich Bergold, asserted that Flanigan led her to believe he was being divorced, then trifled with her affections. He said she had been a member of the Hitler Youth Organization, but was not a fanatic Nazi.

At the time of her arrest the girl told interrogators that she was going to have a child, but German doctors testified today that while she may have had some signs of pregnancy at one time they had disappeared now.

The doctors added that she had been treated for venereal disease, but that Flanigan's battalion records show he never had been infected.

Saw Other Girl

On the stand today she repeated her story of the events on June 12—that she had seen another German girl leave the sergeant's room, that she had reproached him about it while toying with his army pistol.

She said she fired the fatal bullet under nervous strain, adding "at the time I shot him I had neither hate nor love for him."

She added under questioning that Flanigan had never made any "specific" promise to marry her.

In the court room was the girl's mother. It was the first time they had seen each other since their ejection from the Sudetenland after the Reich's capitulation a year ago.

The girl's mother was in the audience and managed a meeting with the daughter she had not seen since they were ejected from the Sudetenland, in Czechoslovakia, a year ago.

Pro And Con Arguments

The prosecution called the Krebs girl a "wilful murderer," while Dr. Friederich Bergold, her attorney, told the court Flanagan led her to believe he was being divorced and trifled with her affections. He said she had been a member of the Hitler Youth but was not a fanatic.

The little courtroom was filled with German girls, who heard the sentence stolidly, without any kind of demonstration.

When she was arrested for killing Sergeant Flanigan, she asserted she was going to have a child, that Flanigan had spurned her love and laughed at her, and that she was upset by seeing another German girl leave his apartment as she arrived.

Says She Fired Under Strain'

The girl repeated from the witness stand her story of the killing early on June 12. After seeing her rival leave the sergeant's room, she said she reproached him while she was handling his army pistol. She asserted she shot him "accidentally" while under nervous strain.

"At the time I shot him, I had neither hate nor love for him," she said. Under questioning, she said Flanigan never made any "specific promise to marry" her.

Fraulein Who Shot GI Given Life Term

JUN 22 1946

Nuernberg, June 21 (AP)—Erika Krebs, 20-year-old German girl, was sentenced today to life imprisonment for murdering Sergt. Robert E. Flanigan, of Peoria, Ill.

A military court convicted her just nine days after the American soldier was shot to death in his apartment here.

German doctors testified the girl at one time might have shown signs of pregnancy but not now.

Verdict Reached Quickly

The decision of the five-man tribunal of the American Military Government court after less than ten minutes deliberation. The trial took two days. The girl, a Sudeten German, broke into tears as the court pronounced sentence and continued to cry as she was led away.

SIXTH LICHFIELD DEFENDANT FINED

D. Doane

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 21—(AP) A sixth defendant in the Lichfield cruelty trials was convicted and fined $60 today, while in a concurrent trial the prosecution charged that the detention camp in England commanded by Col. James A. Kilian was worse than the dungeons of the Dark Ages.

DAY

NIGHT

A military court fined Corp. Louis L. Robson of Kansas City, Mo., $60 after he admitted striking prisoners at Lichfield. He insisted he was acting on orders from officers.

Six-Month Sentence

Robson, Kilian, and Lt. Leonard Ennis were tried simultaneously today by separate courts martial. A special court martial meanwhile sentenced Pfc. Joseph DeFelice of Brooklyn, N. Y., to six months imprisonment and a $240 fine for showing disrespect to an officer and breaking restrictions to quarters while waiting to testify against Robson and other Lichfield guards.

Opening the case against Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., Prosecutor Maj. Joseph Robinson of New York City declared "we will show that prisoners were cruelly beaten, abused, kicked and clubbed upon Kilian's direct orders, with his knowledge, and in accord with a policy he himself inaugurated.

Robinson charged that Kilian "even told guards that they weren't rough enough, that they'd have to get rougher." He said the policy of the operators of the Lichfield guardhouse was "to make it so tough on the prisoners that none would dare to come back."

they had to get rougher."

He asserted that the policy was to make Lichfield "so tough on prisoners that none would dare come back."

Secret Note Mentioned.

This development came after the defense had attempted to introduce a secret message from the War Department, and had made repeated complaints that Kilian, former commandant of the Lichfield, England, guardhouse, was being maliciously accused of authorizing cruelty to United States Army prisoners.

Robinson, leaping angrily to his feet, said that if the complaints continued the prosecution would be forced to call witnesses to show that Kilian made every effort to suppress charges against him, because of his connection with other people in the Army.

The prosecutor said he had wanted to keep this out of the case, but would bring it into the open if necessary. The military court ordered Robinson's remarks stricken.

Kilian's attorney, Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Ford of Fort Pearce, Fla., demanded that a message

Like Dungeons of Dark Ages

JUN 22 1946

Thus Does Prosecution Describe Lichfield Guardhouse Under Col. Kilian.

D. Doane

Bad Nauheim, June 21 (A. P.).—The prosecution charged today that the Lichfield guardhouse was "worse than the dungeons of the Dark Ages" and that cruelties upon American prisoners there were done upon "direct orders" of Col. James A. Kilian, the camp commander.

After four days of legal maneuvering in which Kilian was blocked in attempts to squash the indictment and secure a change of venue to the United States, Major Joseph S. Robinson of New York started presenting the Army's case against the cavalry veteran from Highland Park, Ill.

He charged Kilian had attempted to stifle the cruelty charges, and said:

DAY

"We will show that prisoners were cruelly beaten with his knowledge and in accord with a policy he himself inaugurated. Why, he even told the guards they weren't rough enough; that

be produced from the War Department to military headquarters here in support of his charge that Kilian cannot obtain a fair trial in Germany.

The court tried to obtain the message but was told by headquarters that it could not be released immediately because it would "be disclosed to the public." There was no indication of what the message said.

Kilian entereed an emphatic "not guilty" plea after the court for a second time denied his motion to quash the accusation.

Pending possible revival of the motion to transfer the trial to the United States, the way appeared cleared after four days of legal maneuvering for the prosecution to open its case against the 54-year-old cavalry veteran.

Army Offers Prizes For Reich Suggestions

Frankfurt, Germany, June 21 (AP). In an attempt to spur American soldiers' interest and understanding of occupational problems in Germany, the United States Army has offered prizes for the best suggestions for improving occupation troop performance.

For ideas on such subjects as "relations with the Germans; relations with our allies; what to do about displaced persons; or improvements in military government" soldiers may win prizes as high as a fifteen-day trip and $100 in merchandise.

Civilians may compete, too, for awards ranging up to $250 in merchandise.

U. S. Officer Dies in Munich

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, June 21 (AP).—The Army Provost Marshal's office announced today that Lieutenant Emory H. Calvin, thirty-seven, of Tacoma, Wash., was found dead in the kitchen of his Munich apartment June 18. A statement said gas jets in a kitchen stove were open. Lieutenant Calvin, special service officer of the 9th Infantry Division, had been assigned to that unit ten days previously. He leaves a wife in Tacoma.

Two Yugoslav Quislings Make Opposite Pleas

One Says He Is Innocent, While Other Asks Death; Both Were Under Neditch

G Pavlovy

BELGRADE, June 21 (AP).—One former Minister in the Yugoslav quisling regime of the late Premier Milan Neditch belligerently protested his innocence while another calmly stated he wanted to die, in testimony today before a Yugoslav military court on charges of treason.

JUN 22 1946

Velibor Jonitch, fifty-four, former Minister of Education, and by far the most aggressive of all the defendants to testify thus far at the trial of General Draja Mihailovitch and twenty-three others, told the court: "I admit making some mistakes, but my conscience is clear."

NIGHT

His testimony was in sharp contrast to that of Tanasije-Tasa Dinitch, Neditch's one time Minister of Interior, who admitted collaboration with the Germans and declared: "I do not want to live after the great crimes I have committed."

DINIC

Jonitch, who continually shook his finger at the presiding judge during his testimony, was admonlished by the judge to "lower your voice and be polite or I'll order you from the court and you can submit your statement in writing."

He denied that Fascism was taught in Yugoslav schools while he was Minister of Education or that the Germans tried to dictate educational policies. Asked why gypsies and Jews were forbidden to attend universities, he replied: "Because the occupier told me to."

Jonitch said repeatedly that he had acted on behalf of the serbian people. The presiding judge reprimanded him, saying: "You have committed great crimes. Do not speak in the name of the Serbian people."

Dinitch admitted collaboration with the Germans, telling the court that he advocated a union with the Axis because "Yugoslavia was a soap bubble. It was surrounded. I thought at the time it would save the country. Unfortunately now I see my mistake that it was handing our country over to the Fascists, and against the basic interest of our state."

He admitted there was an agreement between the Neditch government and the Nazis for "organized plunder" of Jewish properties, and that he was aware of the burning of entire villages "under an arrangement between the Neditch government and the German occupiers."

When he was Minister of Social Policy, he added, "300 workers a week were sent to Germany. I think a total of over 150,000 were sent out of the country."

Second Slav Admits Treason; 'I Do Not Want To Live

JUN 22 1946

Belgrade, June 21 (AP)—Tanasije-Tasa Dinic, Minister of Interior in the quisling government of Milan Nedic, told the court trying Gen. Draja Mihailovic today that "I do not want to live after the great crimes I have committed."

He admitted collaborating with the Germans and said he approved a decision that Yugoslavia should join the Axis.

He was the eighth to take the stand, of the 24 Yugoslavs on trial for treason and collaboration.

DAY

"The Fullest Treason"

The court president asked Dinic if he did not realize that his acts were "the fullest treason to the people?"

"Yes, they were," the defendant replied. "At the time of my collaboration with the Nazis, unfortunately I went that way in order to help as much as I could. Today I shrink from it. I don't want to live after the great crimes I've committed."

Dinic was the second defendant to plead guilty.

When asked whether he had campaigned for Yugoslavia to join the Axis, he replied:

"Thought It Would Save Nation"

"Yugoslavia was a soap bubble. It was surrounded. I thought at the time that joining the Axis would save the country. Unfortunately now I see my mistake—that it was handing over our country to the Facists, and against the basic interest of our state."

Dinic said there was an argument between the Nedic Government and the Germans over the "organized plunder" of Jewish property. He said he was aware that houses and whole villages were burned under "an arrangement between the Nedic Government and the German occupiers."

"When I was Minister of Social Policy, 300 workers a week were sent to Germany," he said in reply to a question. "I think a total of over 150,000 were sent out of the country."

AMNESTY IS GRANTED ITALIAN PRISONERS

ROME, June 21—(AP) The Italian cabinet today granted a broad amnesty calculated to free thousands from prisons, as the first act of the new republic.

A complete amnesty was approved for political prisoners convicted from the day of liberation to June 18 this year except for homicide.

Anyone serving up to five years was freed. Death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment, and life imprisonment sentences were commuted to 30 years.

20 Women Elected Deputies

ROME, June 20 (AP).—Twenty of the 556 deputies elected on June 2 to the Italian Constituent Assembly are women, the lists disclosed today. Five women will sit in the Assembly with their husbands. Among them is Rita Montagna, wife of Palmero Togliatti, Communist party secretary general and Minister of Justice.

Greek Ballot Change Urged by Britain

Athens, June 21 (A. P.).—The British Government has recommended a "more elastic" ballot for the September 1 plebiscite on the return of exiled King George II, an authoritative spokesman said today. The present plebiscite bill before the Greek Parliament provides for two ballots, one specifically favoring the king, the other blank. Critics say an anomalous situation would arise if a majority of the voters cast blank votes, since the country still is a constitutional monarchy.

Opposition leaders, including former Premier Themistocles Sophoulis of the Liberal party, last night threatened to withdraw from the royalist-dominated Parliament unless the alternative ballot to the king's return provides specifically for approval of a Greek republic.

New U. S. Credit to Greece

ATHENS, June 21 (AP).—Minister of Co-ordination Stephanos Stephanopoulos anonunced today an additional $65,000,000 American credit has been granted to Greece through the Export-Import Bank at Washington. This was in addition to a previous grant of $25,000,000. Greece had requested $200,000,000.

TEN TRILLION WORTH 26 CENTS

Budapest, June 21 (A. P.).—A 10,000,000,000,000 (ten trillion) pengo bank note is now in circulation in inflation-ridden Hungary. Under pre-war exchange values, the note would have been worth two trillion American dollars, but today it has a value of little more than 26 cents.

DAY

Despite the fact that their nation is undergoing what is probably the most fantastic inflation in history, Government officials show little apparent concern. Nothing can be done at the moment, they say, but they insist that on August 1 the currency will be stabilized. Most workers have received salary increases to keep them within reasonable approach of the new set of values.

JUN 22 1946

Potables Problem Perturbs Polish

WARSAW, (AP)—Proposals from Polish dry organizations that the sale of vodka be restricted with "vodkaless days" have drawn the fire of the state alcohol monopoly.

A statement said such action would cause an increase in production of "moonshine vodka"—in Polish, "bimber," made principally of rye flour and sugar. Monopoly alcohol is produced from molasses and potatoes regarded unfit for public sale.

Never Aided Axis, Grand Mufti Says

Cairo, June 21 (AP)—The newspaper *Akbar el Yom* tonight quoted the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem as denying that he had ever worked for a foreign country and as saying that he had come to Egypt from France because "it is the heart of the Arab movement and the seat of the Arab League."

The newspaper, largest circulating Arabic newspaper in the Middle East, quoted him as saying:

"I worked for the independence of Syria, Palestine, the Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and the other Arab countries.

NIGHT

"I don't hate the British, I don't hate the Americans. I don't even hate the Jews."

Accused Of Broadcasting

The British have accused the mufti of broadcasting during the war for the Germans and of aiding both Italy and Germany.

The publication of the mufti's reported conversation "with a friend" followed the statement last night by Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha that the spiritual leader of the Palestinian Arabs was expected to keep out of controversial political activities while enjoying Egyptian hospitality, traditionally afforded political refugees.

Today the Moslem Brotherhood, differing with that stand, demanded of King Farouk that the Government give the mufti "all his rights and freedom to work as a great Islamic leader."

Ahmed el Sukary, vice president of the brotherhood, presented a note containing the demand to palace officials after police had removed a microphone from the Al Azhar Mosque, where he had addressed 20,000 persons at a prayer meeting.

Police Surround Mosque

Mounted police and police reserves in cars and trucks surrounded the mosque and dispersed the crowd after the prayers.

"Thousands of persons praying at Al Azhar Mosque who were prevented from coming to Abdin Palace send their deepest appreciation for giving sanctuary to the mufti," said the note.

The note said the mufti was "a greatly respected personality in the Islamic and Arabic world" and that "all liberty should be given him in order to remove the tension from Arabs and Moslems of the world."

ARABS URGE MUFTI BE GIVEN LIBERTY

Cairo, June 21 (A. P.).—Twenty thousand Arabs, gathered for noon prayers at Al Azhar Mosque, heard Ahmed El Sukary, vice-president of the Moslem Brotherhood Association, declare today that the refugee Mufti of Jerusalem "should be granted his liberty."

DAY

Ahmed El Sukary praised as a "great Arab leader" the Mufti who has escaped from France and has been granted sanctuary in Egypt. He took exception, however, to Prime Minister Sidky Pasha's statement last night that the spiritual leader of Palestine's Arabs was expected to keep out of controversial political activities while enjoying the Egyptian hospitality traditionally accorded political refugees.

Ahmed el Sukary said a delegation would be sent to Abdin Palace to protest to King Farouk against the Prime Minister's

BRITISH SOLDIERS FIND ARMS CACHE

JUN 22 1946

Jewish Underground Plot to Seize English Palestine Chief Charged.

O. Carruthers

JERUSALEM, June 21 — (AP) British troops uncovered a buried cache of illegal arms near a chemical plant on the northern shore of the Dead Sea today as military authorities charged a Jewish underground group with a plot to kidnap the British commander-in-chief in Palestine.

An army officer said troops, making an inch-by-inch search of the area, found a cache of 19 pistols, seven sub-machine guns, a mortar, 20 ammunition magazines and several thousand rounds of ammunition buried in a concrete chamber near the power house of the chemical plant at Kallia, a settlement of potash workers.

16 Employes Held

Simcha Swerdleff, manager of the works who protested that the search was costing the company $4,000 a day, was arrested following discovery of the arms. It was reported that 16 Jewish employes of the plant were arrested.

British army headquarters said it had uncovered evidence that Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, had planned to kidnap Lt. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, the British top commander in the Holy Land, in addition to the six officers previously seized.

The search in the Jewish Bucharim quarter of northwest Jerusalem for clues to the whereabouts of the abductors of Maj. H. P. Chadwick was abandoned. He escaped his kidnapers yesterday, but the fate of five officers seized in the coastal city of Tel Aviv remained undisclosed.

British Officer Held

Meanwhile an official announcement confirmed the arrest of a British officer in the fatal shooting of Amram Rosenberg, a 35-year-old Jew, on a Tel Aviv street Wednesday night. The officer was not identified.

The announcement gave no details as to the circumstances. One unofficial newspaper report [illegible] the officer had witnessed t[illegible] naping of the five British [illegible] the previous day and w[illegible] "highly nervous state" at t[illegible] of the shooting.

NIGHT

British Palestine Chief Object Of Plot, Charge

O. Carruthers

Jerusalem, June 21 (AP)—British Army headquarters said today it had evidence that Irgun Zvai Leumi, a Jewish underground organization, had planned an attempt to kidnap Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in chief in Palestine, in addition to six officers previously seized.

At the same time, the army announced that it had abandoned its search in the Bucharim quarter of northwest Jerusalem for the abductors of Major H. P. Chadwick, who escaped his kidnappers yesterday.

Meanwhile, Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, appealed today for the immediate release of five kidnapped British officers, believed abducted by Jewish extremists during disorders which have cost

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25 lives in the turbulent Holy Land in the past week.

Seizures Called "Lunacy"

Shertok said the abductions were "lunacy." The five were believed to have been taken by Irgun Zvai Leumi as hostages for two members of that organization who are under sentence of death.

Two other alleged members of the organization were sentenced yesterday to seven-year prison terms by a Jerusalem military court which convicted them of illegal possession of two Sten guns and a bomb after railway sabotage in southern Palestine last April.

Chadwick escaped his Jewish abductors by leaping from a window in Jerusalem yesterday, but no details of his abduction were made public, since officials said they wished to guard the safety of the other five, kidnapped in Tel Aviv.

"Voice of Israel," a secret radio operated by Haganah, one of three Jewish resistance movements, has also appealed for the release of the officers, terming their detention "contrary to the interests of the nation."

Status Of The Mufti

Palestine's Arabs, meanwhile, continued to celebrate the appearance of their spiritual leader, the Mufti of Jerusalem, in Cairo.

In Egypt, Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha announced last night that his country was "honor bound" to shelter the Mufti, Haj Amin al Husseini, but suggested that the Mufti was expected to avoid controversial activities while enjoying Egypt's sanctuary.

The Premier's statement, following a decision by the Council of Ministers that the Mufti was a political refugee and thus could not, under Egyptian law, be turned over to any country, was taken to mean that Egyptians do not intend the Mufti to resume his anti-British activities, especially since negotiations are now in progress for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty of alliance.

British Greet Anders in Palestine

Jerusalem, June 21 (A. P.).—High ranking British officers greeted Gen. Wladyslaw Anders on his arrival today for an inspection of Army installations in Palestine. Anders is commander of Polish troops outside Poland. He will go to Cairo tomorrow.

CHINA WAR TRUCE EXTENDED 8 DAYS ON CHIANG'S ORDER

JUN 22 1946

NANKING, June 21—(AP) An eight-day extension of the Manchurian truce was ordered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek today, but prospects of a permanent settlement of China's civil strife were dimmed by an apparent deadlock in peace negotiations here.

New differences developing during the recent peace talks appeared to have left the rival factions further apart than when the truce began June 7. While an agreement was reported near on restoration of communications, the overall picture was far from encouraging.

The chief Communist negotiator Chou En-Lai, told a press conference that his party saw no way to accept the government's demand that Red forces evacuate certain north China areas. The government's proposal for division of central Manchuria likewise was unacceptable, he said.

Chou declared that the government's idea seemed to be to achieve a division of Communist strength by "pushing us away from large cities and rail lines, surrounding us in small towns, so that when the time comes the government may eliminate our forces."

Marshall's Role

Another factor blocking any long-term agreement, Chou asserted, was the government's insistence that all actions of the committee, of three or executive (truce) headquarters be decided by majority vote. The Communists contend the decisions should be unanimous.

The Manchurian truce, originally limited to 15 days, would have expired Saturday. Its extension to June 30 was regarded as a concession to the Communists, who have been demanding an unlimited truce pending the conclusion of peace and unification talks here.

Meanwhile Peiping dispatches said the sound of artillery fire could be heard in the suburbs of Tsinan, besieged capital of Shantung province, as government troops barricaded the streets in expectation of a Communist attack.

The government Central news agency said the barged-wire barricades were more of a precaution against "dangerous elements" inside the city than a defense against red forces outside.

8 Days More Of Truce Set For Chinese

JUN 22 1946

Nanking, June 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today extended the truce in Manchuria for eight days just 24 hours before it was to have expired, at the height of renewed negotiations.

The extension was widely regarded here as a concession to the Chinese Communists, who have been demanding an unlimited truce while unification talks are in progress.

In his extension the Generalissimo warned, however, that, "In view of the urgency of relieving the prolonged sufferings of our nation, no further delay should be permitted."

Presumably he meant that the current controversy should be settled one way or another by the time the extended truce expires, on June 30.

Coeds Demonstrate

Negotiations have been deadlocked for three days over a Government demand that General Marshall, special United States envoy, be given powers to arbitrate the internal dispute.

In Shanghai, meanwhile, 5,000 Chinese coeds paraded through the streets demanding an immediate end to China's civil strife.

In Tsinan, capital of embattled Shantung province, Government troops barricaded the streets against besieging Communist forces, Chinese dispatches to Peiping said. Occasionally the sound of artillery fire could be heard in Tsinan's suburbs.

Korean Repatriation Ends

Shanghai, June 21 (AP)—The repatriation of 580,000 Koreans from China was completed Wednesday with the departure of a United States landing ship for Korea with 789 persons aboard.

Pacific Islanders Train for Medicine

HONOLULU—(AP) Twenty-one young natives of Guam, Rota, American Samoa and the Marshall Islands are being trained here by the Navy for medical work among their own people.

They are enrolled in a four-year medical course at the Native Medical Practitioners' School established by the Navy Military Government and headed by Capt. Richard H. Fletcher, MC, USNR, of Spokane.

CRIPPLING STRIKES SWEEP OVER INDIA

JUN 22 1946

Two Persons Slain While Looting as Disorders Spread.

P. Mason

NEW DELHI, Saturday, June 22—(AP) Two persons were killed today in south India as crippling strikes and disturbances protesting the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the All-Indian Congress party, spread in widely separated major cities.

A dispatch from Srinagar, capital of the princely state of Kashmir, said Nehru had been released after his arrest there Thursday for entering the state against the decree of a district magistrate.

Two Looters Slain

The two deaths occurred in Madura when police fired on looters ransacking establishments where business was suspended in protest against Nehru's arrest. Several others have been injured in Madura where disturbances first broke out on Thursday.

Shops Are Looted

A number of shops were looted and set on fire before police began using firearms and tear gas to disperse disorderly mobs.

The British military trucks were burned in Calcutta where American troops were restricted to camp as a "precautionary measure."

Mohandas K. Gandhi, attending his usual Friday night prayer meeting in Delhi, said that Viceroy Lord Wavell was attempjting to have Nehru returned to Delhi as soon as possible.

Nehru is in a bungalow at Chinari, 80 miles from Srinagar, and all facilities and a state car have been placed at his disposal, the dispatches from Srinagar said.

Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said tonight he was "trying to establish contact with Pandit Nehru and hoped an amicable solution may yet be found. If this does not happen, far-reaching and serious repercussions are inevitable."

He counseled moderation "however great the provocation may be," and said the Maharajah of Kashmir and his advisors had committed a great blunder.

The Srinagar dispatch said the Kashmir premier, had placed a plane at Nehru's disposal. And that Azad had advised Nehru to return to Delhi immediately.

In indignation over his arrest, workers by the tens of thousands quit their jobs in Bombay, and all markets were closed in Calcutta, Karachi and Madras. In Calcutta the transportation system was virtually paralyzed.

One hundred thousand millworkers stopped work in Bombay along with 10,000 railway shop employés. Shops were closed, students boycotted university classes, workers left the Royal Mint and the stock exchange and bullion markets closed.

Police Fire Tear Gas

Police fired tear gas at demonstrators in Madura, injuring several persons. Demonstrations were called in other cities.

Nehru had gone to Kashmir in northern India to aid in the defense of Shiekh Abdullah and other persons accused of sédition in connection with a recent unsuccessful plot against Sir Hari Singh, the Hindu Maharajah of Kashmir. The Congress party working committee broke off its talks on a British plan for an interim Government of India after Nehru's arrest.

Mahommed Ali Jinah, president of the Moslem League, India's other major party, appealed to Moslem's in Kashmir "not to be misled by slogans and stampeded into action which would gravely prejudice their cause." Ninety per cent of the population in Kashmir state are Moslems.

Jinnah Calls On Conference

Jinnah called on the Kashmir Moslem conference — a rival organization to Shiekh Abdullah's national conference—"Not to play into the hands of astute agents."

Military officials at Rawalpindi, near the Punjab-Kashmir frontier, said they were informed Nehru had been released, but they did not know his whereabouts.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Srinagar, Kashmir capital, said Nehru was free to return to India. It quoted the Kashmir prime minister as saying Kashmir would provide an airplane for him.

India Seeming Over Arrest Of Nehru

JUN 22 1946

New Delhi, India, June 21 (AP)—A nation-wide strike of 200,000 railway workers, which had been scheduled for June 27, was called off last night by the General Council of the All-India Railway Men's Federation, which accepted Government proposals of preliminary wage adjustments.

P. Mason

New Delhi, June 21 (AP)—India's major cities were in turmoil today with demonstrations and strikes protesting the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader.

Bombay was virtually a dead city as 100,000 millworkers stayed home, the Stock Exchange and bullion markets closed, workers walked out of the Royal Mint, two railway shops closed, shopkeepers shuttered their windows and students boycotted university lectures.

All markets in Karachi, Calcutta and Madras were closed and in Calcutta the transportation system was stopped by a strike.

Police Use Tear Gas

Several persons were injured during a demonstration in which police used tear gas at Madura, south India.

Nehru was arrested yesterday by authorities of the princely state of Kashmir. He had defied a ban against his entering that northernmost portion of India to defend Sheikh Abdullah and others accused of sedition in connection with a recent abortive "revolt" against the Hindu Mararajah, Sir Hari Singh.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, called on Kashmir's Moslems, who make up 90 per cent of the state's population, "not to be misled by slogans and stampeded into an action which would gravely prejudice their cause."

Nehru's Status Uncertain

Nehru, president-designate of the rival Congress party and president of the All-India People's States Conference, of which Abdullah is a member, was reported still in Kashmir but reports conflicted whether he had been released from custody.

Military officials at Rawalpindi, near the Punjab-Kashmir frontier, said they were informed Nehru was released but did not know where he was. A dispatch from Spingagar, Kashmir capital, said the Congress leader was still detained.

Siamese Shocked by Inquiry

JUN 22 1946

P. Mason

Commission Investigating King's Death to Remove and Examine His Body.

Bangkok, June 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The commission of Siamese authorities investigating the death of King Ananda Mahidol said this royalty-revering nation tonight with the announcement that remains of the monarch will be removed from a great golden urn in Dusit Hall for examination.

The commission said the examination may include X-rays of the body to show the course of the bullet that killed the King. The decision was made following testimony by eight medical men.

The official version given Parliament said the 20-year-old Monarch's death June 9 was acci-

dental and that the bullet went through the center of the forehead.

The commission was appointed after several days, however, to dispose of various rumors that the King had committed suicide because of a blighted romance with a girl in Switzerland or because of depression over his royalty role, or that he was assassinated by die-hard royalists who resented his liberal tendencies.

The editor of the opposition newspaper Le Democrate has been arrested for expressing an editorial doubt about the cause of the King's death and calling for the resignation of Premier Nai Pridi Phanomyong. Two opposition leaders, former Premiers Khuang Aphaiwong and Seni Pramoj, visited the jail and offered bail for the editor, but it was refused. They said they would take up the matter in Parliament.

NIP DIET SESSION ENDS IN UPROAR

TOKYO, June 21—(AP) A rough and tumble session of the new Japanese diet, whose members questioned whether their actions truly represented democracy, was adjourned in confusion tonight.

It was a heckling, boisterous, scuffling affair almost from the start. Members swung at each other in the aisles. Spectators yelled in the galleries.

Unable to control the situation, Speaker [illegible], target of the first outbreak, rang the adjournment bell.

The trouble started when Katsu Nomizo, Social Democrat, ran to the rostrum to protest that the speaker was guilty of presiding unfairly. He accused him of making no effort to stop hecklers while another Social Democrat, Tetsu Katayama, was delivering his interpellation challenging the liberal cabinet.

Tussle in Aisle

Noisiest of the Liberal hecklers was Shu Hara, who had been shouting "baka" (idiot) at Katayama. He grabbed Nomizo and they tussled in the aisle. Other members joined in, some making wild swings at their compatriots as others tried to separate them.

"Stop," "quit," "disreputable," shouted some.

"I am disgusted," called out Mrs. Chiyo Sakakibara, Social Democrat. "That new democratic diet should be respectable. Can we expect to face our constituents with this sort of thing? We can express our opinions without referring to violence."

Katayama declared the government's belief in democracy must be clarified, and asserted the draft of the new constitution, which outlaws war, needed further revision.

In a statement sent to the diet, General MacArthur urged that it give full consideration without political bias to the new constitution.

Fights On Floor Break Up Jap Diet Session

JUN 22 1946

R. BYINES

Tokyo, June 21 (AP)—The first plenary session of the new Japanese Diet broke up in confusion today after fist fights and general disorder broke out as the result of uncontrolled heckling.

Speaker Senzo Higai, who was the target of the outburst, adjourned the session after vainly trying to control the situation.

Social Democrats charged Higai, a Liberal, with unfairness in presiding and with making no effort to quell hecklers while Tetsu Katayama, a Social Democrat leader, was delivering a speech censuring the Liberal Cabinet's program.

Runs Shouting To Platform

Katsu Nomizo, another Social Democrat, precipitated the general disorder when he ran shouting to the platform and demanding that Katayama be given a chance to be heard.

Shu Hara, noisiest of the Liberal hecklers, grasped Nomizo as he hurried up the aisle, and they tussled over the floor. More than twenty others joined in the melee.

Others of the almost 400 legislators milled about shouting for order and declaiming against the "disreputable" outbreak. Sergeants-at-arms urged the combatants to restore order but used no force. Galleryites joined in the shouting.

Adjournment Bell Rings

After twenty minutes of confusion, the adjournment bell rang.

Katayama had demanded in his speech clarification of the Government's belief in democracy, a report on the progress of the Government toward signing a peace treaty, further revision of the draft of the new constitution and further information on the Yoshida Cabinet's policies regarding food shortages, inflation and production.

Earlier, General MacArthur had urged the Diet to give full consideration without political bias to the new "no war" constitution at what is "one of the vital moments in the life fo Japan."

Diet Must Decide Form

"It is for the people of Japan, acting through their duly elected representatives, to determine its form and content—whether it be adopted, modified or rejected," he said in a formal statement.

It was the second time the Supreme Commander had spoken in favor of the proposed constitution, which grants greater liberties to the people. He said last March that it had "my full approval."

Today's statement backed up Emperor Hirohito's presentation of the question to the Diet yesterday, and possibly was designed to quiet some criticism made by members of the Far Eastern Commission, who expressed concern that it might be railroaded through.

Full Discussion Urged

MacArthur reiterated one principle announced by the commission last month that "adequate time and opportunity be allowed for a full discussion" before the constitution is acted upon.

"It is incumbent upon the Diet," McArthur said, "that it assure to all members the free, fair and untrammeled right of discussion and debate and that it give thoughtful consideration to every suggestion offered by its membership regardless of strength or party affiliation."

MacArthur said the proposed constitution was "squarely before the people" at the June election and the Diet elected at that time was charged with the duty of enacting it.

Qualified To Speak For People

He asserted that the election was "truly democratic" and "as a consequence the Diet which emerged therefrom is fully representative and qualified to express the will of the people on this issue."

Appearing before the Diet itself, Premier Yoshida in a gloomy speech on the state of the nation declared that Japan stood "on the verge of starvation" in the populous Tokyo area and in the far north.

While the sorely beset nation may be forced to call on the conquerors for help, the Premier proposed that Japan launch a land development and reclamation program to help solve its own dire food problem.

Nation's Troubles Aired

The Diet found little solace in Yoshida's address to the second day's session, for it dwelled at length on the manifold troubles of the nation which once stood supreme in the Orient.

For the sore spot of labor relations—with unions seizing plants to back their demands for higher wages to meet spiraling living costs—Yoshida promised Government mediation.

For the spread of unemployment in a nation crowded with returning soldiers and sailors, he promised a 6,000,000,000 yen ($400,000,000) public works program, as well as plans to stimulate peace-time industry.

Labor Plans Softened

Yoshida's labor recommendations fell far short of his previous pronouncements, for he had declared that the Government would support struck plants and try to do something about labor's habit of taking over industries in wage disputes.

Japan, Yoshida said, has undertaken such reforms as freedom of speech, thought and assembly but declared that the people must be "strictly on guard lest we confuse lawlessness with liberty."

Two recent letters were released today by headquarters as mirroring the increasing apprehension among Japanese officials outside Tokyo concerning the threat of famine.

Prefecture Heads In Pleas

Seven chairmen of prefectures outside Osaka wrote the supreme commander, thanking him for assistance in "surmounting the food crisis," but added that the people are "now in the depth of dire poverty and on the verge of starvation."

"Now our nation," the petition added, "concentrating wholeheartedly upon the pursuit of food, is in the greatest distress imaginable."

The Yokusuka City Assembly wrote commending MacArthur for previous assistance, but concluding, "We are . . . almost wandering on the starvation line."

Court Derides Movie Shown At Tojo Trial

JUN 22 1946

Tokyo, June 21 (AP)—Sir William Webb, president of the international war-crime tribunal, today termed prosecution efforts to show the Japanese program of world aggression through a 13-year-old propaganda film a "dismal failure."

The film, of which but one reel was shown, featured Gen. Sado Araki, one of the 28 war-crimes defendants, telling the Japanese their nation was "despised" abroad and their destiny misunderstood.

After the barely visible reel was screened in the humid courtroom, where windows had been left open to admit air—and light—Sir William stopped the show to observe that it was a "very disappointing production."

Court Recesses Early

Court was recessed an hour and a half early with the comment that the picture was a "dismal failure as evidence in the prosecution's depiction of Japan's psychological war preparations."

Justice Alan James Mansfield, assistant prosecutor for Australia, assured the court, however, that "vicious propaganda" would develop in the remaining eleven reels, which will be shown when court reconvenes Monday.

Araki, former Japanese War and Education Minister, sat stony faced as he heard himself on the screen, shouting that "despised Japan, rejected Japan" must "secure the peace in Asia."

"Holy Mission" Ignored

Araki, from the screen, declared that Nippon's "holy mission" had been ignored by the League of Nations, questitoned the friendship and possible "co-operation" of China, and looked toward the United States with the question: "Can we ever expect peace on the Pacific?"

Araki twisted around in his chair and watched the first of the showing and then turned to watch reactions in the press section.

Former Premier Hideki Tojo likewise looked for a while and turned away in apparent unconcern.

Earlier, prosecution evidence focused on the film industry with Producer Kimbei Nakai describing propaganda films he produced glorifying militarism, divine worship of the Emperor and aggression in the Far East.

Jap Power Plants For Manchuria Urged

Tokyo, June 21 (AP)—The immediate transfer of steam power generating equipment from Japan to Manchuria to avert an "approaching catastrophe" in the coal-mining area around Mukden was recommended today by United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley.

Pauley made his recommendation direct to General MacArthur at a conference urging the supreme commander to authorize the transfer to prevent disastrous flooding of the Fushun and Fushin area mines, which he described as the two most important in Manchuria.

Sees Recovery Delayed

"Recovery from the shock of war may be delayed many years if immediate action is not taken to replace the power equipment removed from these vital mines," the commissioner said in a written statement.

He explained that the power plants which generated electricity for the mines likewise normally supplied power for Mukden and other industrial centers and that even immediate transfer might be too late to prevent the spread of epidemics from lack of water and proper sewage disposal. (AP)

Fired Jap Newsmen Battle Police For Hour

Tokyo, June 21 (AP)—Mechanical and editorial workers of the newspaper *Yomiuri* fought fifteen police for an hour today when the officers appeared to arrest six employés who ignored orders of dismissal.

The police, armed with staves, finally emerged with two of the six employes and took into custody 56 other workers, most of them from the mechanical department.

Police acted on complaint of Tsunego Baba, company president, who accused the six of coloring the news with their political opinions. Chief Editor Tomin Suzuki, one of the six, was away at the time covering the international war-crimes trials.

No charges had been lodged against any of those arrested. Employés planned a meeting later to decide whether to strike. Meanwhile, editorial workers went about getting out the newspaper.

Paper's Staff Battles Police

TOKYO, June 21 (AP).—Mechanical and editorial workers of the newspaper "Yomiuri" fought fifteen police for an hour today when the officers appeared to arrest six employees who had ignored orders of dismissal. The police, armed with staves, finally emerged with two of the six employees and took into custody fifty-six other workers.

1st U. S. Dependents in Japan

YOKOSUKA, Japan, June 21 (AP).—Twenty-two wives and two children of United States Marine Corps and Navy men arrived today from San Pedro, Calif., aboard the transport Charles Carroll. They are the first dependents of occupation force personnel in Japan to reach this country.

Bread And Sugar To Be Rationed

Praetoria, South Africa, June 21 (AP)—Bread and sugar will be rationed in nine urban areas of South Africa starting August 1. Dr. H. J. Van Eck, Director of Food Supplies and Distribution, said meat may also be rationed.

Army Head's U.S. Visit Unofficial, Says Peron

Buenos Aires, June 21 (AP)—President Juan D. Perón told a news conference today that Gen. Carlos von der Becke, former commander in chief of the Argentine Army, carried no official credentials from the Argentine Government on his current visit in the United States.

Von der Becke, who has conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and officials of the State Department, was believed to have come to Washington on a special mission for Perón, with the purpose of trying to find a formula for eliminating long-standing differences between the United States and Argentina, especially in connection with the creation of an inter-American defense treaty.

In reply to a question as to von der Beck's mission, Perón said:

"As far as I am concerned he is only a tourist . . . speaking for himself only."

Britain Seeking Argentine Markets

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Great Britain is pushing vigorously to re-establish pre-war markets in South America, particularly in Argentina where it has almost always been the traditional No. 1 buyer and in many instances top provider.

Establishment of the British South American Airways, official visits of aviation and shipbuilding missions and the personal junkets of Leslie Hore-Belisha and Lord Templewood have called attention to renewed British interests in overseas trade.

6 German P. W.s Recaptured

WINNIPEG, Man., June 21 (AP).—Six of eight German war prisoners who escaped from a work camp at Letellier, Man., now have been recaptured. Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced last night.

JUN 22 1946

3029 3455

B-24 Lost in Alaskan Crash

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 21 (AP)—Headquarters of the Alaska Department reported today a B-24 plane of the 404th Bombardment Squadron based at Shemya crashed into the quartermaster warehouse there Monday morning with all personnel aboard presumed lost. Among those in the plane was Second Lieut. Phillip Oltusky, whose father is Mac Oltusky of 954 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Most Important Thing"

"The development of atomic energy is the most important thing before the world today," declared Gillespie.

"It is essential that a representative group of congressmen witness what is being done in the Pacific and report back to our colleagues about it."

Meanwhile, the House Military Committee put off at least until tomorrow a final decision on what type of legislation it favors for domestic control of atomic energy.

The committee already has approved changes in a Senate bill creating a five-member civilian control commission. The House group wants at least one member to be a military man. Also, they favor an amendment authorizing the President to direct the commission to permit the Army to produce its own atomic weapons.

JUN 22 1946

Congressmen To Go To Bikini

Washington, June 21 (AP)—To the envy of their colleagues, at least ten congressmen besides the four officially invited by the Administration are going to Bikini for the atomic bomb test.

Some already are en route and the rest will leave by plane tomorrow. They are going as representatives of their committees, as follows:

Senators Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) and Cordon (R., Ore.) of the special Senate Atomic Energy Committee.

Others To See Test

Representatives Rooney (D., N.Y.), Norrell (D., Ark.), Engel (R., Mich.) and Gillespie (R., Col.) of the House Appropriations Committee.

Representatives Izac (D., Cal.), Bradley (D., Pa.), Bates (R., Mass.) and Anderson (D., Cal.) of the House Naval Committee.

President Truman designated four congressmen to witness the test as official members of a committee to evaluate the results. They are Senators Hatch (D., N.M.) and Saltonstall (R., Mass.), and Representatives Andrews (R., N.Y.) and Holifield (D., Cal.), the latter a replacement for Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee.

At one time the invitation list was wide open and at least 50 or 60 congressmen were planning to go.

Mr. Truman upset their plans, however, when he postponed the scheduled test in May because of what he termed the press of congressional business. Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) said later he had asked Mr. Truman to call the affair off temporarily because he wanted the members here.

Congress was busy then, but it still faces a heavy schedule during the next few weeks before a planned adjournment late in July.

Some of those making the trip said they consider it important that Congress be well represented at the demonstration of the bomb.

JUN 22 1946

Formula Sought For Accord On Atom Plans

Washington, June 21 (AP)—American officials, seeking a formula for getting around the veto disagreement between Russian and United States plans for international control of atomic energy, were reported hopeful today of eventual success.

The United States has demanded abolition of the veto in so far as it would apply to world-wide atomic control machinery. But Russia has served notice that she will countenance no change in the system by which the great powers must agree unanimously in the United Nations Security Council.

Truman's Stand

President Truman himself made it plain at his news conference yesterday that negotiations will be undertaken on various points of disagreement, and he added that it may be possible to reach agreement. He put stress on the word may.

The President said that the proposals made by Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission had his indorsement in all provisions, including that for curtailment of the great-power veto right.

But when questioned as to whether he was adamant in wanting these proposals accepted by other nations without change, he responded with the assurance of negotiations.

U.S. Thinking

Meanwhile, other officials in a position to help evolve American policy were known to be thinking along this line:

The United States, in the plan put forward by Baruch, has not necessarily asked for any modification of the veto power within the United Nations Security Council itself.

Rather, the Baruch plan proposes that the charter for an international system designed to promote peaceful development of atomic energy and to prevent its diversion to military uses should be written as a new treaty, separate from the already accepted United Nations Charter.

Thus each of the big powers would have the right to accept or reject this treaty and unless all five accepted it at the outset it would not become operative.

No Simple "No" Action

But once the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China had all agreed to the treaty, none would be able to disregard its provisions simply by voting "no." In the actual operation of the proposed Atomic Development Authority questions would probably be decided by some kind of majority, possibly two thirds.

Authorities here contend that action could be neither swift nor sure if the veto system were applied to atomic-control machinery. They also say that in view of the experience of the Big Four control council in Berlin it could hardly be expected that an international agency coping with day-to-day problems of operating a world-wide system of uranium mines and atomic factories would be able to function effectively if all the big powers had to agree constantly on every step taken.

JUN 22 1946

Truman Bomb Control Plea Is Unheeded

Washington, June 21 (AP)—House champions of quasi-military control over domestic atomic-energy matters adopted a so-what attitude today toward President Truman's firm stand for a dominant civilian voice.

Meeting to put the finishing touches on a sharply revised Senate bill, members of the House Military Committee indicated the group would stick by its proposal for at least one and perhaps two military representatives on the five-man control commission.

They said, too, they could see little likelihood of the committee's reversing an earlier vote authorizing the President to direct the commission to let the Army produce its own atomic weapons, an authority lacking in the Senate bill.

Truman Praises Senate Bill

Mr. Truman told his news conference yesterday that he favors civilian control of atomic energy and said the bill passed by the Senate suited him exactly.

Regardless of Mr. Truman's opinions, Chairman May (D., Ky.) said, in the presence of other military committee members, "the committee believes it has a responsibility to support a measure which in its opinion is best."

Representative Sparkman (D., Ala.), a committee member and House majority whip, sided with the President, but said he saw little chance for the committee to reverse itself.

Floor Fight Anticipated

Sparkman indicated that the big fight over civilian versus military control would be put off until the legislation reaches the House floor.

Representative Holifield (D., Cal.), another commitee member, said a fight would be made on the House floor to substitute the Senate bill for the committee legislation.

Representative Elston (R., Ohio), who offered the amendment giving the military representation on the control commission, insisted that the committee legislation provides for civilian control.

"The commission of five members still will have at least three, and possibly four, civilian members," Elston said. "If that isn't civilian control, I don't know what is. It is only logical that the division of military application be headed by a military man."

JUN 22 1946

Lilienthal Calls Plans to Outlaw Bomb 'Naive'

Atom Report Board Expert Denies Aiming at Red Proposal Specifically

BUFFALO, June 21 (AP).—David E. Lilienthal declared tonight that proposals for "outlawing" the atomic bomb and providing legal machinery for punishment of violations are "dewy-eyed, naive and ignorant of the realities of human nature."

The Tennessee Valley Authority chairman, who headed the board of consultants which prepared the State Department's atomic energy report, said in an address prepared for delivery at an open meeting of the American Library Association's sixty-fifth annual conference:

"To seriously urge that the world rest its hope for eliminating the atomic bomb entirely upon making the bomb illegal—'outlawing' it as the phrase has it—and providing legal machinery for drastic punishment of violations — such a proposition, if sincerely offered is, it seems to me, dewy-eyed, naive and ignorant of the realities of human nature.

"Let me make it clear that this comment is general and not directed specifically to the initial proposals on atomic control made in New York by the Russians day before yesterday, or any other proposals. I refer to the principle itself."

Mr. Lilienthal emphasized that "we are not dealing simply with a military or scientific problem but with a problem in statecraft and the ways of the human spirit."

"Therefore," he said, "the plan must be one that will tend to develop the beneficial possibilities of atomic energy and encourage the growth of fundamental knowledge, stirring the constructive and imaginative impulses of men rather than merely concentrating on the defensive and negative."

food was improperly prepared, fresh food was short and stew was served too often. General Eisenhower was on an inspection tour. Col. W. L. Coughlin, division artillery commander, wrote General Eisenhower the complaint was justified and detailed corrective measures.

General Eisenhower in reply said:

"It is gratifying that your investigation of the facts upheld Corporal Dutton's contention. It has been my experience that there is usually some basis for a soldier's complaint, particularly so in units with the tone and esprit of the First Cavalry Division."

Colonel Coughlin advised that large losses of trained personnel had made maintenance of competent mess crews a problem. He said new men were being trained, mess halls had been remodeled and better equipped, and that rations now issued were "vastly superior."

Corporal Dutton is from Griffin, Ga., and Colonel Coughlin is from Buffalo, N. Y.

JUN 22 1946

Less Saluting By U.S. Soldiers Approved By Patterson

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Less saluting appears in prospect for the American soldier, just when, by coincidence, the Red Army is bearing down more heavily on military courtesy and discipline.

War Department officials reported today that Secretary Patterson has approved a recommendation of the Doolittle "gripe" board that the hand salute be abolished except on army posts, in overseas occupied areas and on special dress occasions.

"Soldier" Term Held Rejected

Patterson was said, however, to have turned thumbs down on another recommendation by the group headed by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle which heard GI postwar complaints about relations between officers and men in the ranks.

This was that the terms "officers" and "enlisted men" be eliminated. All military personnel would be referred to merely as soldiers, under this recommendation.

Formal announcement of Patterson's action on the Doolittle board recommendations is expected next week. Its report has been under study at the War Department since May 27.

Stalin's Order

Any change in United States Army regulations will follow by only a few days Moscow's announcement that Premier Stalin has signed a new order which calls for stricter discipline and observance of military courtesies in the Soviet armed forces.

The Doolittle board referred to Russia's experiment in abolishing rank and privileges following the 1917-18 revolution.

The experiment was later abandoned and the board noted that now the Red Army officer corps enjoys greater prestige and privilege than before and "far more than accorded officers in our Army."

Soldiers in Japan Get Better Rations After Eisenhower Acts on Complaint

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—An Army corporal who complained to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of poor food being served at his battalion mess in Japan has gotten prompt and effective results on the top level.

The War Department reported today the complaint was found justified, and a series of corrective steps taken which General Eisenhower advised were "most satisfactory."

The corporal is Robert L. Dutton of Battery C, 271st Field Artillery Battalion of the First Cavalry Division stationed at Nikko, Japan. He told the War Department Chief of Staff in response to a question last month that the food was improperly prepared, fresh food was short and stew was served too often. General Eisenhower was on an inspection tour. Col. W. L. Coughlin, division artillery commander, wrote General Eisenhower the complaint was justified and detailed corrective measures.

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Poles Get Russ Aid, Spurn U.S. Loan

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Poland's Ambasador Oskar Lange reports that his government is "not very much interested" at present in an American loan since it had received "a very large credit" from Russia.

Lange told reporters yesterday during a call at the State Department.

The Polisk Ambassador said that he believed the Russian credit was considerably more than the $90,000,000 credit which the United States granted and then suspended.

Censorship Issue

Reasons for the suspension were: That Poland had not published the text of the credit agreement in Polish newspapers, that Poland had imposed censorship on press dispatches of foreign correspondents, and that Poland had failed to give the United States adequate information about its trade agreements with other countries, including Russia.

Lange said he was not sure that any total figure for the Soviet credit had been announced. The agreement, he said, includes:

Cancellation of debts incurred in building up the Polish Army during the war;

Additional credits for Poland's peacetime army;

Restoration of losses of gold reserves incurred by Poland;

An open credit account which Poland may use in the world market for purchases of rehabilitation materials.

House To Open Debate On British Loan In July

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) said today opening of House debate on the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan probably will be delayed until the first week in July.

House consideration of the Senate-approved loan ratification legislation had been set to begin next Monday, but Rayburn said a delay is necessary because of the pressure of appropriation legislation that must be cleared before the beginning of the new fiscal year July 1.

Argentina Bars Export Of Soviet-Bought Oils

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, reported today that Argentina has denied export licenses for 9,500 tons of vegetable oils and fats purchased by Russia.

The refusal to allow export of the commodities, Acheson said, is based on the fact that Argentina has a contract with the United States to sell to this country its exportable surpluses of vegetable oils and oil seeds.

However, he explained, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is shipping 9,000 tons of oils and fats to Russia from Argentina, presumably having obtained American agreement to the action a sa relief measure.

4 Newsmen Kept Out Of Bulgaria; U.S. Asks Reason

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, said today the United States is asking why four American correspondents have been barred by Russia from entering Bulgaria.

Under the Potsdam agreement, he noted, American newsmen are supposed to have the right of access to that country.

The State Department has been informed, Acheson said, that the four were barred from Bulgaria a few days ago, and the department is trying to find out why.

Acheson did not say to whom the inquiries are being directed, but presumably they are going to Soviet military authorities in Sofia as well as to Moscow.

The correspondents who were denied entry into Bulgaria, he told a news conference, are Sam Pope Brewer, of the New York *Times;* Reuben Markham, of the *Christian Science Monitor;* Panos Morphopolos, of *News-Week,* and Constantine Poules, of the Overseas News Agency.

ROMULO HAILS POLICY OF U. S.

JUN 22 1946

Says Philippine Freedom Gives Hope to Orient.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, resident Commissioner here for the Philippines, today hailed the approaching independence of his home islands as a symbol of hope to freedom-seeking millions in the Orient.

Romulo expressed himself in a farewell address prepared for Congress before departing for Manila to attend the July 4 ceremonies ushering in Philippine independence. He had high praise for the policy the United States has pursued in the Philippines since 1898. It marked the beginning of the end for imperialism, he said, and encouraged the dream of ultimate freedom among colonial peoples.

"We are the messengers of democratic opportunity," he declared for the Filipino people, "and we have transmitted the word of that freedom around the world. . . ."

Speaks to the Orient.

Addressing himself to the "restless millions of the Orient," he proclaimed: "We represent the new spirit of our age—the only spirit that can help you and can hel the world.

"It is the spirit of democratic co-operation, the spirit of civil liberties, education and health and opportunity for all, of progress without bloodshed, of equality before the law. We stand before the world—on July 4, 1946—as the living proof that this spirit is realistic, practical, workable."

Philippine independence, he went on, reflected "glory upon the record of American idealism. You launched a new, a dynamic, a revolutionary idea—an idea as bold and inspiring as the ideals of 1776 and 1789. . . .

Warns of Another Ideology.

"Take heart, oppressed ones of the Orient," Romulo declared. "Freedom is a thing for which you have a right to hope. It can be won. We, your brothers, have achieved it, and we have learned not bitterness, but true friendship toward the western world.

"This is the Filipino message. It is the only message that can prevent a generation of misery and bloodshed throughout the world. The oppressed peoples of the world are rising, and they must make their choice. They can listen to the siren song of another ideology, and if they do, the road ahead will be blocked with conflict. Or they can listen to the wise counsel of democratic opportunity, planted in American hearts, grown and matured (in the United States Congress) within the past half century."

13 BILLIONS FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES O.K.'D

JUN 22 1946

Senate, House Approve Bills Providing Funds For Fiscal Year

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Bills providing more than $13,000,000,000 to run Government agencies in the next fiscal year slid through the Senate and House today in a break of the log-jam piled up ahead of the June 30 deadline.

On voice votes, the Senate approved supply bills for the Navy, Post Office, Treasury, State, Commerce and Justice departments carrying a total of more than $6,000,000,000. All these measures return to the House for action on amendments.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the Army's largest peacetime appropriation in history — $7,091,034,700 — without major change of its Appropriations Committee's recommendations. The amount is $117,172,729 below budget estimates.

The Navy's $4,100,009,100 supply bill passed by the Senate must go back to the House for action on a Senate-added clause aimed at alleged idleness in navy yards and plants and on Senate reductions of $39,708,900 from the House-approved total.

Atomic Service Fund

The navy bill still exceeds the Budget Bureau's estimates of navy needs by $334,610,000.

The Senate added $452,842,000 to the total spending by passage of a bill providing funds for the State, Commerce and Justice departments. It raised again to $19,000,000 the controversial allowance asked by the Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, for radio broadcasts to foreign countries.

The bill goes back to the House for concurrence on this and other amendments. The House had nearly halved the broadcast allowance to $10,000,000.

The army bill carries $375,000,000 for the Army's atomic service, $350,000,000 for army government and relief in occupied countries, and $1,199,500,000 for the Air Forces.

Voorhis Move Rejected

An effort by Representative Voorhis (D., Cal.) to add $180,000,000 to the Army's foreign relief fund and restore it to the full amount originally requested by the President was rejected by a voice vote.

Likewise rejected was an amendment by Representative Rich (R., Pa.) to chop $100,000,000 from the allotment of the Army's transportation service.

The bill is intended to finance an Army estimated to have a personnel of 1,070,000 officers and men on June 30, 1947.

The Senate adopted, by a 28 to 27 vote, an Appropirations Committee amendment permitting "time studies" in yards and plants, provided that representatives of employé organizations are shown the findings.

Senator Bill's View

Senator Ball (R., Minn.), in supporting the provision, said he had seen men idle in navy yards because "the flow of materials was not organized right."

Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) said Congress had prohibited such studies in navy yards 30 years ago during a controversy over "speed-up" systems.

Ball asserted time studies have become "an integral part of modern industrial engineering."

After the multibillion-dollar navy bill had passed without a record vote, Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Senate's special atomic energy committee, chided fellow lawmakers for their speedy action.

The Connecticut Senator said he had read all the hearing[s] on the bill, and the Senate report and yet he had "not the slightest idea if this is the correct amount" within one billion dollars.

Challenges Senators

McMahon challenged any other senator to prove that the billions were being spent correctly, adding that no testimony other than "that of the admirals, who always want more money," had been heard.

No attempt was made during House debate to reduce the Army's allotment for the atomic service, which operates the Manhattan District that helped develop the atom bomb.

The Appropriations Committee had boosted the fund from the $200,000,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau to $375,000,000, and the House followed its lead.

Debate was highlighted by a demand from Representative Hendricks (D., Fla.) for retention by the United States of Pacific bases, including one on the mainland of Japan.

Hendricks said he believed the United States should have permanent army or navy bases at Oahu, Guam, Saipan, Tinian, the Philippines, Okinawa, the Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Manus, the Hawaiians, Attu, Dutch Harbor and Tokyo.

The Tokyo base, he said, should be built and maintained on the plains of Tokyo.

The bill carries funds for permanent construction at bases now held in Alaska, the Marianas, the Philippines, Hawaii and Okinawa.

Anti-Strike Amendments

Both the State and Justice appropriations bills and the Army and the Navy bills as well as a deficiency appropriation bill contained an amendment providing that no monies shall be used to pay any person who engages in a strike against the Government, or who is a member of an organization of Government employés that "asserts the right to strike against the Government," or who advocates, or belongs to any organization advocating the overthrow of the Government by force.

Anyone who accepted Federal pay and then violated the provision would be subject to a fine of $1,000, imprisonment of one year or both.

KEY OFFICERS NAMED BY NEW FOOD COUNCIL

JUN 22 1946

FitzGerald, Of Agriculture Department, To Lead Fight On Famine

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, the Agriculture Department's top authority on international food problems, was named secretary general today of a new international agency to fight famine.

With the selection of FitzGerald and other key officers, the International Emergency Food Council finished most of the details of organizing to help the world's hungry people through the next eighteen months.

NIGHT

Native of Canada

FitzGerald, a 43-year-old native of Canada who now is an American citizen, will be the principal figure in the new agency. Nineteen countries have accepted membership and Argentina is expected to come in shortly.

The new secretary told reporters he hopes to avoid "any interruption of the work being done" now to allocate food to starving people. And, he said, "we want to improve it."

Until the Emergency Food Council can take over fully, its predecessor organization, the American-British-Canadian Combined Food Board, will keep on the job.

FitzGerald said the IEFC should be able to assume full responsibility in "a couple of weeks."

Russia Remains Aloof

The emergency council will hunt up food which can be spared in exporting nations and recommend how it shall be split among famine areas. Member nations can accept or reject these recommendations.

Russia is the only big country on the food front staying out of the new council.

L. A. H. Peters, Netherlands representative who will preside as chairman at council meetings, pointed out that no formal refusal to join had come from Russia and said "it has always been the hope of those who work together in this work that Russia will join."

New Famine Relief Agency At Work

Washington, June 21 (AP)—A new international agency set up to obtain food for famished peoples put a nine-nation central committee to work on details today.

Also coming up for action was the nomination of a secretary general to guide the International Emergency Food Council in dividing the world's spare food among needy countries.

TODAY

The 20-nation council was formally organized yesterday to replace the Combined Food Board that the United States, Britain and Canada set up during the war and then kept alive afterward to help meet the famine crisis.

Better Wheat Crop Seen

Even as the first meeting was getting under way, this country's Agriculture Department announced that the United States wheat crop had shown a 7,630,000-bushel improvement during the first half of June. A special report estimated the crop at 1,033,139,000 bushels.

That was still 90,104,000 bushels short of last year's record crop, however, and it was 216,861,000 bushels below the minimum that officials say is required to meet all export and domestic needs without conservation measures at home.

Argentina Joins

Argentina was the twentieth nation to accept membership on the new food council. She was given a place on the central committee. That agency will carry on when the full council is not in session. It will work with committees handling specific commodities, coordinating their work and smoothing out differences.

The Combined Food Board had sixteen commodity committees. One thing to be determined today was whether these should be taken over in whole or in part by the new council. Serving on the central committee with Argentina will be the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, China, France, Denmark, and India.

The new council, like its predecessor, is authorized only to make recommendations to the various nations on the matter of supplying food to shortage areas. The final decision rests with each supplying country.

Okay Of Draft-Age Compromise Forecast

JUN 22 1946

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The congressional struggle over the peacetime drafting of teen-agers drew near a compromise finish today with 19-year-olds once more subject to call and youths of 18 exempt.

Only the usual House and Senate approval of the hard-fought conference agreement was needed to assure a nine-month extension of

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selective service beyond the end of this month.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) saw a slight chance that the House would act late today—if two pending bills could be disposed of—but it appeared more likely that the measure would not be reached before Monday or Tuesday.

Short Planning Fight

A floor battle against accepting the compromise was planned by Representative Short (R., Mo.), the only one of the fourteen Senate and House conferees who did not sign the final compromise.

"There is no need at all to extend the wartime draft," Short said. "I am unalterably opposed to taking any teen-agers and I favor holding up all inductions for a few months as previously voted by the House majority."

Despite Short's opposition, congressional leaders expected both the Senate and House to approve the conference report and send it on to the White House wall before June 30, when the present stopgap draft extension expires.

Pay Raise Approved

Along with the draft act extension, the conferees approved a pay raise for all men and officers of all the armed services.

Like exemption of 18-year-olds, the pay raise was a victory for the House conferees who had insisted upon a separate bill.

The Senate originally incorporated pay increases in its draft extension measure and limited them to enlisted personnel; the idea was to attract volunteers and thus reduce the need for drafted men. However, the conferees adapted the House idea of a separate bill, giving a 50 per cent raise to the bottom enlisted grades, and graduated raises for other noncommissioned and commissioned personnel up to generals.

The New Pay Scales

The new pay scales would give army privates and navy apprentice seamen $75 a month instead of the present $50, while generals and admirals would draw $733.33, compared with the present $667.67.

The only important change made in the separate House plan was to increase the raise for army captains and navy lieutenants from ten per cent to fifteen per cent.

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee said the increases would cost $632,000,000 annually.

There was no dispute over fixing top limits of the Army at 1,550,000 on July 1 this year and 1,070,000 the same date next year, with the navy maximum at 558,000 and that of the Marines 108,000 on July 1, 1947.

The compromise measure provides that effective October 1, 1946, eighteen months of service will make a man eligible for discharge, upon application.

It also calls for the release of fathers now in the service, upon application, after August 1, 1946, and no more drafting of fathers.

G. I. SWEETHEARTS MAY BE ADMITTED

JUN 22 1946

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The House passed today legislation to admit to the United States the alien sweethearts of members of the armed forces.

The bill provides that aliens actually engaged to service personnel may enter the United States for three months as visitors, and must be deported if not married at the end of the three months.

Representative Klein (D.-N. Y.), estimated that the bill would admit about 14,000 aliens, principally from Australia.

The House added two amendments to the Senate version. One would require that the American consul in the country from which the alien sweetheart comes be satisfied that a bona fide engagement exists. The other would require that a bond be posted to cover return transportation costs if the marriage does not take place. The bill was returned to the Senate for concurrence in these amendments.

Navy's War Discoveries Available to Libraries

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Navy announced today the mass of scientific information developed during the war soon will be made available to American colleges "in the largest scale dissemination of scientific information in history."

Some 3,000,000 documents will be assigned to the Library of Congress for sorting and cataloguing, then will be made available to universities and libraries.

Senate Okays Higher Rank For Mark Clark

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Mark W. Clark's permanent promotion to major general won Senate approval late yesterday despite criticism of his abortive attempts to force a crossing of the Rapido River in Italy in 1944.

Senator Connally (D., Texas) cabled his opposition from Paris and Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas) registered his disapproval on the floor before the Senate's voice-vote.

The Texas Senators based their protests on contentions by soldiers of the 36th Division—composed mainly of men from their State—that Clark wasted lives in futile smashes against strong German positions along the Rapido.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said Clark, now top-ranking United States officer in occupied Austria, was doing "an excellent job" there.

Anti-Worry Drug Aids Aphasia

JUN 22 1946

Washington, June 21 (AP)—A worry-chasing drug was credited today with speeding the improvement of some war victims suffering from aphasia.

This is a condition involving loss or impairment of the power to use or understand speech, due to a brain injury.

Capts. Louis Lin and Martin H. Stein, of the Army Medical Corps, report that the use of sodium amytal in treating aphasia produced some encouraging results.

"Gives Brain Needed Rest"

They found that "considerable improvement could be brought about very rapidly, in selected cases, by doses of the relaxation drug" combined with other treatment, they informed Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the surgeon general.

"Apparently it gives the injured soldier a respite from worry, which is all the brain needs to cure itself," the War Department said in a summary of the report.

"Gives Confidence"

"Apparently all that is accomplished by the sodium amytal—several similar drugs probably would have as good an effect—is to let down temporarily the emotional barriers and give a patient more confidence in himself."

The drug itself does not restore the brain's functioning, it was concluded. This often requires long and patient retraining.

Spending By War Dept. Assailed

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Contending that the Army has sold $327,000,000 worth of surplus food for $138,000,000, Representative Albert J. Engel (R., Mich.) today demanded tighter congressional controls on War Department spending.

Engel made his statement as the House started debate on a $7,091,034,700 War Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year starting July 1.

He called the reported food transaction and handling of the Tripler Hospital construction in Honolulu evidence that Congress should exercise more control over the activities of heavy-spending federal agencies.

Shifted To The UNRRA

The big food supply, Engel said, was turned over by the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, which in turn shifted it to the UNRRA.

Included, he said, were 227,000,000 pounds of meat products, 152,000,000 pounds of peanut butter, apple butter, marmalade, jams and stabilized butter, and nearly 200,000,000 pounds of fruit juices.

The account of the United States with the UNRRA, Engel told the House, was credited with only $138,000,000, which "meant that in addition to our UNRRA obligation we were giving away" at least the difference between $138,000,000 and the $300,000,000 he said was the minimum value of the food after allowing for additional noncommercial items such as K-rations.

Hospital Cost Doubled

Engel also asserted that the Army recently estimated the total cost of the Tripler Hospital at $33,000,000, as against the original estimate of $16,000,000.

Construction changes made since the original plans were drafted, he claimed, provided for more elaborate quarters for officers at the expense of enlisted men's accommodations.

Included, he said, was provision for a $488,300 officers' club.

Cut Is More Than Offset

Despite Engel's complaints, however, indications were that the House would pass the bill—largest peacetime budget in army history—without substantial change.

The Appropriations Committee, of which Engel is a member, has already chopped $150,000,000 from the fund for army government and relief in occupied countries.

Postwar Record Set In New Passenger Cars

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Passenger automobiles rolled off production lines in May at a postwar record rate despite the coal strike.

The Civilian Production Administration today reported 152,948 new cars came out of the factories last month, as compared with 150,206 in April.

However, truck production dropped to 74,650 in May, against 81,882 in the previous month.

CPA said the gain in passenger-car output would have been larger if it had not been for the coal strike "and the resulting scarcity of materials." It added that all manufacturers also were "plagued by materials and parts difficulties because of strikes in suppliers' plants."

CPA said manufacturers were forecasting production of 161,094 passenger cars and 105,362 trucks this month.

PILOT IS MISSING

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP) The army's 62nd air search and rescue unit appealed today to the newspapers to help find one of its missing pilots and his plane.

The pilot took off Tuesday night from the Middletown, Pa., army airfield on a practice flight. Since then, no trace has been found of the plane—an AT6 advanced trainer.

Ground crews already have been dispatched on a search and planes are awaiting a break in the weather to join in the hunt.

World War I Agency Ready

JUN 22 1946

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—A World War I agency is soon to be liquidated, and Representative Walter Norblad, Republican, of Oregon, says it's about time.

Commenting on a $10,000 appropriation to wind up the affairs of the United States Spruce Corporation by Jan. 1, Representative Norblad said it was "absolutely inexcusable that liquidation of the corporation should have taken twenty years."

"The purpose and usefulness of the spruce corporation, which was organized in August, 1918, ended on Armistice Day of that same year," he said. "It was the sole purpose of this corporation to provide spruce lumber for aircraft of the United States and our allies during the first world war."

Representative Norblad made his remarks during consideration of the government corporations appropriation bill in the House.

PRICE LAWS SET BY CONFEREES

JUN 22 1946

OPA Bill Shapers Consider Removing Certain Controls Entirely.

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP) Congress members working the OPA bill into final shape approved a provision today revising price ceilings to cover higher manufacturing costs and then took up the question of removing certain controls entirely.

NIGHT

The senate-house conference committee adopted with some modification the amendment by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) which requires that price ceilings for manufacturers must be high enough to cover their 1941 price plus the average cost increases in their industry since then.

Actual Money Increase

The modification stipulates that the resulting price increases passed along to wholesalers, retailers and consumers shall be only the actual money increase not the percentage increase. For example, if a manufacturer gained a 10 per cent increase on a $100 product so that his price to the wholesaler became $110, then the wholesaler could raise his price to the retailer by $10—not by 10 per cent.

However, in industries where the OPA allows wage markups and discounts, the ceiling would be computed either under these allowances or under the new amendment, whichever would give the higher price.

So-called "reconversion items" such as automobiles, which were not manufactured during the war because of government restrictions, would not be affected by the amendment. They are covered under other provisions of the bill which the committee has not reached.

Changes Are Certain

The amendment appeared certain, however, to require the OPA to make wholesale changes of price ceilings. Stabilization Director

Chester Bowles assailed it in its original form as "a delayed action bomb" and termed it one of the "most dangerous" in the bill.

The conference committee's action was taken upon the recommendation of a five-member sub-committee which considered the senate's Taft amendment and the House's Wolcott amendment. The latter, by Representative Wolcott (R-Mich) would have stipulated that manufacturers' ceilings must reflect current cost plus "a reasonable profit."

After acting on this feature, the conference committee passed on to consideration of the provisions voted by the senate which would remove price controls from meat, milk, butter, cheese and poultry. Bowles declared these "so obviously disastrous that I am confident that they will be eliminated."

The committee quit for the day without reaching a decision on these provisions. Senate Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky), one of the conferees, expressed hope that final agreement on an "acceptable" bill might be reached tomorrow.

"Whether we can do that is problematical," he told reporters, "but I think we can."

PROFITS PLAN IS AGREED ON FOR OPA BILL

JUN 22 1946

Conferees Accept What Is Said to Be Modification of Taft Proposal.

MURRAY CALLS ON TRUMAN

C. I. O. Leader Asks President to Lead in Preserving Strong Price Agency.

Washington, June 21 (A.P.).—Senate - House conferees on OPA extension agreed today on a formula for setting manufacturers' profit margins and passing increased costs along to the consumer. It was a modified version of the Taft amendment, which Stabilization Director Chester Bowles has called a "delayed ac-

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tion bomb" that will "explode in an unending stream of higher prices all across the board."

As the agreement was reported from behind closed doors, Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., went to the White House to urge President Truman to take the leadership in the "preservation of a decent, strong OPA."

"We want a resolution that will continue an effective OPA," Murray told reporters after seeing the President, "to stabilize prices and to protect the interest of the American people."

A reporter said: "We are told that if price control is extended without emasculation, labor will not advance any new wage goals."

Murray termed that report "erroneous," but did not elaborate.

In response to questions, the C. I. O. leader said he had not been approached by Bowles or other administration chiefs about giving a no-strike pledge in exchange for effective price controls.

Amendment Held Secret.

Copies of the Senate-House amendment were withheld from the press, in line with the conference committee's secrecy policy, and the chairman, Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), would not even admit that an agreement had been reached. From other sources, however, it was learned that the revised provision shapes up like this:

Manufacturers' ceilings would have to reflect their prices in the base period, October 1-15, 1941, plus the weighted average increase in unit costs throughout the industry in question. The amount of the increase, in dollars, would be passed on in turn to wholesalers, retailers and consumers, without pyramiding.

There would be this exception: where the OPA has allowed an industry percentage markups or discounts, the ceiling could be computed either way, whichever gave the higher price.

The amendment does not affect automobiles, household appliances and farm machinery, which are covered by other provisions still under discussion.

JUN 22 1946

But 10 Days Left For Conferees To Agree On OPA

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Ten days before OPA's scheduled death date, Senate and House conferees still have to make their first decision on widely different extension bills passed by their respective chambers.

Representative Spence (D., Ky.), chairman of the joint committee, held out a final hope of final agreement today. But Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said he didn't think there was a chance, because so many important votes remain to be taken.

In two days of morning and afternoon sessions, the committee simply has gone through both bills and engaged in general discussions, the chairman said.

"I think we are getting closer together, and are in the way of agreeing on some things," he said.

Stabilization Director Chester Bowles's blast yesterday against both the House and Senate bills was discussed briefly in the conference but did not appear to have influenced any votes, members said.

Rationing Powers Extended By Senate

Washington, June 21 (AP)—A nine-months extension of the broad powers the Government now has to allocate and ration commodities was approved today by the Senate.

Without a record vote, it passed legislation continuing in modified form, until March 31, 1947, the Second War Powers Act of 1942. On this act rests the Government's authority to ration commodities in short supply and establish priorities on their purchase.

The measure, already passed by the House, must return there for action on a Senate amendment stipulating that nothing in it is to be construed as granting authority to establish price ceilings. This authority is in the OPA Act, extension of which is now before a Senate-House committee.

Meat Shortage in Nation 'Worse Than During War'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A general nationwide shortage of meat "worse than at any time during the war" was reported last night by spokesmen for the meat packing industry.

They said there were "no prospects of the situation improving in the near future."

One asserted that "the consumers' supply of meat in legitimate channels throughout the nation is lower than at any time in the country's history."

Scores of packing plants have drastically curtailed operations because of inability to purchase cattle under OPA compliance restrictions, they said.

The shortage was reflected by nearly empty pens at large stockyards and at packinghouse plants.

One World-Wide Red Cross Setup Urged By Swedish Unit's Head

JUN 22 1946

Philadelphia, June 21 (AP)—Red Cross activities of all nations in the world should be combined into one international organization, Count Folke Bernadotte, president of the Swedish Red Cross maintains.

Bernadotte, in an address to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Red Cross last night, also recommended that the international convention relating to treatment of sick and wounded be made uniform so as to apply to all prisoners, military as well as civilian.

Two Groups Independent

He said that two international groups, the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, now function wholly independent of the other.

"An investigation ought to be made now as to whether a change would be advisable in the leading Red Cross organizations with regard to their further co-operation, working program and tasks," he asserted.

"My personal opinion is that from the standpoint of the national Red Cross societies and from a practical point of view the best thing would be if there were only one chief organization."

However, the Swedish leader admitted that "at least for the time being, we had better count on two leading organizations" and forget consolidation.

The League of Red Cross Societies is the principal organization engaged in national peace activities, such as social-service work. The International Red Cross Committee consists entirely of Swiss citizens.

"According to my opinion," Bernadotte told some 4,000 delegates, "at least some members (of the International Red Cross Committee) ought to be non-Swiss citizens."

Admits Question Is Touchy One

"I know I am touching off a spark by such a suggestion. I have, however, discussed the matter with the president of the International Committee and he has promised me that the question can be discussed at the meeting in Geneva in July of this year."

Former United States Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts told the convention that a world state was an absolute necessity if a third World War is to be averted.

"I hope the Red Cross will not be called to pick up the pieces of another World War," Roberts asserted.

Earlier, Philip E. Ryan, national director of civilian relief overseas, reported that the American Red Cross had spent more than $170,000,000 to aid war victims since 1939.

Ryan said that since V-E day the Red Cross has distributed more than 13,000,000 surplus prisoner-of-war packages to Europe's displaced persons at the request of the American Military Government, besides making and releasing 34,000,000 new garments to the DP's.

Army Plane Sets New World Speed Records

Dayton, Ohio, June 21 (AP)—A standard-engined Army B-29 bomber smashed three international speed records and established two more today by flying 5,000 kilometers with a payload of 10,000 kilograms at an average speed of 265 miles per hour.

The plane flew the 3,105 miles from Wright Field to Tucson, Ariz., and back in 11 hours and 42 minutes. In American weight, the payload was 22,040 pounds.

NEW JET PLANE LAB DEDICATED

JUN 22 1946

Center Built By General Electric At Schenectady

Schenectady, N.Y., June 21 (AP)—A new flight test center devoted primarily to jet propulsion was dedicated today at Schenectady County Airport with pleas for continued progress in aviation development through co-ordination of effort.

The new laboratory was built by the General Electric Company for further work with its radial and axial type turbine engines, such as are used in several American fighter planes and which will power the multiengined bombers now being built in several aircraft plants.

Two-Day Air Show

A brief speaking program opened a two-day dedication air show, but much of the flight program was postponed because of bad weather over New York city. A huge aerial parade planned for today appeared likely to be possible Saturday noon, with improved weather in prospect.

James H. Doolittle, famed leader of wartime bombing offensives who retired from a lieutenant generalship to return to private industry, told several hundred guests at the dedication that America's aeronautical research lacked coordination. He urged assignment of special jobs to each of the major organizations in that field.

The new laboratory is unusual in that most of the work will be in the air, largely at out-of-sight altitudes. New types of turbine engines are installed in B-29's and B-24's and given test operations while in flight, with performance measurements made by technicians inside the flying laboratories.

Tests Under Actual Conditions

Engineers say that this method—already in use for testing tiny models of new aircraft designs or sections of them—has the advantage not only of saving the cost of expensive wind tunnels, but also of making the tests under the actual conditions in which the new engines must operate.

Weather permitting the first jet-propelled air mail in the United States will carry 15,500 letters from Schenectady to Washington, Dayton, Ohio, and Chicago tomorrow afternoon.

In addition, about 20,000 letters will be given a short jet-plane flight over the airport and marked as collectors' items.

Letter To Truman

A Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star is scheduled to take off at noon Saturday with a letter for President Truman from W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

Another P-80 will leave for Dayton with a letter from Charles E. Wilson, General Electric Company president, to Lieut. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commanding the Air Materiel Command at Dayton. There the plane will pick up a letter from Twining to Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago.

Each plane will have 750 additional letters addressed to collectors.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Seven vessels bringing home 3,500 service veterans from Pacific and European theaters, are due to dock at four U. S. ports today.

New York awaits three ships with 1,498 personnel while four vessels with 2,009 returnees are expected at three west coast points.

SHIPS ARRIVING

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Westminster Victory from Le Havre, 1,137 (due originally yesterday); Algonquin from Le Havre, 351; Belgian Liberty from Antwerp, 10.

At Seattle

Devil's Lake Victory from Noumea, 16 Army .(due originally Thursday).

At San Diego

S. S. Dashing Wave from Taku, 1,155 Navy and Marines.

At San Francisco

General Black from Norfolk, three Navy, 752 Army (due originally June 18); Sabink from Pearl Harbor, eight Navy, 75 Marines.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Webster Victory from Le Havre, 1,374; Crescent City from San Juan, seven.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: John Land, 1,605 Navy, two Marines; Thomas Jefferson from Pearl Harbor, 579 Navy, 124 Marines.

At San Diego

PC's 1167 and 1168 from Pacific forward area, 10 Navy, one Marine.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TODAY VOTED DOWN A STRONG RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO GIVE THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS A VOICE IN THE COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS. THE VOTE WAS 12 TO 5, WITH RUSSIA WERE THE UKRAINE, YUGOSLAVIA CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND PERU. FRANCE ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

THE COUNCIL ACTION MEANS THAT THE WFTU, WHICH INCLUDES THHE CIO IN THE UNITED STATES, WILL HAVE THE RIGHT, ONLY TO CONSULT WITH THE COUNCIL ON A BASIS EQUAL WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND SIMILAR SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS. A MOVE BY FRANCE TO MAKE CONSULTATION THHE WFTU DEFEATED 10 TO 7 AT THE COUNCIL MUCH EASIER BY THE WFTU AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON THAN PROVIDED IN A PROPOSAL MADE BY THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. WITH RUSSIA'S FIGHT FOR THE WFTU LOST, THE COUNCIL ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

NIKOLAI J. FEONOV, RUSSIAN DELEGATE, AND ANATOLE BARONOVSKY,

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UKRAINIAN DELEGATE, VOTED FOR THE COMMITTEE REPORT BUT RESERVED THEIR RIGHT TO BRING THE WFTU QUESTION UP IN THE COUNCIL WHENEVER THEY THOUGHT IT APPROPRIATE.

FEONOV OBJECTED TO PUTTING THE WFTU ONLY IN THE ROLE OF AN OBSERVER AT THE COUNCIL, AS THE COMMITTEE REPORT PROVIDED. HE SAID IT SHOULD BE PUT IN POSITION TO COOPERATE MOST CLOSELY WITH THE COUNCIL SINCE IT INCLUDES 65,000,000 WORKERS IN THE WORLD.

JOHN G. WINANT, U.S. DELEGATE SPOKE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN MOVE, DECLARING IF IT WERE ACCEPTED THE COUNCIL WOULD GIVE TO A NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP GREATER REPRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL THAN THAT OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO DID NOT HAVE SEATS ON THE COUNCIL.

"THAT IS NOT WISE GOVERNMENTAL ACTION," WINANT SAID.

ALEXANDRE PARODI, FRENCH DELEGATE, SAID HE AGREED WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL BUT HE OFFERED AN AMENDMENT MAKING THE CONSULTATION MORE ELASTIC. HE SUGGESTED THAT SUCH GROUPS AS THE WFTU MAY ON THE DEMAND OF THE COUNCIL OR UPON THE GROUP DEMAND, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT, SPEAK IN COUNCIL MEETINGS.

HECTOR MCNEIL, BRITISH DELEGATE, OPPOSED BOTH THE RUSSIAN AND FRENCH PROPOSALS.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SAID TONIGHT THAT "NO DECISIONS WHATEVER HAVE BEEN MADE WITH RESPCT TO" REORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY THAT LIE WOULD REORGANIZE HIS "CABINET" WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT JOHN B. HUTSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, WOULD LEAVE THE U.N.

LIE'S STATEMENT:

"PUBLISHED REPORTS CONCERNING SHIFTS IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE WHOLLY PREMATURE. NO DECISIONS WHATEVER HAVE BEEN MADE WITH RESPECT TO CHANGES OF THIS KIND. SOME REALIGNMENT OF THE STAFF MAY, OF COURSE, BE NECESSARY AT ANY TIME IN ORDER TO EVOLVE THE MOST EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION, BUT NO DECISIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THE STATUS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE STAFF REMAINS PRECISELY THE SAME AS IT HAS BEEN UP TO NOW. IF AND WHEN CHANGES ARE DECIDED UPON, THEY WILL BE ANNOUNCED."

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WINANT POINTED OUT IN OPPOSING THE SOVIET AMENDMENTS THAT, IF THEY WERE ADOPTED, THE WFTU WOULD HAVE MORE RIGHTS IN THE COUNCIL MEETINGS THAN GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS BUT ARE NOT REPRESENTED ON THE COUNCIL.

AFTER THE COUNCIL VOTED DOWN A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL OFFERED BY FRANCE, IT UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT REPORT COVERING THE WHOLE QUESTION OF RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. ADD NEW YORK (UN-UNES) XXX Czech. (HAYRE LSON)

WINANT THEN PROPOSED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BE GIVEN THE SAME CONSULTATION RIGHTS AS THE WFTU AND SUCH ORGANIZATIONS. AFTER THE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN DELEGATES OBJECTED THAT THEY WERE NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION AT PRESENT, WINANT WITHDREW HIS PROPOSAL WITH THE STIPULATION THAT IT BE AT THE TOP OF THE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COUNCIL TO ITS STANDING COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THIS COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE THE BASIS ON WHICH SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS MAY CONSULT WITH THE COUNCIL.

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JUN 22 1946

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THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE U.N. WAS TOLD YESTERDAY BY DR. DJAMIL PASHA TUTUNJI, OBSERVER FROM TRANSJORDAN, THAT "WAR IS DUE TO THE OVER-:9,&3'

ADD NEW YORK (DAY-UN) XXX 91 SEPT 3RD (GRUMICH)

THAT "WAR IS DUE TO THE OVER-CONGESTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION."

HE SAID ADVANCES IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS HAD UPSET NATURAL BALANCES AND CONTRIBUTED TO SUCH CONGESTION THROUGH SUPPRESSION OF EPIDEMICS, INCREASING BIRTH RATES AND DECREASING DEATH RATES GENERALLY

"TO CONTROL POPULATION," HE SAID, "WE MUST CONTROL NATURAL INCREASE BY LIMITING THE BIRTH RATE."

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A5 INSERT NEW YORK (DAY-UN) XXX DANGEROUS (GRUMICH)

THE BARUCH PLAN ENVISIONS A VIRTUALLY AUTONOMOUS INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WHICH WOULD BE ARMED WITH UNPRECEDENTED POWERS OF SEARCH, SEIZURE AND PUNISHMENT.

THE RUSSIAN SUBSTITUTE WOULD LEAVE AUTHORITY WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL, OPERATING WITH THE VETO EVER POISED SO THAT ONE BIG FIVE POWER COULD STOP ANY RESTRICTIVE ACTION AGAINST A POTENTIAL ATOMIC AGGRESSOR, AND WOULD PROVIDE SANCTIONS AS INTERNATIONAL PUNISHMENT.

WHILE BARUCH PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL LAW "WITH TEETH IN IT" TO PUNISH VIOLATORS, THE RUSSIAN PLAN WOULD HAVE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS ENACT LEGISLATION PROVIDING "SEVERE PUNISHMENT" FOR VIOLATIONS.

JUN 22 1946

STRACHEY (130)

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENT DISPLAY TODAY TO NEWS STORIES THAT FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY HAD "WAVED" PROPOSED BRITISH BREAD RATION BOOKS AT A WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE SHOWING THEM TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

THE DAILY MAIL SAID IN A BANNER HEADLINE THAT "STRACHEY GIVES AMERICA FIRST NEWS ABOUT YOUR BREAD RATION BOOK," AND QUOTED THE FOOD MINISTER AS TELLING WASHINGTON REPORTERS THAT HIS GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WOULD "DECIDE WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS TO RATION BREAD."

THE DAILY SKETCH SAID "STRACHEY'S DISPLAY OF THE RATION BOOKLET STARTED A TRANS-ATLANTIC MYSTERY."

STRACHEY, WHO IS IN WASHINGTON FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL, TOLD BRITONS IN A BROADCAST HERE LAST SUNDAY IT WAS "HIGHLY PROBABLE" THEIR BREAD WOULD BE RATIONED.

MK358AED

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE NEW FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT ON THE PURCHASE OF NATURAL RUBBER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS EVOKED CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM TODAY IN TRADE CIRCLES.

JUN 22 19

THE PRICE HIKE FROM 20.25 TO 23.5 CENTS A POUND IN AMERICAN MONEY WAS GENERALLY WELCOMED, ALTHOUGH MALAYA GROWERS HAD WANTED MORE.

A RUBBER GROWERS ASSOCIATION SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS STILL UNCERTAIN IF BRITAIN WOULD REMOVE THE THREE CENTS A POUND HANDLING CHARGE ON RUBBER BROUGHT IN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND IF THERE WOULD BE ANY REDUC

OF EXPORT DUTIES FROM BRITISH TERRITORIES. A BOARD OF TRADE SPOKESMAN SAID THIS POINT COULD NOT BE IMMEDIATELY CLARIFIED.

FRENCH TRADE SOURCES SAID THAT OF THE 145,000 TONS REQUIRED BY AMERICA, APPROXIMATELY 20 PERCENT WOULD COME FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA, WHICH HAD A 45,000-TON ANNUAL PRODUCTION BEFORE THE WAR, BUT IS NOW CAPABLE OF 80 PERCENT OF CAPACITY OUTPUT. HALF WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR FRANCE AND HALF FOR EXPORT TO OTHER BUYERS.

MALAY GROWERS, WHO PRODUCED 620,000 TO 650,000 TONS ANNUALLY BEFORE THE WAR, WERE ENCOURAGED BY THE DECISION TO PERMIT FREE PURCHASING BY AMERICA UP TO THE MAXIMUM OF ALLOCATION OF THE COMBINED RUBBER COMMITTEE, AND BY THE BRITISH GUARANTEE TO REMAIN CONSTANTLY IN THE MARKET TO BUY ADDITIONAL RUBBER AT THE AGREED PRICE. THEY SAID THIS WOULD ASSURE STEADY FOW OF NATURAL RUBBER THROUGH WAREHOUSES FOR EXPORT.

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BRISTOL, ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, U.S. COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, SAID TONIGHT THAT IF THE RUSSIANS ARE "100 YEARS OR SO BEHIND OUR WAYS LET US HAVE PATIENCE WITH THEM."

LEE RECALLED THAT BRISTOL, WHOSE PORT AUTHORITY ENTERTAINED HIM, ENGAGED IN SLAVE K

LEE RECALLED THAT BRISTOL, WHOSE PORT AUTHORITY ENTERTAINED HIM, ENGAGED I SLAVE TRADE WIT AMERICA A CENTURY AGO AND SAID THAT THE U.S. AND BRITAIN "NEED NOT BE TOO HAUGHTY ABOUT OUR OWN PAST HISTORY."

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JUN 22 1946

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS

BY JOSEPH EVRAN

PARIS, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE TOOK UP AGAIN TODAY THE KEY QUESTION OF TRIESTE, BUT ADJOURNED DISCUSSION AFTER TWO HOURS WITHOUT DECISION, AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID.

TWO HOURS LATER, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV, HIS DEPUTY ANDREI VISHINSKY AND INTERPRETER VLADIMIR PAVLOV ARRIVED AT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HOTEL FOR AN INTIMATE DINNER WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, STATE DEPARTMENT COUNSELLOR BEN COHEN, AND THEIR ADVISOR, CHARLES BOHLEN.

THIS DINNER PARTY IN BYRNES' PRIVATE SUITE WAS NOTED AS THE PROBABLE SCENE OF A FRANK FACE-TO-FACE PARLEY BY TWO OF THE CHIEF FIGURES IN THE CONFERENCE, PERHAPS LEADING TO A MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF TOUGH ITEMS IN THE PROJECTED PEACE TREATIES. (INSERT)

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THE DINNER WAS PLANNED SEVERAL DAYS AGO AND IT WAS ONLY A COINCIDENCE THAT IT FELL ON THE DAY THE CONFERENCE TOOK UP THE QUESTION OF TRIESTE--REGARDED AS THE KEY TO FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT ON EUROPEAN PEACE.

ALL THE DELEGATIONS, HOWEVER, APPEARED TO REGARD THE DINNER AS MORE THAN A NORMAL EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC COURTESIES. THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED AFTER ONLY TWO HOURS BECAUSE IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE OTHER MINISTERS REALIZED MOLOTOV WAS SEEING BYRNES TONIGHT.

AT THE SESSION, THE SHORTEST TO DATE, THE MINISTERS IN A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON TRIESTE SIMPLY RESTATED THEIR RESPECTIVE POSITIONS. THESE HAD NOT CHANGED SINCE THE APRIL-MAY SESSIONS, AMERICAN SOURCES SAID.

NO NEW PROPOSAL WAS FORMALLY INTRODUCED REGARDING THE ITALO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER, AND TWO PROPOSED BORDER LINES, THE FRENCH AND SOVIET, REMAINED BEFORE THE CONFERENCE, THESE SOURCES SAID.

A13

THE ISSUES WERE FREELY DISCUSSED FROM ALL ANGLES, BUT INFORMANTS DECLINED TO DISCLOSE WHETHER ANY NEW IDEAS, SUCH AS INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE, HAD BEEN INJECTED INTO THE TALKS.

AMERICAN SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT THE MINISTERS WERE ONLY MIDWAY IN THEIR EXAMINATION OF TRIESTE, AND WOULD CONTINUE THE DISCUSSIONS, PERHAPS AT THEIR NEXT MEETING TOMORROW (10 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME.).

BYRNES MADE NO NEW APPROACH TO THE FRONTIER QUESTION, AMERICAN SOURCES SAID.

ORIGINALLY THE UNITED STATES FAVORED A LINE MUCH TO THE EAST, GIVING TRIESTE AND MOST OF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA TO ITALY. THE BRITISH FAVORED A LINE ONLY SLIGHTLY LESS TO THE EAST. LATER BOTH APPROVED THE FRENCH LINE WHICH WOULD GIVE TRIESTE TO ITALY BUT MOST OF ISTRIA TO YUGOSLAVIA.

THE RUSSIANS WANT THE LINE MUCH TO THE WEST, GIVING TRIESTE, ITS HINTERLAND AND THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA TO YUGOSLAVIA.

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EDITORS:

PARIS--NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS, INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF ENDING X X X PROJECTED PEACE TREATIES.

THE DINNER PARTY BROKE UP ABOUT FIVE MINUTES BEFORE MIDNIGHT. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT WENT ON ACROSS THE TABLE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, ETC., FOURTH GRAF.

CK806PED

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WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

PARIS JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES HAD BEEN FORCED TO ACCEDE TO DEMANDS FROM THE OTHER POWERS THAT THE "INFORMAL" SESSIONS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE BE KEPT SECRET.

AMERICAN INFORMANTS DID NOT MENTION THIS AFTER TODAY'S SESSION, BUT NEWSMEN NOTED THAT THE AVAILABLE MATERIAL WAS SKETCHIER THAN HERETOFORE.

THE AMERICAN SOURCES, HOWEVER, PLEDGED TO MAKE ALL DECISIONS OR LACK OF AGREEMENT KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THEY DID OFFER SOME MATERIAL IN CONTRAST TO THE BRITISH INFORMANTS, WHO MAINTAINED SILENCE ON THE DAY'S OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS SAID BY BRITISH SOURCES TO FAVOR "INFORMAL" SESSIONS IF THEY WERE KEPT SECRET, BUT IF NOT, THEN IT WOULD BE BETTER TO HAVE FORMAL MEETINGS--THOSE ATTENDED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS T THE CONFERENCE.

30.24-3461

BYRNES ARGUED FOR INFORMING NEWSMEN OF DEVELOPMENTS BUT WAS VOTED DOWN BY THIS COLLEAGUES, AND THEN AGREED TO ABIDE BY THE SECRECY RULE, THE BRITISH INFORMANTS DECLARED.
DY1207AED

BERLIN, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM H.DRAPER SAID TODAY THAT U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES HAVE STOPPED DUMPING CAPTURED GERMAN AMMUNITION INTO THE SEA AND STARTED SALVAGING IT FOR FERTILIZER.
DRAPER, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMICS DIVISION, SAID 9,000 METRIC TONS OF HIGH NITROGEN FERTILIZER HAD BEEN PROCESSED TO ALLEVIATE THE CRITICAL SHORTAGE. ANOTHER 500,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES HAVE BEEN EARMARKED FOR SALVAGE.
CK845PED

NUERNBERG, JUNE 21-(AP)-JUSTICE ROBERT H. AACKSON RESUMED AN ACTIVE COURTROOM ROLE AS CHIEF AMERICAN WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR TODAY DURING THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ALBERT SPEER, WITH CLOSE ATTENTION TO DETAILS OF RECRUITMENT OF FOREIGN LABOR FOR REICH ARMAMENT FACTORIES.
JACKSON HAD BEEN PLAYING A BEHIND-THE-SCENES ROLE SINCE MARCH, WHEN HE HANDLED THE CASE AGAINST HERMANN GOERING. ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR THOMAS DODD HAS DONE MOST OF THE QUESTIONING OF DEFENDANTS AND WITNESSES.
THE JUSTICE PLANS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IN MID-JULY AND COME BACK TO NUERNBERG IN SEPTEMBER, WHEN THE TRIBUNAL'S VERDICTS ARE EXPECTED.
W1033AED

JUN 22 1946

Frankfurt, June 21--(AP)---Twelve United States editors and newspaper executives are due here tomorrow for a month's study-tour of American military government and army installations in the European theater.

The group is scheduled to visit Munich, Nuernberg, Vienna, Reno and Paris. As guests of Secretary of war Patterson they left Washington by plane army transport plane yesterday.

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The group includes: Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president publisher of the New York Times; Roy W. Howard, President of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; Lyle Wilson, assistant general manager of the United Press; John C. Oestreicher, foreign editor of International News Service; Walter C. Christianson, editor of the Omaha World-Herald; Ed Kilman , editor of the Houston Post; W.S. Gilmore, editor of the Detroit News; J.. D. Ferguson, president, and editor of the Milwaukee Journal; Herbert F. Corn, managing editor of the Washington Star; Lee Hills, managing editor of the Miami Herald; Ludwell Denny, chief editorial writer for Scripps-howard; and Hugh Robertson, editor in chief of the Macy Westchester newspapers.

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KILIAN'S ATTORNEY HAD ASKED FOR FOUR DAYS TO HAVE THE COURT WORSH THE CHARGES OF AIDING AND AUTHORIZING CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.
TODAY THE DEFENSE DEMANDED THAT A SECRET WAR DEPARTMENT MESSAGE BE PRODUCED TO PROVE ITS CHARGE THAT KILIAN COULD NOT GET A FAIR TRIAL HERE. THE MESSAGE COULD NOT BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF ITS MILITARY CLASSIFICATION AS SECRET.
ROBINSON AT ONE POINT CHARGED THAT KILIAN TRIED TO "STIFLE" THE LICHFIELD INVESTIGATION "BECAUSE OF HIS CONNECTION WITH OTHER PEOPLE IN THE ARMY." ADD BAD NAUHEIM (NL LICHFIELD) YYY BACK
TWO WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THEY HAD SEEN PRISONERS STRUCK AND ABUSED BY GUARDS AT LICHFIELD, BUT ON DIRECT QUESTIONING BY THE COURT BOTH ADMITTED THAT THEY HAD NEVER BEEN SPECIFICALLY INSTRUCTED BY ANYONE TO STRIKE OR MALTREAT THE SOLDIERS DETAINED THERE. (DONNE)
JS405PED

THE MOTION WAS DENIED TWO DAYS AGO BUT RENEWED AFTER A BELATED APPEARANCE OF WITNESSES, WHOSE ABSENCE HAD DELAYED THE TRIAL 36 HOURS. ARGUMENTS OVER QUESTIONING THE WITNESSES WERE HEATED AND THE COURT UPHELD THE PROSECUTION'S OBJECTION TO NEARLY EVERY ONE OF FORD'S QUESTIONS. ADD BAD NAUHEIM (DAY LICHFIELD) YYY ACCUSATION (DONNE)
THE WITNESSES HAD FIGURED IN THE PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LICHFIELD CASES LAST YEAR WHICH RESULTED IN THE CASES AGAINST SIX OFFICERS AND TEN ENLISTED MEN.
"I AM TRYING TO SHOW HOW THESE CASES HAVE BEEN PERVERTED," FORD PROTESTED. "THESE CHARGES AGAINST KILIAN WERE BROUGHT ILLEGALLY AND BY DESIGN OF CERTAIN PEOPLE WHOM WE WILL NAME AND BRING INTO COURT."

EVEN WHEN ONE MEMBER OF THE COURT TRIED TO QUESTION FORD'S WITNESSES, HE WAS BLOCKED BY THE OTHERS ON THE EIGHT-OFFICER BENCH. THE LAW MEMBER, COL. WILLIAM H. BECK, JR., OF GRIFFIN, GA., INSISTED THAT THE TESTIMONY ABOUT PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THIS TRIAL.

"THIS PUTS US IN A RIDICULOUS POSITION," SAID MAJ.JAMES C. BURNETTE OF HINDMAN, KY., ONE OF KILIAN'S LAWYERS, "THE COURT HAS REQUIRED THE ATTENDANCE OF THESE WITNESSES AND NOW WON'T LET THEM TESTIFY. THE COURT SHOULD EITHER LISTEN TO OUR EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF OUR MOTION TO QUASH, OR REFUSE TO ENTERTAIN THE MOTION."

THE COURT DENIED THE MOTION AND ORDERED THE TRIAL TO CONTINUE.

W1027AED

BY LARRY ALLEN

POZNAN, POLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-ARTHUR GREISER, NAZI PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, WENT ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE TODAY AS POLAND OPENED HER OWN "NUERNBERG TRIALS."

THE NEWLY CREATED SUPREME NATIONAL TRIBUNAL HEARD GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS READ A 32 PAGE INDICTMENT.

THE BILL ACCUSED GREISER, NAZI GAULEITER OF POZNAN DISTRICT DURING THE WAR, OF "COOPERATING IN GERMAN AGGRESSION AGAINST POLAND AND DEPRIVING POLAND OF HER RIGHTS TO GDANSK (DANZIG) WHICH WERE GUARANTEED BY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES." IT REVIEWED IN DETAIL WHAT IT SAID WERE CRIMES AGAINST POLES OF POZNAN.

THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL IS COMPOSED OF SIX JUDGES HEADED BY WACLAW BARCIMOWSKI, ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF POLAND, AND SEVEN JURORS.

GREISER, ABOUT 50, IS DEFENDED BY TWO POLISH ATTORNEYS. HE PLEADED INNOCENT. HE IS THE FIRST OF SEVERAL HUNDRED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS SCHEDULED TO BE TRIED.

SINCE HE WAS HANDED OVER TO POLAND BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES WHO CAPTURED HIM IN GERMANY HE HAS SPENT MUCH TIME READING THE BIBLE. BEFORE THE TRIAL HE DECLARED ALLEGIANCE TO RIME MINISTER STALIN OF RUSSIA AND SAID HE WANTED TO BECOME AN OFFICER IN THE RED ARMY.

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BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BELGRADE PRESS GAVE FRONT PAGE PROMINENCE TODAY TO SCARE STORIES ABOUT A CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON THE DEMARCATION LINE IN VENEZIA GIULIA, THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE REPORT SAID TWO BRITISH ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE "ON THE MOVE, AND ALL ALONG THE MORGAN LINE, ACCORDING TO EYEWITNESSES AND RELIABLE SOURCES. THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AND ARMS IS CONSTANTLY GROWING AND WORK GOING ON CONSTANTLY ON FORTIFICATIONS. ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF BARBED WIRE AND OTHER MATERIAL ARE ARRIVING."

THE REPORT--THE FIRST PROMINENCE GIVEN THE TRIESTE SITUATION BY THE YUGOSLAV PRESS SINCE MARSHAL TITO'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW TALKS--ALSO MENTIONED THE ARRIVAL OF THREE BRITISH WARSHIPS IN TRIESTE HARBOR.

THE NEWSPAPERS ALLEGED THAT THERE WERE "LARGE NUMBERS" OF YUGOSLAV CHETNIKS AND USTACHI DRESSED IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS IN THE ALLIED UNITS.

CHETNIKS ARE FORMER FOLLOWERS OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, NOW ON TRIAL HERE ON CHARGES OF TREASON. USTACHI ARE FORMER STORM TROOPERS OF THE PUPPET CROAT REGIME DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID CLASHES IN TRIESTE HAD BEEN PROVOKED BY FASCIST GROUPS AND CIVIL POLICE.

THE STORIES SAID THESE CLASHES WERE "INACCURATELY CHARACTERIZED IN ONE PART OF THE FOREIGN PRESS AS CLASHES BETWEEN SLOVENES AND ITALIANS AND CONNECTED WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF YUGOSLAV TROOPS AND ELEMENT

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IN ONE PART OF THE FOREIGN PRESS AS CLASHES BETWEEN SLOVENES AND ITALIANS AND CONNECTED WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF YUGOSLAV TROOPS AND THE ALLEGED INTENTION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO ATTACK THE ALLIES IN TRIESTE."

JS357PED

FOLO BELGRADE DAY

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN TONIGHT DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY BRITISH-AMERICAN TROOP CONCENTRATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA AS REPORTED IN BELGRADE NEWSPAPERS TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ADMIRALTY, ASKED ABOUT BELGRADE STORIES THAT THREE BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD ARRIVED IN TRIESTE HARBOR, SAID HE KNEW OF NO RECENT OR "ABNORMAL" FLEET ACTIVITY.

THE ADMIRALTY PRESS OFFICER SAID A FEW SHIPS OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET HAD BEEN IN TRIESTE HARBOR FOR SOME TIME.

WBA55PED

FOLO BELGRADE DAY (120)

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, U.S. COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, SAID TONIGHT THAT "NOTHING WHATSOEVER" HAD OCCURRED TO "CHANGE THE STATUS QUO" IN THE DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA AREA.

THE OFFICER DENIED REPORTS PUBLISHED TODAY BY BELGRADE NEWSPAPERS THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAD CONCENTRATED ALONG THE MERGAN LINE IN THE TERRITORY DISPUTED BY ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THERE HAVE BEEN "ABSOLUTELY NO TROOP MOVEMENTS OF ANY IMPORTANCE," THE OFFICER ASSERTED.

"OUR ASSIGNMENT IS TO PRESERVE THE STATUS QUO UNTIL THE ALLIES SETTLE THE FRONTIER AND WE SHALL CARRY IT OUT," HE ADDED.

THE STORIES IN THE BELGRADE PAPERS WERE SIMILAR TO REPORTS PUBLISHED IN ROME NEWSPAPERS EARLIER THIS WEEK, WHICH ALSO BROUGHT OFFICIAL DENIALS.

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FOLO BELGRADE

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT CONCERNING THE TROOP MOVEMENT REPORTS PUBLISHED IN BELGRADE THAT "WE HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO INFORMATION WHICH WOULD SUBSTANTIATE THESE ALLEGATIONS."

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warsaw, june 21-(ap)-gen. marian spychalski, vice minister of

ational defense, said today in an article in the army newspaper

"polska zbrojna" that the polish army would be used in counter-attack

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against all terroristic bands threatening the democratic freedom of the polish nation."

"in some parts of poland," the general wrote, "polish peasants have no political freedom as well as no personal freedom. they are being frightened and terrorized by nsz (national armed forces organization) bands and their protectors x x x

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"our soldiers and officers demand that an end be put to leniency shown toward people that do not respect the sacrifice of the polish army or the sacrifices of the people who are rebuilding poland x x x"

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"the polish reborn army is the mailed fist of democracy," the general asserted, "and guards not only our borders but also the democratic freedom of the polish nation. all attempts made on this freedom by using terror and illegal methods will meet an active counter-attack of this army."

wb/610p allens 02100

AT KALLIA, A SETTLEMENT OF POTASH WORKERS NEAR THE DEAD SEA, BRITISH TROOPS MADE AN INCH BY INCH SEARCH FOR ILLEGAL ARMS. THEY HERDED ALL THE PLANT PERSONNEL INTO HUTS AND THE TROOPS CHECKED THEIR CREDENTIALS BEFORE PERMITTING THEM TO RETURN TO WORK.

SIMCHA SWERDLOFF, MANAGER OF THE PLANT WHICH EXTRACTS POTASSIUM BROMIDE AND OTHER CHEMICALS FROM DEAD SEA BRINE, PROTESTED THAT THE SEARCH WAS COSTING THE COMPANY $4,000 A DAY AND A BRITISH OFFICER REPLIED: "ILLEGAL ARMS MEAN BRITISH LIVES."

JS319(03$ ADD JERUSALEM (NL PALESTINE) XXX SHOOTING (CASUALTIES)

KALLIA, PALESTINE, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS MADE AN INCH BY INCH SEARCH OF THIS SETTLEMENT OF POTASH WORKERS TODAY, HERDING ALL PLANT PERSONNEL IN HUTS, LOOKING FOR ILLEGAL ARMS AND CHECKING CREDENTIALS.

TO THE COMPLAINT OF THE MANAGER OF THE PLANT THAT THE SEARCH WAS COSTING THE COMPANY $4,000 A DAY, A BRITISH OFFICER REPLIED: "AND ILLEGAL ARMS MEANS BRITISH LIVES."

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN JERUSALEM).
TU128PED

JUN 22 1946

CAIRO, N.Y., JUNE 21-(AP)-JOSEPH BRINK, 6, WAS KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE LAST NIGHT A FEW YARDS FROM HIS HOME.

POLICE SAID THE CAR WAS OPERATED BY FRED A. TERRY OF BUFFALO.

THEY SAID INVESTIGATION INDICATED THE BOY WAS STRUCK WHILE RUNNING ACROSS THE HIGHWAY TO JOIN HIS BROTHERS IN A GAME OF TAG.

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ST10AED NM S

PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT THE MUFTI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF PALESTINIAN ARABS, WAS EXPECTED TO KEEP OUT OF CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES WHILE ENJOYING EGYPTIAN HOSPITALITY TRADITIONALLY ACCORDED TO POLITICAL REFUGEES.

JS347PED ADD CAIRO (NL MUFTI) XXX WORLD

PRECEDE CALCUTTA

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, QUOTING THE NEW DELHI RADIO, SAID THAT PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF THE INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, HAD BEEN RELEASED TODAY BY KASHMIR STATE AUTHORITIES WHO ARRESTED HIM YESTERDAY.

NEHRU HAD DEFIED A BAN ON HIS ENTRY INTO KASHMIR, WHERE HE WAS GOING TO DEFEND A CONGRESS SUPPORTER ACCUSED OF SEDITION IN CONNECTION WITH DISTURBANCES IN THAT NORTHERN STATE.

THE KASHMIR PREMIER SAID YESTERDAY THAT NEHRU WOULD BE RELEASED, PROVIDED HE WOULD LEAVE THE STATE.

JR710AED

FOLO CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 100,000 BOMBAY MILL HANDS QUIT WORK TODAY IN RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL BY CONGRESS PARTY LEADERS FOR A CITYWIDE STRIKE TO PROTEST THE ARREST OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF THE PARTY, IN KASHMIR.

MK650AED

JUN 22 1946

BUCHREST, JUNE 21-(AP)-BUCHAREST NEWSPAPERS TODAY PUBLISHED ACCUNTS OF A WIDESPREAD NEO-FASCIST ORGANIZATION WHICH, THEY SAID, "AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT."

THE PAPERS SAID THE ORGANIZATION BORE THE NAME OF ROMANIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND WAS FORMED LAST AUTUMN BY THE COMBINATION OF SEVERAL "TERRORIST" GROUPS COMPOSED, THEY ADDED OF DISCHARGED MILITARY OFFICERS, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE IRON GUARD AND SUPPORTERS OF ION ANTONESCU, WAR-TIME PREMIER EXECUTED RECENTLY FOR WAR CRIMES.

BY1210AED

JUN 22 1946

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21-(AP)-TROLLEY AND BUS SERVICE WAS INTERRUPTED HERE TODAY AS WORKERS LEFT THEIR JOBS IN PROTEST AGAINST THE ARREST OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, IN KASHMIR.

INDIAN LEADERS MAPPED PLANS FOR A MASS DEMONSTRATION IN THE EVENT NEHRU WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY RELEASED AND THE PRO-CONGRESS PARTY PRESS BITTERLY ASSAILED THE ACTION OF THE KASHMIR GOVERNMENT. THE HINDUSTAN STANDARD TERMED NEHRU'S ARREST "AN INSANE ACT."

NEHRU WAS ARRESTED YESTERDAY AT THE KASHMIR BORDER WHEN HE DEFIED THE ORDER OF A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AT SRINAGAR, THE STATE CAPITAL, AND ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE FRONTIER INTO KASHMIR.

HE HAD GONE TO KASHMIR FROM NEW DELHI TO TRY TO ARRANGE A DEFENSE FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE, WHO IS ON TRIAL FOR SEDITION IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT DISTURBANCES ARISING FROM LABOR DIFFICULTIES IN THAT STATE. NEHRU IS A NATIVE OF KASHMIR.

MK356AED

JUN 22 1946

NANKING, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TODAY EXTENDED UNTIL NOON JUNE 30 THE TRUCE IN MANCHURIA WHICH WOULD HAVE EXPIRED SATURDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT ACED AS ITS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COMMUNI

THE GOVERNMENT ACTED AS ITS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COMMUNISTS ON SOME SORT OF PERMANENT SOLUTION APPEARED DEADLOCKED. NO PROGRESS IN ACROSS-THE-TABLE TALKS HAD BEEN REPORTED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

BA1235APS NM

CANTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A JOINT CONFERENCE OF THE CANTON JOURNALISTS UNION AND THE NEWSPAPER GUILD APPEALED TODAY TO "WORLD OPINION" TO HELP IN LIFTING A ONE-MONTH BRITISH BAN ON THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER NATIONAL TIMES IN HONG KONG.

HU CHUNG-PING, REPRESENTING THE JOINT CONFERENCE, DISPATCHED THIS MESSAGE TO GENERAL MANAGER KENT COOPER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, PRESIDENT HUGH BAILLIE OF UNITED PRESS, AND GENERAL MANAGER C.J.CHANCELLOR OF REUTERS:

"REPRESENTING THE ENTIRE PRESS IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE, WE ANNOUNCE TO THE WORLD THE HONG KONG GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSES FOR ONE MONTH THE NATIONAL TIMES, A CHINESE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN HONG KONG, ON THE GROUND IT ADVOCATES THE ARREST OF SHIN WEI, PUBLISHER OF THE QUISLING WAH KIU WAT PAO, ANOTHER EXISTING HONG KONG WHICH WAS PUBLISHED DURING THE OCCUPATION AS A JAPANESE MOUTHPIECE.

"IN BANNING THE NATIONAL TIMES, THE HONG KONG GOVERNMENT VIOLATES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND COMPLETELY DISREGARDS CHINESE SENTIMENT AND PATRIOTISM.

"THE HONG KONG ACTION IS BASED ON AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE, BUT NO EMERGENCY EXISTS NOW.

"WE SOLICIT WORLD OPINION TO BRING ABOUT THE LIFTING OF THE BAN, WHICH FLOUTS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND STRAINS CHINESE-BRITISH RELATIONS."

(3D GRAF READ: XXX EXISTING HONG KONG NEWSPAPER WHICH WAS XXX)

DS322APS NM

HONGKONG, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE HONGKONG HARBOR OFFICE WARNED SHIPPING TODAY OF A TYPHOON IN THE MARIANNE SEA 200 TO 300 MILES OFF THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF LUZON.

THE TYPHOON WAS REPORTED MOVING IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION AND IT WAS BELIEVED POSSIBLE THAT IT MIGHT REACH THE CHINA COAST IN THIS VICINITY TOMORROW.

JR346AED

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(READERS ALSO SAID SHIEKH ABDULLAH'S TRIAL HAD BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL JULY 1, AND THAT NEHRU THEREFORE MIGHT RETURN TOMORROW TO NEW DELHI.)

FD235PED

NIGHT LEAD PAULEY (160)

TOKYO, JUNE 21-(AP)-EDWIN W.PAULEY, U.S. REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER, RETURNED TODAY FROM INSPECTION TRIPS INTO NORTHERN KOREA AND MANCHURIA, LEAVING HALF OF HIS MISSION IN MANCHURIA TO COMPLETE INSPECTION OF "A FEW PLANTS" IN NATIONALIST-HELD TERRITORY AND SOME PLANTS IN THE COMMUNIST ZONE. HE EXPECTED THE TOUR OF THOSE AREAS WOULD START SHORTLY.

PAULEY REITERATED HIS PREVIOUS REPORT THAT THERE WAS NO SUBSTANTIAL REMOVAL OF MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT FROM THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED AREAS OF NORTH KOREA WHICH HE HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO VISIT.

HE HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN TO ENTER NORTHEASTERN KOREA, HE ADDED, WHERE SOVIET AUTHORITIES OFFERED NO GUARANTEE OF SAFETY DUE TO HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS AND DEMOBILIZATION.

IN CONTRAST TO KOREA, THERE WAS "VERY LARGE REMOVAL" OF PROPERTY FROM MANCHURIA, PAULEY ASSERTED. THIS INCLUDED POWER PLANTS, STEEL PRODUCING CAPACITY, ALUMINUM PLANTS, STEEL ROLLING EQUIPMENT, MACHINE TOOLS AND A CHEMKICAL PLANT INSTALLATIONS.

PAULEY AND A GROUP OF HIS ASSISTANTS EMPLANE EARLY SATURDAY FOR FORMOSA. FROM THERE THEY GO TO MANILA AND THEN TO BERLIN AND PARIS TO MAKE A FIRST HAND REPORT TO AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

JQ852PCS NM

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TOKYO, JUNE 21-(AP)-LT.COL.SHIGEJI MORI, FORMER COMMANDER OF CAMP O'DONNELL AND GABANATUAN PRISON CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND 25 OTHER WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS WERE ADMITTED TO SUGAMO PRISON IN THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR APPREHENSION SAID MORI WAS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF FOUR AMERICANS AND ATROCITIES AGAINST OTHERS.

OTHERS IN THE GROUP INCLUDED MAJ. JUTARO FUJIWARA, FORMER THOUGHT POLICE OFFICER IN MALAYA, AND LT. MAKOTO OGOSAWARA, CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES ABOARD THE PRISON SHIP SINGAPORE MARU. BOTH WERE ARRESTED FOR THE BRITISH.

LT.KENJI SHIMODA, CHARGED WITH PARTIC

PATION IN THE EXECUTION OF 14 AMERICAN FLIERS IN FORMOSA, AND PVT.MATSUTARO HIDA, CHARGED WITH BAYONETTING AN AMERICAN AIRMAN IN THE MARIANAS, ALSO WERE AMONG THE PRISONERS.

DS349APS

TOKYO, JUNE 21-(AP)-JAPANESE OFFICIALS HAVE ADDRESSED THEIR PLEAS FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE FOOD CRISIS DIRECTLY TO GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR THE FIRST TIME.

TWO RECENT LETTERS TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER WERE RELEASED BY HEADQUARTERS TODAY AS MIRRORING THE INCREASING APPREHENSION AMONG JAPANESE OFFICIALS OUTSIDE TOKYO CONCERNING THE THREAT OF FAMINE.

SEVEN CHAIRMEN OF PREFECTURES OUTSIDE OSAKA WROTE THE SUPREME COMMANDER, THANKING HIM FOR ASSISTANCE IN "SURMOUNTING THE FOOD CRISIS," BUT ADDED THAT THE PEOPLE ARE "NOW IN THE DEPTH OF DIRE POVERTY AND

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30.24-3765

ON TH ERGE OF STARVATION."
"NOW OUR NATION," THE PETITION ADDED, "CONCENTRATING WHOLEHEARTEDLY UPON THE PURSUIT OF FOOD, IS IN THE GREATEST DISTRESS IMAGINABLE."
THE YOKOSUKA CITY ASSEMBLY WROTE COMMENDING MACARTHUR FOR PREVIOUS ASSISTANCE, BUT CONCLUDING "WE ARE X X X ALMOST WANDERING ON THE STARVATION LINE."

DS352APS NM

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HE DID NOT SAY WHETHER THE JAPANESE OR THE RUSSIANS HAD REMOVED THE POWER EQUIPMENT. (DISPATCHES BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN MANCHURIA HAVE BLAMED THE RUSSIANS.)
PAULEY AND HIS STAFF WILL LEAVE BY PLANE TOMORROW FOR MANILA. FROM THERE, PAULEY SAID, HE WILL GO TO BERLIN AND PARIS TO REPORT TO U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

DS317APS

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 21-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY WAR CRIMES COMMISSION BEGAN TRYING JAPANESE "SMALL FRY" A SENTENCE WAS REDUCED TODAY BY LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER.

THE GENERAL CUT THE 25-YEAR-SENTENCE OF SGT.SHIGEO AKAMATSU, FORMER GUARD OF A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP NEAR OSAKA, TO 20 YEARS.

EICHELBERGER RULED THAT THE GUILTY DECISION ON A CHARGE THAT AKAMATSU CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEATH OF PFC ELMER A.LATVALA OF NASHWAUK,MINN., WAS NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY EVIDENCE. HE UPHELD OTHER GUILTY FINDINGS ON WHICH THE COURT IMPOSED THE REST OF THE SENTENCE.

FJ652ACS

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 21-(AP)-TWO ARMY PRIVATES NOW IN THE 519TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION WERE AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY FOR OUTSTANDING HEROISM DURING THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN.

THEY WERE PFC.EUGENE J.BRINKMAN, 628 MINOR AVE., HAMILTON,OHIO; AND PVT.KENNETH E.GOFF, 1 MOUND ST., CLIFTON FORGE,VA.

FJ653ACS

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

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ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER (620)

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 21-(AP)-THIS PRESS SHIP FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS, ONE OF THE WAR'S SECRETS WHEN SHE WAS BUILT IN BROOKLYN IN 1943, IS THE GREATEST FLOATING RADIO STATION IN THE WORLD.

BARRING UNEXPECTEDLY BAD ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS, HER WIRELESS WILL BE ABLE TO POUR 20,000 WORDS AN HOUR INTO SAN FRANCISCO FOR NEWSPAPERS, GOING BY QUICK RELAY TO ALL THE UNITED STATES AND TO ALL THE WORLD'S MAJOR NATIONS.

INCLUDING RADAR, SHE HAS MORE THAN 200 ANTENNAE AND LOOKS LIKE A CROSS BETWEEN A PIN CUSHION AND A CACTUS. ANTENNAE LENGTHS RANGE FROM ONE FOOT TO MORE THAN 200 FEET. SOME LOOK LIKE ROOSTERS ON WEATHER VANES; SOME LIKE STAR FISH, HORNED TOADS, ICE CREAM CONES, BED SPRINGS, ULTRA MODERN EASTER BONNETS, AND HALOES.

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THERE ARE MANY WHICH RESEMBLE COMMON WHIP ANTENNAE USED ON AUTOMOBILES, EXCEPT THAT THESE ARE UP TO 50 FEET TALL.

THERE ARE CABLE ANTENNAE, THE LONGEST MORE THAN 200 FEET; AND THERE ARE ROPE-LIKE ANTENNAE THAT HANG STRAIGHT DOWN.

SOME OF THE ANTENNAE SHAPES REVOLVE--BIG ONES, WITH THE EFFECT OF A MEAN MAN STICKING OUT HIS JAW, AND LITTLE ONES THAT ALMOST SPIN LIKE DANCERS.

THE FOUNDATION FOR ALL THIS IS 459 FEET 2 1/2 INCHES OF SHIP LENGTH AND 63 FEET 10 INCHES OF BREADTH, PACKING 12,500 TONS OF WEIGHT. (THE APPALACHIAN AND HER SISTER SHIPS--THERE WERE QUITE A FEW IN ACTION BEFORE THE WAR ENDED--WERE BUILT FROM CARGO SHIP HULLS.)

CONTROL AND OPERATION ROOMS NUMBER 16, DISTRIBUTED OVER SIX DECKS (SIX STORIES). OPERATION IS BY MORE THAN 80 MEN, THE LARGEST SINGLE DIVISION OF THE APPALACHIAN'S CREW. THIS IS THE GROUP UPON WHOSE SKILL TRANSMISSION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB STORY DEPENDS. HEADING THEM IS LT. RAY DEWEY (DISTANT COUSIN TO THE LATE, GREAT ADMIRAL) OF SAN DIEGO, KNOWN ALSO AS SIMON LEGREE.

HE IS SHORT, SLENDER, WIRY AND DARK, WITH A DARK MOUSTACHE. HE AND HIS CREW HAVE A RECORD OF COMING THROUGH IN THE PINCHES. IN THE WAR, DEWEY ONCE WAS SENT TO BRAZIL TO BUILD THREE RADIO STATIONS. THERE WAS NO WAX TO WATERPROOF CABLE SPLICES. DEWEY SIMPLY ROUNDED UP ALL THE CANDLES FROM A NEARBY CHURCH AND MADE HIS OWN WAX.

HE ACQUIRED THE NICKNAME SIMON LEGREE ON THIS CRUISE BECAUSE AS COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER HE HAS THE JOB OF TELLING WRITERS ON BOARD WHAT PERSONAL MESSAGES THEY MAY AND MAY NOT SEND. FRIVOLOUS MESSAGES ARE OUT, AND DEWEY MUST DECIDE.

ASSISTING HIM WITH RADIO OPERATIONS ARE CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIANS R. W. MILLER, SAN DIEGO, AND P. E. TIBBITTS, OAKLAND, CALIF.

THE INVISIBLE LINES STREAMING FROM THE APPALACHIAN'S ANTENNAE TO THE MAINLAND 4,000 MILES AWAY INCLUDE 30 FREQUENCIES (CHANNELS) FOR VOICE BROADCASTING, 30 MORE FOR PRESS WIRELESS, AND ONE FOR PICTURES.

THE APPALACHIAN WILL TRANSMIT NOT ONLY THE FILES OF MORE THAN 100 WRITERS ON HER OWN DECKS, BUT ALSO THOSE OF WRITERS ON VICE ADMIRAL W.H.P.BLANDY'S FLAGSHIP, THE USS MT. MCKINLEY (A SISTER SHIP); AND ON THE PANAMINT, CARRYING SCIENTISTS, CONGRESSIONAL AND UNITED NATIONS OBSERVERS.

SHE WILL ALSO RELAY MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM PLANES; AND WILL RECEIVE TELEVISION COMING FROM CAMERAS IN THE BIKINI LAGOON AND FROM DRONE PLANES APPROACHING THE BOILING HOT CLOUD OF THE ATOMIC EXPLOSION.

THE NEAREST PREVIOUS APPROACH TO HER HUGE TASK WAS HANDLED BY THE BATTLESHIP USS IOWA LAST SEPT. 2--THE DAY JAPAN'S SURRENDER WAS SIGNED IN TOKYO BAY. THE CEREMONY WAS ABOARD THE USS MISSOURI, BUT THE IOWA HANDLED THE FLOW OF PRESS COPY.

IN CHARGE OF ALL HEADACHES IS THE APPALACHIAN'S MASTER, CAPT. JOSEPH B. RENN, OF NEW ALBANY, IND. OVER PRESS, RADIO AND WRITERS IS CAPT. FITZHUGH LEE, CHEVY CHASE, MD., WHO COMMANDED THE ESCORT CARRIER MANILA BAY IN THE LEYTE BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE FLEET, AND LATER COMMANDED NAVAL PUBLIC RELATIONS AT ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, GUAM.

PRESS OFFICER IS LT. COL. JOHN F. MOYNAHAN, OF THE NEWARK, N.J., EVENING NEWS. HE WAS THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT PRESS OFFICER WHEN THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT WAS THE WORLD'S BEST KEPT SECRET. ASSISTING HIM IS LT. CMDR. DAN E. CLARK, PALO ALTO, CALIF.

HEADING THE RADIO SECTION IS CMDR. R. D. THOMPSON, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., ON LEAVE FROM THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY. CMDR. E. C. CALLAHAN, SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., ALSO ON LEAVE FROM NBC, IS HIS ASSISTANT.

CMDR. C. W. CHISHOLM, MINNEAPOLIS, IS ASSISTANT WITH PRESS COMMUNICATIONS, AND MAJ. Y. MCASTEREN OF NEW YORK CITY IS IN CHARGE OF PICTURES. CMDR. L. C. JULIAN, WASHINGTON, D.C., IS ADMINISTRATIN OFFICER FOR PRESS AND RADIO.

FJ131ACS

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30.27-3767

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER(200)

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 21-(AP)-SOME, AND PERHAPS A GOODLY NUMBER, OF THE SHIPS THAT WILL TAKE THE BLAST OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AT BIKINI ON OR AFTER JULY 1 ARE EXPECTED TO SAIL BACK TO PEARL HARBOR UNDER THEIR OWN POWER--OR PERHAPS EVEN TO THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY IN AN ORDER ISSUED BY VICE ADM. W. H. P. BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE JOINT TASK FORCE, WHICH WARNED ALL PERSONNEL AGAINST SOUVENIR HUNTING ABOARD VESSELS SURVIVING THE BLAST.

THE ADMIRAL'S WARNING TOUCHES A SORE POINT WITH SCIENTISTS BACK IN THE STATES WHO HAVE BEEN OPPOSING THE BIKINI TESTS, PARTICULARLY THE FIRST TEST IN WHICH THE BOMB WILL BE EXPLODED HIGH IN THE AIR ABOVE THE TARGET FLEET. THEY HAVE FEARED THAT SO LITTLE DAMAGE MIGHT BE DONE THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WOULD LOSE ITS FEAR OF ATOMIC BOMBS.

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BLANDY SAID THERE SEEMS TO BE AN IMPRESSION IN THE MINDS OF PERSONNEL THAT ALL TARGET SHIPS WERE SENT TO BIKINI TO BE DESTROYED. THAT IMPRESSION, HE DECLARED IN TODAY'S ORDER TO ALL HANDS, MUST BE CORRECTED.

SURVIVORS WILL POSSIBLY BE USED FOR FURTHER TESTS, HE EXPLAINED; HE DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT KIND.

HIS ORDER POINTED OUT THAT REMOVAL OF ANY EQUIPMENT FROM TARGET SHIPS BY SOUVENIR HUNTERS MIGHT CAUSE INCONVENIENCE, DISCOMFORT, OR EVEN DANGER TO PERSONNEL. SEVERE DISCIPLINARY ACTION WAS PROMISED.

CY1151PPS NM

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTR

KWAJALEIN,JUNE 20-(VIA NAVY RADIO-DELAYED)-(AP)-ATOM BOMBARDIER MAJ.HAROLD H.WOOD SCORED AN ALMOST PERFECT BURST OVER HIS TARGET TODAY IN THE SEMI-FINAL PRACTICE DROP BEFORE THE JULY TEST.

THE OBSERVATION GROUP OF BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, COMMANDER OF THE 20TH BOMBING COMMAND; BRIG.GEN.THOMAS POWERS, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE ARMY ATOMIC TEST OPERATIONS, AND COL.W.H.BLANCHARD OF CHELSEA,MASS., COMMANDER OF THE 509TH COMPOSITE GROUP, AGREED IT WAS THE BEST DROP OF THE PRACTICES, INCLUDING THOSE AT ROSWELL,N.M.

THE WEATHER FOR THE DROP WAS TERMED FAIR, WITH FOUR-TENTHS CLOUD COVER, AS COMPARED WITH A HOPED-FOR THREE-TENTHS OR LESS COVER FOR THE ACTUAL TEST DROP TO PERMIT MAXIMUM PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OBSERVATION EFFICIENCY.

RAMEY WAS THE OFFICIAL OBSERVER IN THE BOMBING SHIP, PILOTED BY MAJ. WOODROW P.SWANCUTT, AND BLANCHARD SAW THE BURST FROM THE IDEAL TAIL GUNNER'S OBSERVATION SPOT IN THE SAME PLANE.

POWERS FLEW IN THE COMMAND PLANE WHICH ACCOMPANIED SWANCUTT'S BOMBER.

THE FINAL FULL-DRESS PRACTICE DROP WILL BE HELD SUNDAY. NEWSPAPER MEN WHO WHO SIT OUT THE ACTUAL TEST AT KWAJALEIN WILL BE FLOWN OVER THE BIKINI TEST AREA IN OBSERVATION PLANES SUNDAY.

DS435APS NM

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HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 21-(AP)-TWELVE AMERICAN NEWS EXECUTIVES ARRIVED BY [redacted] HERE LAST NIGHT [redacted] PLANE, [redacted] AND DEPARTED [redacted] BY THE SAME PLANE THIS MORNING AT 7:15 AM FOR SANTA MARIA AND THE AZORES.

...AZORES AT 7 PM AND, AFTER [redacted] OVERNIGHT ...

...THE PARTY, GUESTS OF SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, WILL MAKE A MONTH'S TOUR ...OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONES AND OTHER POINTS IN EUROPE. THEY PLAN TO STAY ...FOR ABOUT 20 DAYS IN GERMANY, FIVE DAYS IN AUSTRIA, THREE IN ITALY AND POSSIBLY TWO DAYS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

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REW TN L4OAED Waco

night land election

St. John's, Nfld., June 21 - (ap) - their country enriched by a war-time boom, Newfoundlanders today chose [redacted] 42 members to a national convention in the island's first election in 14 years.

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Results of the election probably will not be determined until tomorrow as many of the votes will come from sparce settlements at the

four corners of the 42,000-square-mile island.

the convention will recommend a form of government to replace th present six-man convention installed in 1933 by the british government when newfoundland, burdened by a debt of nearly $100,000,000, gave up it dominion status and became a crown colony.

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because the war revived newfoundland industry and ended the island financial depression, the british government allowed the people to chees their own future form of government.

there were more than 100 candidates contesting fer the 42 convention seats, but only a few expressed their views of newfoundland's future course during the campaign. the convention members will set the convention date as soon as the election results are determined.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-RECONVERSION DIRECTOR JOHN W.SNYDER SAID TODAY A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL VESSELS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY AND TURNED OVER TO THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA AND UNRRA.

SNYDER SAID STEPS ARE UNDER WAY TO EXPEDITE REPAIR AND DISPOSAL OF VESSELS OF UNDER 1,500 TONS IN THE PACIFIC FOR THE RELIEF PROGRAM.

THE VESSELS INCLUDE SMALL FREIGHTERS, LANDING CRAFT, MINESWEEPERS, TUGS, LIGHTERS AND RIVER BOATS.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, SNYDER SAID, INTENDS TO ASSIST RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF PACIFIC AREAS "BY RESTORING INTER-ISLAND, COASTAL AND RIVER SMALL-VESSEL TRAFFIC AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE."

"DUE TO THE RAVAGES OF WAR," HIS STATEMENT SAID, "MOST OF JUN 22 1946 THE SMALL CRAFT IN THAT AREA ARE NOT IN OPERABLE CONDITION, AND PRIVATE REPAIR FACILITIES ARE LACKING.

"ACCORDINGLY, THE SMALL VESSELS ARE BEING REPAIRED BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS IN EXISTING REPAIR YARDS AND DISPOSED OF BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, UNRRA, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, OTHER PACIFIC AREAS, AND PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COMPANIES."

J12NOON

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-SWEDISH AND ALLIED CONFEREES DISCUSSING THE DISPOSITION OF AN ESTIMATED $100,000,000 OF GERMAN ASSETS IN SWEDEN HAVE FAILED TO AGREE IN FOUR DAYS OF TALKS HERE.

AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN WHOSE NAME MAY NOT BE USED SAID ALLIED NEGOTIATORS ARE "A BIT DISTURBED" OVER FAILURE TO AGREE EVEN ON PRINCIPLES. FURTHER TALKS ARE SCHEDULED NEXT WEEK.

AB1027PES JUN 22 1946

GRINNELL, IA., JUNE 21 (AP)-SUPPORT OF THE BERNARD BARUCH PROPOSAL ON CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY -- INCLUDING DESTRUCTION OF THE U.S.SUPPLY OF ATOM BOMBS -- WAS VOTED BY THE WORLD ORDER AND RELIEF SECTION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND WAS PRESENTED TO A PLENARY SESSION TODAY.

THE SECTION SAID THE U.S. "SHOULD HALT MANUFACTURE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS, PENDING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL."

THE SECTION ALSO URGED LIMITING REPARATIONS "TO THE SURPLUS WHICH EX-ENEMY NATIONS CAN PRODUCE BEYOND THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR DECENT LIVING STANDARDS."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THE RURAL SITUTION SECTION VOTED SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING A MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY AND THE "RIVER VALLEY APPROACH TO NATIONAL PLANNING" IN GENERAL; SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S "HUMAN WELFARE FUNCTION," INCLUDING THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION; AND ADVOCATED FARMER AND CONSUMER COOPERATIVES.

2. THE SECTION OF ECONOMIC TENSIONS APPROVED ADEQUATE CONTROLS FOR "ALL PRICES, ESPECIALLY OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND RENT AS WELL AS WAGES DURING PERIODS OF RECOGNIZED ECONOMIC EMERGENCY." OPPONENTS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION HAD SAID IT WOULD "COMMIT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH TO A PROGRAM OF REGIMENTATION" AND THAT IT WAS INCONSISTENT WITH "REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIVE POLICIES."

3. THE SECTION ON THE PLACE OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE RECOMMENDED PASTORAL COUNSELING OF HIGH SCHOOL YOUNG PEOPLE IN PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND SAID CHURCHES SHOULD REAFFIRM THEIR HISTORICAL PURPOSE OF "OFFERING A HIGH QUALITY OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL RACES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS."

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JUN 22 1946

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Russia Rejects Move By U.S. For European Peace Parley July 15

JUN 23 1946

J. DYNAN

AGAIN MAKES CLAIM BIG 4 BEHIND IN WORK

JUN 23 1946

Feels More Time Required —Molotov to Size Up Progress Next Week

Paris, June 22—(AP)—Russia rejected today another American attempt to convoke the general European peace conference July 15 on grounds that the Conference of Foreign Ministers was not yet far enough along in its work, an American informant said.

The ministers then decided to set next Friday as a deadline for work on the Italian and Balkan treaties, and to speed up their activities by meeting twice daily instead of once.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov said he would be ready at the end of next week to size up the council's progress to date, French informants added.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes appealed to the ministers to send out invitations now to the 21-nation peace conference, to keep in session right up to July 15 if necessary, and to let the larger conference pass on any differences which still remained, British and American sources said.

Byrnes declared that the ministers were so near agreement on peace treaties that there could be no harm in sending out invitations now, an American source said.

Byrnes told the ministers that if they could not agree on the treaties they should admit their failures and let someone else take over—the larger peace conference or the United Nations Assembly, the American informant said.

Trieste Issue Avoided

By tacit consent the conference did not consider the keystone question of Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier at today's session, which was devoted mainly to issues of procedure, informants said.

It was believed that the ministers were awaiting further developments in Washington and Moscow on last night's private dinner talks between Byrnes and Molotov, which were followed today by a transatlantic telephone conversation between Byrnes and President Truman. Molotov was expected to consult with Moscow.

Byrnes, reiterating arguments advanced at the council's April-May sessions, proposed that the ministers convoke now a general European peace conference for July 15. He declared that time was short and if they delayed too long there would be no peace conference at all.

British sources said the Molotov objected that it was still too soon, that the ministers had not yet agreed on any peace treaty drafts which would form the basis of a peace conference discussion.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin asserted that the conference should speed up its work so that these treaty drafts would be ready in time. He said the ministers should finish their examination of the proposed treaties with Italy and the Balkans by next Friday, June 28.

Molotov Agrees

Molotov concurred and the ministers then agreed to instruct their deputies to draw up an agenda for this goal, beginning Monday morning with the Italo-Austrian frontier, the Franco-Italian frontier, and the Italian fleet disposal issues.

Byrnes declared the ministers could not keep on passing disputed items indefinitely, and that the conference might as well agree to issuing invitations now to the other 17 nations for July 15.

The secretary added he hoped there was still enough time to agree upon the outstanding points in treaties with Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Finland, and circulate the drafts to the other nations by July 15.

Even if the drafts were not completed the ministers were so near accord there could be no harm in sending out the invitations at this time, Byrnes added, the American informants said.

Byrnes pointed out that if the peace conference were delayed too long it would conflict with the United Nations General Assembly in September. Bevin supported Byrnes, but urged waiting until the end of next week to assay the conference's efforts, then fix a date for the general peace conference.

Deputies Working Today

The deputies will work tomorrow on the Monday agenda for the ministers.

British quarters said the deputies had agreed in principle to clauses in the Italian treaty on war criminals and pre-war bilateral treaties which could also be applied to other treaties with Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

Under these the four ambassadors in Rome would act as a commission to supervise arrest and delivery of suspected war criminals by Italy, and Allied nations would be given six months to list their pre-war treaties with Italy which they wished to maintain in force.

As the ministers met for today's informal session a spokesman for the British Foreign Office in London acknowledged that some precautionary troop movements may have taken place in the Trieste area, but he described as "nonsense" Yugoslav reports that the present zonal demarcation line would be shifted eastward.

Denies Border Rumor

The foreign office spokesman declared he was authorized to deny there was any intention to move the line nine kilometers (5½ miles) toward Yugoslavia, as charged by Tanjug, the Yugoslav press agency. He said Britain denied categorically that any Chetniks were in American uniform among the British - American occupation troops.

The charges and denial underlined the gravity of the Trieste issue. In Rome the Italian cabinet appealed to the conference not to take any action on the matter "which the new Italian democracy, set up as a republic, will absolutely be unable to accept."

There was speculation that the four powers might decide to postpone a Trieste decision for a year, as they did on the question of disposition of the Italian colonies. Some believed, however, that the Russians want the American and British troops removed from Venezia Giulia and would oppose such a step.

There has been no indication as yet of a change from the previously announced stands on Trieste—Soviet insistence that the Adriatic port be given to Yugoslavia and the American-British-French position that it should go to Italy.

This morning the deputy foreign ministers re-examined naval clauses of the projected treaty with Italy and instructed a subcommittee of experts to prepare a report by Monday on the division of the Italian naval units.

Although there was no immediate indication of what went on across the table, it was believed probable that a frank discussion of deadlocked matters was held by Byrnes and Molotov.

The council yesterday began its examination of the Trieste question with a general restatement of views of each minister. These were found to be the same as when the council recessed without agreement last month, with Russia demanding the disputed port city for Yugoslavia and the western Powers claiming it for Italy.

American spokesmen said, however, the subject was discussed freely. They added that no new formal proposals were made, but declined to say whether any compromise was informally suggested.

British spokesmen said that Byrnes had been forced to agree to demands of other ministers that "informal" sessions of the conference be kept secret. American informants promised, however, to make known all agreements and all deadlocks.

[Byrnes called President Truman by trans-Atlantic telephone at 9:15 A. M. today and talked to him for five minutes, reporting on the progress of the Paris meeting. The White House said that Mr. Truman was at his desk when the call came. Byrnes had been reporting daily by cable up to now. Officials would not say what he reported on today.]

Some Troops Near Trieste Moved

JUN 23 1946

London, June 22 (AP)—A spokesman for the British Foreign Office acknowledged today that there have been some precautionary troop movements in the area of Trieste occupied by British and American troops.

But he said Yugoslav reports that the Morgan Line of demarcation would be moved 5 miles eastward were "nonsense."

The Yugoslav press said yesterday American and British concentrations were taking place near the demarcation line in disputed Venezia Giulia, that two British armored divisions were on the move and that extensive military preparations were taking place.

Slav Reports Resented

The spokesman said Britain denied categorically that any Chetniks or stachi were among the British-American units in American uniform.

Britain, he continued, "very much resented" the assertions of the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug that civil police in Trieste were linked with "Fascist elements." The police, he said, had put forth a very creditable performance, "especially in view of the provocations put forth by Slovene groups in Yugoslavia."

Because of general activities of a provocative nature, he continued, it was considered advisable to maintain military forces capable of dealing with any contingency.

Big Four Tackle Trieste Again

JUN 23 1946

Problem Believed Discussed at Dinner Given by Byrnes for Molotov.

J. DYNAN

Paris, June 22 (A. P.).—The Big Four Foreign Ministers tackled the Trieste issue again today, while diplomats sought some indication as to whether a solution of the problem had been reached at an intimate dinner attended last night by members of the Russian and United States delegations.

It was generally conceded that settlement of Trieste and the Italian-Yugoslavia frontier would lead to agreement on fundamentals of projected peace treaties with Italy, the Balkans and Finland.

Secretary of State Byrnes was host at last night's dinner, in the American delegation hotel, for Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, his deputy, Andrei J. Vishinsky, and Interpreter Vladimir Pavlov.

LABOR PARTY WORKS ON TWO 5-YEAR PLANS

JUN 23 1946

Moves Britain Slowly Toward Socialism—U. S. Slump Feared

By GLEN WILLIAMS

London, June 22—(AP)—The pattern of Britain's socialism, already planned as far as nine years in advance, has emerged as a cautious welding of state ownership and

more-or-less controlled private enterprise.

The avowed objective of the Labor Party is a full socialist state with national ownership of all means of production. Gradual accomplishment of that goal might take a quarter of a century—or even longer—at the pace set so far. Enough of the major steps, have been planned for the first ten years, however, that the remainder mostly would be a matter of tying up the loose ends.

Economic Staff Set Up

To plot the course of transition, Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison told the party's annual conference last week, the Cabinet has established "an economic general staff." A large portion of its job, he said, would be to blueprint "safety measures" to avoid internal depression and soften the impact of any foreign economic upset.

One of the party's greatest fears was voiced by a member of Parliament, Gordon Walker, who asserted that "there is a very great danger of our plan being upset by an American slump," which he said was "inevitable."

That was recognized by Morrison, too, in a statement that "economic planning needs to be applied to the whole world." Foreign Secretary Bevin remarked that the United States "may not always be" a capitalist country and Prime Minister Attlee said that "we've a long way to go to reach the world of our desires."

Legislation Planned

To reach it, the government is planning specific legislation for the next two of the remaining four sessions of this Parliament, writing and alloting priority to bills to bring the iron, steel, transport, gas and electricity industries under government ownership.

This planning schedule as disclosed by Attlee fits in with information filtering out of the Socialist intellectual Faban Society that the government intends to try to complete its first five-year plan by 1948 to allow two years for consolidation and administration before its 1950 campaign for re-election on a second five-year plan.

In those two years the voters will have time to digest such broad social reform as the cradle-to-the-grave Social Security Act and a nationwide free medical service, and nationalization or control of finance, inland transport and airlines, coal, gas and electricity, and iron and steel.

Morrison said active consideration already is being given to the second five-year plan, the discussion subjects including public ownership of agricultural land and the chemical and fishing industries.

That still would leave such giant industries as automobile manufacturing, ship building and textile making outside the realm of public ownership. Financial controls and public ownership of steel and fuel industries, however, would provide levers for influencing their policy if the government desired to do so. The government also has been given a five-year extension of wartime controls over men and materials.

Bidault Predicts New Cabinet Today

JUN 23 1946

3-Party French Coalition Being Formed

PARIS, June 23 (Sunday) (AP)—President Georges Bidault announced last night that a new coalition government, in which members of the Communist and Socialist parties would serve beside members of his own Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.) would be formed today, thus ending France's governmental crisis.

The Communists, after conferring late last night with Bidault, indicated their willingness to compromise on the issue of trade union wage demands. The Socialists, who previously declared they would not take part in the government unless the Communists did, announced today that members of their party would serve in Bidault's Cabinet.

Bidault said he would reopen his three-party consultations before noon today, and "despite certain difficulties . . . I believe it will end up in the evening, if not in the afternoon."

Earlier, Communist leaders delivered a conciliatory letter to Bidault stating the party's position. Significantly, the letter did not mention the figure of 25 per cent, which is the wage increase demand of the Confederation Generale du Travail (C. G. T.) The Communists had been supporting this union demand against a proposal by Bidault of 10 per cent.

The Communist letter proposed the creation of a committee to study the whole wage-price problem, and asserted that "in any case a general immediate increase of salaries and pensions appears necessary to us."

It added: "It is essentially on that point that our political bureau desires to receive from you precise assurances permitting our party to participate in application of policy conforming to the interests of the laboring masses and the Republic."

Bidault Encounters Cabinet Trouble

Paris, June 22 (AP)—Political circles said today that President Georges Bidault, who earlier had promised "to make short work" of the task of forming a new government, has made little headway and may fall back on his own MRP (Popular Republican Movement) to present a one-party Cabinet to the people.

Bidault, it was said, had been faced "with a delicate turn" of events in his negotiations with other party leaders, after offering a tentative wage and price program which fell short of Communist and other left wing demands. The Communists also were silent as to whether or not they would enter an MRP cabinet.

According to one deputy, Bidault proposed a limited series of wage increases amounting to a ten per cent boost. The powerful, Communist-backed *Confederation du Travail* is seeking an increase of 25 per cent.

U. S. ARMY FIGHTS GERMAN 'BALONEY'

JUN 23 1946

Occupation Troops Get Article Combating Complaints Over the Lack of Food

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—Each United States occupation soldier in Germany was urged by the Army today to arm himself with the facts on America's efforts to feed Germany and the world, so he would not be obliged to "swallow baloney fed him by complaining Germans, but be able to answer back."

The Army distributed among the troops an article by Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, former Department of Agriculture publicist, who recently joined the staff of the food and agriculture branch of the Military Government.

"It would be helpful to the Military Government in Germany," said the article, which contained statistics on food in Germany, "if you would regard yourself as a good-will ambassador of the U. S. A. vested with powers of initiative in getting this story across to the German people. We have a firm policy, but it is humane, and we have a record of achievement of which every American can well feel proud."

The article's distribution recalled a story in the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes two weeks ago which said that large sections of the German population were ignorant of America's food contributions and that many Germans believed the United States Army was to a large extent living off the land.

The article, used by the army's information and education section in its courses for soldiers, said that in the ten months from August, 1945, through May, 1946, American sources supplied more than 600,000 tons of food to help support the German civilian ration.

Of this, 57 per cent came from Army stocks, 4 per cent from Army excess subsistence, and 39 per cent from direct imports. Seventy per cent of the contribution consisted of wheat flour, cereals and biscuits, This, the article said, was 75 to 80 pounds of food for each German in the American-occupied territory.

In addition, the United States, to boost German food production, supervised the importation of 87,000 tons of fertilizers, insecticides and other products for agriculture, the article added.

Dr. Taeusch told the soldiers that neither "wet-eyed sentiment nor a hard-boiled attitude toward the Germans" determined the Military Government's food policy. He said efforts first were made to "put it up to the Germans to maximize their own production and help make up the difference between home production and dietary needs."

'Good Will' GI Role In Reich

JUN 23 1946

Berlin, June 22 (AP)—The United States Army today instructed American occupation troops to go out and tell the German people about a "record of which every American can well feel proud"—what America is doing to feed Germany and the world.

"It would be helpful to military government in Germany if you would regard yourself as a good-will ambassador of the U.S.A., vested with powers of initiative in getting this story across to the German people," the soldiers were told. "We have a firm policy (toward the Germans) but it is human, and we have a record of achievement of which every American can well feel proud."

Ignorant On Food Source

Two weeks ago *Stars and Stripes* reported that large sections of the German population were ignorant of America's food contributions and that many Germans actually believed the American Army was to a good extent living off the land.

The military government has prepared a statistical story showing that during ten months from August 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, American sources supplied more than 600,000 short tons of food to help support the German civilian ration.

U. S. EXECUTIVES IN BERLIN

Six Business Leaders Plan Study of Economic Conditions

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—Six American business executives arrived in Berlin tonight for two-day conferences with Military Government officials on economic conditions in Germany.

The men who flew here from Paris where they had attended sessions of the council of the International Chamber of Commerce, were Philip D. Reed, chairman of the General Electric Company and chairman of the United States section of the International Chamber of Commerce; Robert R. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; Robert Gaylord, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers; John Abbink, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council; Randolph Burgess, vice chairman of the National City Bank of New York and chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce's committee on monetary relations, and Benjamin H. Beckhart, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York.

VON NEURATH BLAMES LEAGUE FOR WARFARE

NUREMBERG, Germany, June 22 (AP)—Baron Constantin von Neurath declared today that the framers of the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations were responsible for the National Socialist party and World War II.

The old German noble, who was Ambassador to London and Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister before Joachim von Ribbentrop took over in 1938, opened his defense before the International Military tribunal with the assertion

"In the numerous and impossible provisions of the Versailles Treaty was the root of National Socialism and of the causes of the second World War. They brought the world into economic unrest.

"Its charter allowed for revisions but the League of Nations made no use of that possibility.

"When the United States, Russia and Japan were standing outside, this so-called League consisted only of a meeting of parties interested in maintaining the status quo. This was pointed out again and again and not only in Germany, but that Geneva playground of brilliant orators and politicians was deaf."

Neurath is accused of participating in a conspiracy of Nazi aggression in the role of Foreign Minister while Germany was rebuilding her war machine and also as "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia after the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

He was succeeded in the latter post by Reinhard Heydrich, later assassinated.

Joined Cabinet "Reluctantly"

Now 73, Neurath said he "reluctantly" left his post in London in 1932 to become Foreign Minister at the behest of President von Hindenburg and that when Hitler came to power the old field marshal insisted that Neurath be retained in the first Nazi Cabinet as a "steadying influence."

The defendant said he "despised the methods" of the National Socialist party during those early years, but was in sympathy with many of the Nazi social aims.

HOSE BEATING OF GI CITED

JUN 23 1946

Guard Who Complained In U.S. Is Lichfield Witness

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 22 (AP)—A witness in the court-martial of Col. James A. Kilian testified today that he saw guards at the Lichfield (England) prison barracks, where Kilian was in command, strip the clothing from one American soldier and beat him with a rubber hose.

The witness was Corporal Robert O. Henney, Toledo, Ohio, whose complaints to the Toledo *Blade* in January, 1945, while he was home on furlough, were believed to have caused the first investigation of the Lichfield guardhouse.

On Temporary Duty

Henney, who did temporary guard duty at Lichfield, said the guards took off the prisoner's clothes, "threw a blanket over him, and one guard hit him while the other held him."

Several other witnesses in the trial, in which the Highland Park (Ill.) officer is charged with responsibility for cruelty to GI prisoners at Lichfield, testified to seeing beatings and mistreatment of prisoners.

At one time during the proceedings, Col. Hardin Sweeney, of Omaha, Neb., a member of the court, demanded of Major Joseph S. Robinson, of New York city, the prosecutor: "Is it your intention to intimidate a member of this court?"

"Certainly not," replied Robinson.

Referred To By Name

Sweeney had objected to Robinson referring to him by name in an argument over admissability of questions put to a prosecution witness by the court official. Sweeney said under court-martial rules members of the court should not be referred to by name.

Corporal Howard Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., told the military court that "we weren't allowed to write home anything about what went on in the guardhouse—they told us that was censored as a 'security regulation.'"

Corporal Jones said he was not related to Sergt. James M. Jones, of Muskogee, convicted last March of striking soldiers at Lichfield.

The prosecution, which has sought to show that cruel punishment inflicted upon prisoners was "in accord with a policy dictated" by Kilian, completed its case today.

Defense Granted Delay

Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., also charged with cruelty to prisoners, will open his defense on Wednesday. The court granted a recess until then to permit the attorneys for the 220-pound former boxer and semi-pro football player to complete their case.

Over defense objection, Ennis's testimony in a previous trial was admitted in evidence today. The court record quoted Ennis as saying "we had orders to be rough and tough. I followed them and passed them on. I told the guards about the rough and tough policy and that it was the command of the higher ups."

He said Kilian once reproved him "for not being tough enough."

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Thus far in the trials one officer, Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, has been convicted of authorizing guards to strike prisoners with clubs, and five enlisted guards have been convicted of hitting prisoners. Cubage was punished by a reprimand and a $250 fine, and sentences of the enlisted men ranged from $60 fine to a three-year jail term.

JUN 23 1946

Americans Catch Konrad Goebbels

Darmstadt, Germany, June 22 (AP)—The unshaven, sick brother of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, languished tonight in a Darmstadt jail—a newly captured prisoner of American agents who tracked him down to his hiding place in a remote German village.

The 52-year-old former cotton salesman, who under Hitler rose to be "little dictator" of German newspapers in the state of Greater Hesse, was seized two weeks ago in Airlenbach, 40 miles southeast of Darmstadt, counterintelligence agents disclosed tonight.

Peering through thick lenses, Konrad Goebbels told American agents he was an ardent Nazi and a proud one. He was a self-made Nazi leader, he confessed, an admirer of his brother, and "a National Socialist to the end and a hater of Jews."

He was "small fry," Goebbels told his captors.

"He has one foot in the grave—he's got hardening of the arteries—but he wasn't such a small shot as he asserts," counterintelligence agents declared.

Editors Group in Germany

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, June 22 (AP).—A group of twelve prominent American editors and newspaper executives arrived here today from the United States for a twenty-four day inspection tour of American installations in Europe.

Vienna Paper Banned For 'Slandering' Reds

Vienna, June 22 (AP)—Soviet authorities have banned until further notice the Socialist newspaper *Burgenlaendische Freiheit*, published in Eisenstadt, for "slandering" the Red Army.

The newspaper published an article under the heading "Unbearable Safety Conditions—Street Robberies and Other Crimes."

AMERICAN DENIES MASSING TROOPS

JUN 23 1946

Rome, June 22 (AP)—A spokesman for Lieut.-Gen. John H. Lee, United States commander in the Mediterranean theater, denied today reports published in Belgrade newspapers which said that British and American troops were concentrated along the Morgan Line dividing the disputed Venezia Giulia area, claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

"Our assignment," he said, "is to preserve the status quo until the Allies settle the frontier and we shall carry it out."

He said that there had been absolutely no troop movements of any importance.

In London, a War Office spokesman denied knowledge of any British-American troop concentration in Venezia Giulia and an Admiralty spokesman, asked about Belgrade reports that three British warships had arrived in Trieste harbor, said that he knew of no recent or abnormal fleet activity.

The problem of Trieste and the Venezia Giulia area surrounding it was discussed yesterday by the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris and was scheduled for further discussion today.

Italy Appeals To "Big 4"

Rome, June 22 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet sent a request to the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris today not to take any decision on disputed Venezia Giulia "which the new Italian democracy, set up as a republic, will absolutely be unable to accept."

The Cabinet stated it was speaking in the name of "Italians of Trieste, western Istria and all of Venezia Giulia."

Italians Demonstrate, Call For Free Fiume

Rome, June 22 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that some pro-Italian demonstrations occurred in Yugoslav-occupied Fiume last Thursday when 25,000 persons participated in a religious procession celebrating the feast of Corpus Domini.

The broadcast said the demonstrations occurred during an address by the Bishop of Fiume in the city's principal square and that some of the demonstrators also shouted for a free state of Fiume.

Bulgarian Journalist Jailed For Opposition

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 22 (AP)—Sixty-six-year-old Trifon Kunev, well-known journalist and one of the leaders of the opposition Agrarians, has been jailed and will be tried under the law for defense of the people's power, it was announced today.

Kunev was accused in connection with an article replying to a recent attack on him by Georgi Dimitrov, Communist leader.

The attorney general considers the article "against the present Government."

SERBIAN-NAZI TIEUP CITED

G. PALMER

Corps Head Also Testifies Of Link To Mihailovic

JUN 23 1946

Belgrade, June 22 (AP)—The commander of the Serbian Volunteer Corps told a military court today that the corps had fought alongside the Germans against Marshal Tito's Partisans, and at one time had been put under command of Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

The corps commander, Kosta Musicki, said arms for the corps were supplied by the Germans, and admitted under questioning that his first units were formed from followers of a Yugoslav Fascist party.

He said that himself and the corps under Mihailovic's command in the Julian march area on the Istrian peninsula.

Two Plead Innocent

Musicki, on trial with Mihailovic and 22 others on charges of treason and collaboration, pleaded innocent at today's session of court, as did Djuro Dokic, former Minister of Communications in the wartime Yugoslav puppet government.

Musicki, a former colonel in the Yugoslav army, said his units led a column of Germans against the Partisan-held town of Cacek and admitted his forces helped to blockade the town. But he denied organizing mass arrests and executions when his corps entered Cacek with the Germans, as charged in the indictment.

When the court asked why Musicki's soldiers had not killed Germans, he replied: "There was no reason. Why should we kill a man who gave us arms?"

Attached To German Staff

Questioned about the indictment charge that both the Germans and puppet Premier Marshal Milan Nedic's government considered the Serbian voluntary corps as part of the *Wehrmacht*, Musicki admitted that he was attached to the German staff.

Dokic, accused of directing the establishment, maintenance, and protection of communications which aided the Germans, said it was "for special reasons that we collaborated with the occupier. We were never allies with the Germans. We were an occupied country and had to do what they said for the sake of law and order."

He said Partisan fighters were responsible for the deaths of Serbians because "there would have been law and order under the Nazis if people from the forests had not tried to attack the occupier."

Admitted By Nedic Aide

A third defendant taking the stand today, Bosko Pavlovic, former Under Secretary of State in Nedic's Government, pleaded guilty but "not in the spirit of the indictment."

Pavlovic said that in July, 1944, he turned over to Mihailovic's Chetniks about 8,000 rifles, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and some machine guns, acting on Nedic's orders.

He denied an indictment charge that he was implicated in the mass slaughter of 7,000 persons in the town of Kragujevac in October, 1941. He said he frequently intervened on behalf of the Serbian people whenever they were threatened by the German invaders.

Serb Admits Fighting Tito's Forces At Side Of Nazis

G. PALMER

JUN 23 1946

Belgrade, June 22 (AP)—Kosta Musicki, wartime commander of the Serbian Volunteer Corps, testified today that his units fought side by side with the Germans against Partisans and declared that while operating in the Julian March area he had placed himself and his units under command of Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

Musicki, the eleventh defendant to appear before the court in the Mihailovic trial, pleaded innocent.

Djuro Dokic, former Minister of Communications in the wartime Yugoslav puppet government, pleaded innocent earlier in the day and said he had favored accepting the tripartite treaty with the Axis "so that Yugoslavia could avoid war and be like Turkey."

"Never Allies With Germans"

Dokic answered "I don't know" to most questions. He admitted, however, that he urged the Serbian people in a speech to fight against the communists.

He told the court it was "for special reasons that we collaborated with the occupier."

"We were never allies with the Germans. We were an occupied country and had to do what they said, for the sake of law and order," he asserted.

Blames Partisans

He declared that the Government of the puppet premier, the late Field Marshal Milan Nedic, was "openly anti-Communistic." Partisan fighters, he said, were responsible for the deaths of Serbian people, since "there would have been law and order under the Nazis if the people from the forests had not tried to attack the occupier."

Dokic was the first defendant whom defense attorneys declined to question. They stated that additional questioning was not necessary, since Dokic's answers to prosecution questions were "clear and sincere."

Execution Spectators Wounded

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 22 (AP)—Seven male spectators were wounded by ricochets when a convicted war criminal was shot today in Marko Jail courtyard. The executed man, Jeno Ruszkay-Ranzenberger, was a former general in the Hungarian Army and wartime Deputy Minister of the Interior.

U. S. IDEA ON ATOM RULE PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP)—The Soviet press has reported, without comment, the plans offered by Russia and the United States for the control of atomic energy.

All papers here published yesterday the text of the speech made in New York Wednesday by Andrei A. Gromyko, delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. The Soviet press had previously reported that Bernard M. Baruch, United States delegate, had made a new proposal for the international control of atomic energy. Dispatches gave no details of the Baruch plan but told about the proposed creation of a committee of experts for studying atomic questions and outlined the procedural points in bringing the question up for discussion.

A Tass dispatch from New York said that an early meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission was concerned with "United States proposals for control of atomic energy." The committee chairman, Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, the dispatch reported, had observed that Mr. Baruch "had worked out a plan for an international program of atomic energy control."

Tass said that the Canadian, British, Chinese, Brazilian and Mexican representatives had discussed the Baruch proposal and that Mr. Gromyko had presented the Soviet proposal.

Attacks on Schwarzkopf Cited

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Teheran said today that attacks have appeared in two Teheran newspapers against Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, American head of the Iranian police.

The dispatch said Colonel Schwarzkopf had been accused in the newspaper Rakhbar of defying an order of Propaganda Chief Mozaffar Firouz for the dismissal of a Colonel Aseri of the gendarmerie.

Tass added that the newspaper Iranema had demanded Colonel Schwarzkopf's dismissal and remarked that it had been informed the new United States Ambassador, George V. Allen, was supporting Colonel Schwarzkopf.

Plan Elections In Germany

Moscow, June 22 (AP)—Tass said today in a Berlin dispatch that the Soviet military administration, aiming at "the further democratization of Germany," would permit city and other local elections in the Saxony and Thuringia regions of Russian-occupied Germany next September.

ACCORD URGED ON PALESTINE

JUN 23 1946

Egyptian U.N. Delegate Puts Issue Up To Jews And Arabs

E. CURTIS

Cairo, June 22 (AP)—Hafez Afifi Pasha, Egypt's representative on the United Nations Security Council, declared today "it's up to the Jews and Arabs to settle their differences now" in Palestine.

He told a news conference that if the Arabs and Jews "agree among themselves upon a government, then there is no excuse for British troops to remain in Palestine."

He said also that the Security Council soon would discuss mandates and trusteeships, at which time "the Palestine question may also come up for discussion."

Holds U.S. Uninformed

The delegate declared that the Americans "are completely ignorant about the Palestine case. They know only the Jews' point of view. I blame the Arabs for that, because there is not much effort by Arabs in America to explain the Arab point of view, except for the efforts made by the Palestine and Syrian community in New York."

He said he believed that negotiations for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty would be successful but added that "if all efforts at negotiation fail, then Egypt should take her case to the Security Council."

Meanwhile the Wafdist bloc party added its voice to those demanding that the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, be given his "complete freedom."

Follows Brotherhood Stand

In a formal statement the minority opposition party denounced "any restriction" on the political activity of the exiled Palestinian Arab leader, who has taken refuge in Egypt.

Taking a stand similar to that adopted by the Moslem brotherhood yesterday, the party asked that the Government give the mufti his freedom in order that "he may do his national duty toward Palestine."

Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha has announced that the Mufti has been given traditional Egyptian hospitality afforded political refugees, but is expected to refrain from political activity. The newspaper *Akbar El Youm* quoted the Mufti yesterday as saying that he was "sorry to cause any trouble for Egypt and for not asking permission" before he appeared at the Royal Palace to request refuge in Egypt.

PALESTINE MAY COME UP IN U. N.

JUN 23 1946

So Declares Egyptian on Security Council.

Cairo, June 22 (A. P.).—Hafez Afifi Pasha, Egypt's representative on the United Nations Security Council, said today that the council soon would discuss mandates and trusteeships, at which time "the Palestine question may also come up for discussion."

Asked about recurring reports that the troops Britain has promised to evacuate from Egypt might be permanently based in Palestine, Afifi Pasha replied:

"It's up to the Arabs and Jews to settle their differences now. If they agree among themselves upon a government, then there is no excuse for British troops to remain in Palestine."

The U. N. delegate told newsmen that "the Americans are completely ignorant about the Palestine case."

"They only know the Jews' point of view," he continued. "I blame the Arabs for that, because there is not much effort by Arabs in America to explain the Arab point of view, except for efforts made by the Palestine and Syrian community in New York."

Expects Treaty Success.

Afifi Pasha said he believed negotiations for revision of the British Egyptian treaty of 1936 would be successful, but "if all efforts at negotiation fail, then Egypt should take her case to the Security Council."

"America and other nations have great sympathy for our case and believe it is just," he added.

Asked if these other nations included Russia, Afifi Pasha said "it's enough that I say other nations." He said the Iranian question was "now in the last stage of settlement," and that he believed the General Assembly would reach a decision on Spain.

Freedom For Mufti Urged In Egypt

JUN 23 1946

Cairo, June 22 (AP)—The Kotla (Wafdist bloc) party demanded today that the Egyptian Government give complete freedom to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in order that he may "do his national duty toward Palestine."

In a formal statement, the minority opposition party denounced "any restriction" on the political activity of the exiled Arab leader, Haj Amin al Husseini, whom the British accuse of aiding Germany and Italy during the war.

The Mufti has been a political refugee since he flew from France to his Egyption sanctuary, the party statement said, and it would be no violation of any law to permit him to resume political activity "to protect Palestine."

"Any restriction on his freedom contradicts humanity and weakens Egypt's position in the Arab world," the statement concluded.

"Contradicts Humanity"

The Kotla's stand followed a similar appeal by the Moslem Brother Association to King Farouk.

The Mufti was quoted in an interview by the Arabic newspaper *Akhbar El Yom* last night as saying that he came to Egypt after fleeing exile in Paris because "It is the heart of the Arab movement and the seat of the Arab league."

Denies Foreign Connections

He denied that he ever worked for a foreign country.

"I worked for the independence of Syria, Palestine, the Lebanon, Iraq and the other Arab countries," he was quoted as saying.

"I don't hate the British, I don't hate the Americans. I don't even hate the Jews."

TWO KIDNAPED BRITONS FREED IN PALESTINE

G. DAVIDSON

JUN 23 1946

Officers Released Near Scene of Abduction—3 Still Held

Jerusalem, Sunday, June 23 (A. P.)—British military authorities disclosed last night that two of the five British officers who were kidnapped from an officers' club in Tel Aviv June 18 had been released.

The announcement said the two officers were freed within a few yards of the hotel from which they were abducted by an armed gang. The hotel houses the officers' club.

An official source identified the two officers who were released as Flight Lt. P. A. E. Russell of the Royal Air Force and Capt. D. T. Rae of the Royal Engineers.

Three Others Held

Reports from Tel Aviv quoted Russell and Rae as saying "the other three are in good health and doing fine" However, the Army would divulge no other information concerning the three officers still, apparently, in custody of their abductors.

Meanwhile, military sources here said that the Jerusalem house in which Maj. H. P. Chadwick, a sixth British officer who was abducted under different circumstances, was held and from which he escaped Thursday night by leaping from a window, had been located and identified by the officer.

It is a grubby little hut in the Bucharian quarter and had been long abandoned after having last been used as a stable. Military sources said a person living near the hut had been arrested, but escaped from police while en route to a police station for questioning. He has not been recaptured.

Believed To Be Hostages

The officers were believed to have been seized by members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, an underground Jewish movement, as hostages for two members of that organization who are under sentence of death.

The officers were seated in the club in the Hotel Yarkon when about a dozen men armed with tommy guns raided the club, seized and blindfolded them and forced them into waiting taxicabs. Four of the officers were army men, the fifth a member of the RAF.

Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, appealed yesterday for the immediate release of the officers, terming their abduction "lunacy."

25 Killed In Attacks

The kidnappings occurred during violent attacks on River Jordan bridges and on railway workshops in Haifa, and other outbreaks, which took a toll of 25 dead, most of them Jews.

The "Voice of Israel," a secret radio operated by Haganah, the largest of the Jewish resistance movements in Palestine, also appealed for the release of the kidnapped officers, terming their detention "contrary to the interests of the nation."

16 JEWS REPORTED HELD IN PALESTINE

JUN 23 1946

Jerusalem, June 22 (A. P.)—Sixteen Jewish employees of a chemical plant on the north shore of the Dead Sea were reported under arrest by British troops today following the discovery near the plant last night of a cache of illegal arms. Disorders which have gripped the Holy Land for a week appeared to be subsiding.

The manager of the plant, Simhca Swerdloff, who earlier had protested that the British search for the arms was costing his company $4,000 a day, also was taken into custody.

The cache, a British officer said, included nineteen pistols, seven sub-machine guns, a mortar, twenty ammunition magazines and several thousand rounds of ammunition. It was buried in a concrete chamber near the power house of the chemical plant at Kallia, a settlement of potash workers.

Reuters said it had received an unconfirmed report from Tel Aviv that an illegal immigrant ship carrying 800 Jews had been intercepted in Palestine waters. The name of the vessel was not stated.

NEHRU RETURNS FROM 'KASHMIR ON PARTY ORDER

P. MASON

JUN 23 1946

Drops Border Dispute—Congress Action Near on Plan for India

New Delhi, June 22 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived by automobile at an air field near Rawalpindi in northern India tonight, news dispatches said, and enplaned immediately for a 425-mile flight to New Delhi for a critical meeting tomorrow of the all-India Congress Party working committee.

Final action was promised at the meeting on the British proposal for an interim Indian Government.

Pandit Nehru, president-elect of the Congress Party, arrived in Rawalpindi from Uri, Kashmir, where he had been detained for defying an order denying him entry into Kashmir State. He left Uri on instructions from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress president, agreeing to drop temporarily his dispute with Kashmir authorities.

Final Resolution Near

On the eve of the committee's meeting Azad announced that it had "almost concluded its deliberations" and that "the final resolution will be adopted tomorrow."

The working committee on Thursday announced it had broken off its deliberations because of Nehru's arrest. Nehru is the president-designate of the Congress.

Azad gave no hint as to what reply the committee would make to Viceroy Lord Wavell, who had asked that a decision be reached by June 23 on acceptance of a 14-man cabinet to rule India while a constituent assembly drafts a charter of independence for this huge subcontinent's 400,000,000 people.

It was announced officially, however, that Premier H. K. Mahtab of Orissa Province, one of the Congress leaders invited to join the government, had declined to accept for "personal reasons."

No formal action has been taken by the Moslem League, chief rival of the predominantly Hindu Congress Party, on the British proposal, but its spokesmen have indicated they favor the plan. The league and the Congress Party were given five members each in the cabinet, with the remaining four representing minority groups.

Sikh Rejection Reported

(The New Delhi radio, heard in London, said tonight that the United Sikh Board, representing the 4,000,000 Sikhs of India, voted today to reject the proposal for an interim government. Wavell had named Sardar Baldev Singh, development minister in the Punjab coalition government, as the Sikh representative to the interim government.

(Tarah Singh, leader of one Sikh faction, said earlier this week that the interim government proposal would reduce India's Sikhs to serfdom.)

Returns With Reservation

Nehru, whose arrest set off strikes and demonstrations in widely scattered major Indian cities that cost at least two lives, told Azad that "in obedience to the direction of the working committee I am prepared to return immediately on the understanding that I come back to Kashmir later."

Azad, after conferring with Mohandas K. Gandhi, the party's spiritual leader, notified Nehru that "we are all of the opinion that your presence here is essential above everything else."

Nehru had sought to enter the mountainous princely state of Kashmir to arrange for the defense of Sheikh Abdullah, who is awaiting trial in connection with agitation for the abdication of the ruling maharaja. Kashmir authorities had forbidden Nehru to enter Kashmir, his native state.

Nehru was arrested on Thursday in the Princely State of Kashmir when he attempted to intervene in the agitation by the Kashmir National Conference against the Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh, wealthy Hindu ruler of that overwhelmingly Moslem State. Sheik Abdullah, leader of the movement agitating for the abdication of the Maharajah, has been accused of sedition, and strikes and demonstrations resulted from his arrest. Nehru was arrested when he defied a District Magistrate's order banning him from Kashmir.

On Way Back.

Shortly afterward press dispatches said that Nehru had left for the Punjab on his way here, and Azad announced that the Congress party's working committee, stalled by Nehru's absence, would conclude its deliberations on Britain's plans for an interim government tomorrow. "The final resolution will be adopted tomorrow," he said. The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, had asked for a reply by then to the British proposal for an interim government to rule until Indian independence can be put into effect.

Earlier, Nehru had rejected Azad's pleadings to return to New Delhi. Protesting against the "grave discourtesy offered me by the Kashmir government," he had wired Azad: "I regret I am wholly unable to return until full liberty of movement, including a visit to Srinagar, is accorded me. I request the working committee to proceed without me." In a second telegram to Nehru, sent afteer consultation with Mohandas K. Gandi, Azad said: "We are all of the opinion that your presence here is essential above everything else. Remember you are under an organization which you have adorned so long. Its needs must be paramount for you and me.

Nehru to Return to New Delhi

JUN 23 1946

Agrees to Drop Kashmir Fight Pending Talks on India Freedom Proposal.

PAUL MASON

New Delhi, June 22 (A. P.).—Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the Congress party, today temporarily dropped his dispute with the Kashmir authorities after the controversy had resulted in widespread strikes and disturbances and the death of two persons.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the current Congress party president, received a telegram from the spirited chieftain-elect saying he was accepting Azad's instructions to drop the dispute and return to New Delhi, "on the understanding that I come back to Kashmir."

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"Remember also that your honor is ours and your obedience to the Congress call automatically transfers to it the duty of guarding your honor. The committee also is solicitous equally with you about Sheik Abdullah's care and the welfare of the Kashmir peoples.

"Therefore I expect you to return in answer to this. You will tell the Maharajah Sahib that as soon as you are freed by the Congress you will return to Kashmir to retrieve your honor and fulfill your mission."

U. S. Troops Restricted.

The strikes and demonstrations flared in widely separated major cities. Two persons were killed in Madura when the police fired on looters.

Tens of thousands of persons quit their jobs in Bombay and markets were closed in Madras and Karachi. The Calcutta transportation system, virtually at a standstill yesterday, resumed normal service this morning.

American troops were restricted to their camp in Calcutta as a precautionary measure. Two British military trucks were burned there. The outbreak came while India was considering the establishment of an interim government leading to her independence. The Congress party, which was discussing the British-sponsored plan, broke off its talks after Nehru's arrest.

U. S. PROTESTS TABRIZ JAILING OF 4 CITIZENS

American Military Attache and Three Aides Held Eight Hours

Tehran, June 22—(AP)—Col. William T. Sexton, of Leavenworth, Kan., American military attache in Tehran, returned from Tabriz today and reported that he and three aides were jailed for eight hours by Azerbaijan Democrats in the Azerbaijan capital.

A spokesman said the American embassy had protested to the Iranian Government.

Jailed with Sexton were Capt. Archie Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, Maj. Carl P. Garver and M/Sgt. David Livingstone.

"I am unable to explain the arrest," Sexton said.

He said the Americans went to Tabriz by plane on a flight that had been previously cleared "through all competent Iranian authorities, including the customs and security officials."

At the same time an official of the Iranian Foreign Ministry said the Russians remained in control of an airport at Pahlevi, Iranian resort town on the Caspian Sea 40 miles east of Azerbaijan and had refused to permit American-piloted planes to land there.

For that reason, the official said, a scheduled flight to Pahlevi yesterday by an Iranian Airways plane was cancelled. Iranian Airways is a newly organized subsidiary of the American airline, Trans World Airlines.

This was disclosed two days after an official of the Iranian State Railways had stated that Russia was still in control of Azerbaijan's railways. An Iranian mission sent into Azerbaijan to take over control of the railways from the Russians has been ordered to return to Tehran.

Russia announced May 23 that she had completed evacuation of her military forces from Iran on May 9

TRUCE COMMITTEE MEETS IN CHINA

Hopes Fade As Communists Ban Neutral Observers

H. MIKS

Nanking, June 22 (AP)—China's peace-seeking committee of three met today in an atmosphere of pessimism unrelieved by extension of the Manchurian truce to June 30.

It was generally expected that the committee—of which Gen. George C. Marshall is the neutral member—might reach agreement on some points. But the mutual distrust strongly voiced in Chinese Communist and Government quarters dampened hopes of a settlement of China's internal strife.

Teams Barred For Eight Areas

They were further dampened by word from Changchun that the American branch of Executive (truce) Headquarters had been flatly refused permission to send cease-fire teams into eight Communist-held areas of Central and Northern Manchuria.

Tom Masterson, Associated Press correspondent, in a dispatch from the Manchurian capital, said the Red commander at Harbin also rejected executive headquarters' request to permit the dispatch of American observers into the Communist areas.

Masterson said the headquarters delegation, led by Col. Raymond Tourtillot, of Lindsay, Cal., which flew to Harbin Friday to see Communist Gen. Lin Piao, was courteously treated and banqueted.

Burma And Java Face Short Rice Production

Singapore, June 22 (AP)—Rice production in Burma and Java probably will be more than 600,000 tons short of internal needs this year, an RAF aerial survey disclosed today.

The survey showed that about 10,000,000 acres of irrigated rice lands in Burma, Java and French Indo-China remained uncultivated and British officials here believed Burma would be obliged to draw upon her surplus accumulated during the war. The Burmese Government hoped to be able to continue some exports from that surplus.

LACK OF TRUST HAMPERS CHINA

Gen. Marshall's Efforts for Peace Strike Snag.

H. MIKS

Nanking, June 22 (A. P.).—The one clear factor in China's confused internal situation seems today to be the complete lack of faith with which both the National Government and the Communist forces regard each other. The committee of three—Gen. Marshall, United States envoy; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist Gen. Chou En-lai—held their first Nanking meeting today.

It was indicated that they might be able to negotiate some agreements before the end of the extended truce period, which Chiang set yesterday at June 30. A Communist source said that the committee discussed the question of communications and hinted that a formal agreement on that phase might be forthcoming in the near future. But with the freely displayed basic distrust shadowing each move and proposal of both the Central Government and Communist leaders, little hope is held that any agreement would be worth much more than the paper on which it was written.

It has been no secret here that the peace-seeking American general's biggest task is not in persuading Chiang and Chou to affix their signatures to some impressive document, such as the violated January 10 agreement. The far bigger task is convincing the Kuomintang leaders, particularly the military chieftains, that the Communists are not signing with their tongues in their cheeks, and to make the Communists believe that the Central Government is not preparing new attacks under the cover of the peace negotiations.

Both factions have released daily propaganda accusing the other side of breaking agreements and violating truces, building up a formidable psychological barrier to any negotiated peace. Chou, at his latest press conference, emphasized the spirit of both sides when he described the Central Government's proposal for redistribution of the armies in Manchuria as a prelude to "surrounding our forces so that, when the time comes, they may eliminate them."

The new differences which have arisen between the peace negotiators, including Chou's rejection of the Army removal plan and his refusal to accept Marshall as final arbiter of the civil war, appear to have left the two sides farther apart than ever despite the fifteen-day truce extension.

Byroade Seriously Ill

Nanking, June 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade, of Woodburn, Ind., director of operations at the Peiping Executive (truce) Headquarters, is so seriously ill with typhoid fever he must leave his post and be evacuated to the United States, General Marshall's headquarters announced today.

RECORD HOT WAVE SLOWS TOKYO DIET

Food And New Constitution Subjects Of Debate

J. LAMBERT

Tokyo, June 22 (AP)—The Japanese Diet sweltered today under the hottest weather in 72 years amid blistering debate on the Government's food program and the proposed new draft of the constitution.

While the food program was hotly assailed in the House by Rikizo Hirano, Social Democrat leader, the House of Peers listened in its stuffy chambers to proposals for constitutional changes.

Hirano asserted the Government's program was "obscure" and was not a specific solution of the problem facing the hungry nation.

Allied Offer Reported

Premier Yoshida and several of his ministers replied, but Hirano branded their responses as brief and unimpressive. Hiro Wada, Agriculture Minister, mollified the members somewhat by reporting the Allied powers had authorized distribution of some 20,000 tons of wheat flour in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Yoshida promised the Government would outline the rice situation next week.

Dr. Sanryo Yamada, formerly a professor at Seoul Imperial University, launched the attack on the constitution draft.

is to come before the Diet. He demanded that the article forbidding maintenance of armed forces and a war potential be stricken, and that the Emperor's status be better defined.

War Ban Unopposed

Yamada did not oppose the abolishment of war as a national weapon.

In the lower house, Rikizo Hirano, Social Democrat leader, asserted that the Government food program did not contain any specific solutions and demanded that Yoshida clarify obscure points. The Premier promised a full statement next week.

Earlier, representatives in the lower house agreed to ban heckling and hooting in the future as a measure of self-censure for yesterday's uproarious session.

It was agreed at an interparty conference that legislators should refrain from heckling and hooting and especially should never shout "*Baka!*" (idiot).

Fists Fly At Session

The word was used frequently at yesterday's stormy meeting during which members swung at each other and spectators screamed in the galleries. Speaker Senzo Higai finally called an adjournment.

Such outbursts have been common in Japan's lively legislative history. Oldtime Diet observers expressed doubt today's ban would eliminate such practices. They believe stormy days are ahead, particularly when controversial labor questions are discussed.

Yoshida Predicts Long Session Of Jap Diet

Tokyo, June 22 (AP)—Hopes that the Japanese Diet might finish its work in a short session were blasted today.

Premier Shigeru Yoshida, after some hot speeches by members in both Houses, observed that prolonged meetings likely would be necessary. The political editors of Kyodo News Agency predicted the session might continue into August.

In the House of Peers, Dr. Sanryo Yamada, former Seoul Imperial University professor, attacked the constitutional revision draft which

July 4 Preview Sets GI Rest Camp Afire

Tokyo, June 22 (AP)—A fireworks explosion at a GI recreation center here today set the building afire and treated the throngs around the center to an impromptu and premature Fourth of July celebration.

All available American-Japanese fire trucks in the vicinity were called out. One broke down 100 yards from the fire and the chagrined crew never got it started again until the fire was out.

Pfc. Rick Campbell, assistant manager of the center, was the only casualty. He sprained his ankle during the exploding rockets.

The show was started when a Japanese porter unloading the fireworks accidentally stepped on a percussion cap.

Tokyo Heat Sets Record

Tokyo, June 22 (AP)—A 72-year heat record was established here today when the official thermometers registered 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

41,000 Vets To Leave Japan Next 2 Months

Yokohama, June 22 (AP)—Under the new standards for the return of service men to the United States, about 41,000 men will be eligible for shipment from Japan in the next two months, the 8th Army said today.

If shipping is available, all enlisted men with 23 months of service, as of June 30, and all enlisted convolunteer fathers in Japan will be en route home by August 10, and enlisted men with 21 months service as of June 30 will be on their way by August 31.

Yokosuka Police Learn To 'Pound' Beat

Yokosuka, Japan, June 22 (AP)—Nightsticks and badges have replaced the traditional short swords and arm bands of the Yokosuka police and now they are regularly partolling beats, instead of lolling around their precinct stations waiting for something to happen.

The Yokosuka force is the first in Japan to be revamped according to Western customs. It has even installed telephone connections from beats to station houses and has added ten police matrons to handle women prisoners at the stations and jails.

The transformation, under the direction of Marine Lieut. John Davis, of Toledo, Ohio, has even extended to twice weekly jail cleanings with D.D.T. and speeding up the judicial system.

Now prisoners seldom wait more than four days for a hearing. Previously some languished in filthy cells for two months or more before preliminary hearings.

ARGENTINE 'TOURIST'

Buenos Aires, June 22 (A. P.)—President Juan D. Peron says that Gen. Carlos von der Becke, former commander in chief of the Argentine Army, has no official status in his current visit to the United States.

The President informed reporters at a news conference yesterday that: "As far as I am concerned he is only a tourist, speaking for himself only."

Van der Becke was believed to have gone to Washington on a special mission for Peron, the main purpose being to iron out long-standing differences between Argentina and the United States, but the President said that he had not talked with Von der Becke before his departure although he was aware that the General intended to confer with the United States War and State departments about Argentine affairs.

Argentina Bars Rice Exports

BUENOS AIRES, June 22 (UP).—An immediate embargo on rice exports was ordered by the Department of Industry and Commerce today "to meet in full domestic consumption needs and to build up a reserve in case of a future shortage."

Argentina Resumes Exchange With Poland

Buenos Aires, June 22—(AP)—The Argentine Government has resumed diplomatic relations with Poland, which were suspended because of the war. The foreign office announced also that it was studying the possibility of renewing relations with Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Arab states, in addition to Poland.

Argentina and Russia established diplomatic relations two weeks ago.

Navy Explains Its Aims In First Bikini 'A' Test

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, En Route to Bikini, June 22 (AP)—The atomic bomb over Bikini atoll less than two weeks hence will flash with light and searing heat equal to 10,000 suns rolled into one.

And this first test will be classified as a laboratory rather than a naval war experiment.

These facts were brought out in the first press conference aboard the Appalachian en route from Honolulu with more than 150 writers and broadcasters.

3 Kinds Of Tests

Naval authorities, it was explained, last fall had to choose between three possible kinds of atomic tests. No one test would suffice for them all. The three were:

1. Laboratory type—to measure the bomb itself as a bomb by exploding it high in the air.

2. Naval harbor type of attack—at or under the surface of the sea.

3 To measure the bomb against ship design by deep-water explosion.

The first type was selected for July 1. The harbor-type test is set for July 20 with the bomb exploding under the lagoon waters in the midst of a ship anchorage.

Like A Giant's Fist

The first will give truth to some of the feats of giants who existed only in mythology. There will be a real Jove's fist. It will literally squeeze entire ships in the same way that mythological giants were supposed to crush ships in their time—in their fists.

This is true because atom-bomb pressures are equal on all sides simultaneously—fore, aft, port and starboard—and on top of all decks when the bomb explodes in air. This will be true even if the first Bikini bomb bursts half a mile aloft. Ordinary bombs and torpedoes squeeze only against one side—and only on a fraction of that side.

Bikini scientific men have talked of pressures as high as 100 pounds pressure on every square inch of ship above waterline. Will such pressure crush a ship like an eggshell or tear it like one blasted by a 1,000-mile-an-hour hurricane or—if it survives crushing—explode it by the internal suction that follows an atomic blast? Answers can be calculated. But they do not agree. Only laboratory experiment in the first Bikini explosion can answer accurately.

Because this is a laboratory test, the ships will be placed carefully so that most can be expected to survive. It is urgent to learn, first, not how much an atom bomb can destroy, but what are the limits and distances at which ships and men may be safe.

The giant-fist measurements are for the Army and Navy air forces also.

Unpredictable until tried are the effects of this squeeze on jeeps, trucks, planes and every sort of military equipment that will be placed on decks at carefully chosen distances.

Wind To Be Measured

There also is the heat blast, starting at 100,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit inside the bomb. The outer skin of armor plate turrets may melt like a surface of shooting stars. No one ever melted a turret that way before, because the world never had a furnace big or hot enough. Such skin-melting may either cause trivial damage to the turret or put it out of action. Again, the laboratory type of test is needed to find out.

In oil-well fires, dynamite blasts are used as last resorts to extinguish the blazes. A similar fire-extinguishing force exists in the blast of an atomic bomb. This wind will be measured at Bikini by laboratory methods.

U. S. to Keep Secret Information Gained at Bikini Atomic Tests

Military Facts Are to Be Guarded Until World Agreement Is Made.

SOME CURBS ON REPORTERS

But They Can Describe Most of What They See Before, During and After Bomb Drop.

Aboard the U. S. S. Appalachian en Route to Bikini, June 22 (A. P.).—The United States Government will not reveal all the secrets of what happens to the guinea pig fleet in Bikini lagoon after the atomic bomb explodes early next month, it became known today.

Until international agreement is reached on atomic control it is unlikely that the full story of Bikini will ever be told. It will remain the exclusive property of the United States.

Scores of newspaper men headed for the Bikini test will be permitted to describe what they are able to see during and after the explosion. They will be allowed by Joint Task Force One to describe preparations for the test and the actual bomb drop—with reservations as to the description of the bomb and the height at which it explodes above the target—and to tell what they see of the fleet when they are permitted into the lagoon.

Won't Bare Secrets.

But this is only part of the story—the part which will not disclose any atomic secrets. The most complete story of the Bikini experiment will not come from reporters at Bikini. It will come from two reports which are to be released by President Truman and by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, public relations chief of the task force, explained the situation at a conference aboard ship today. He advised correspondents that full reports of the test will be made by men with "no axes to grind," who will be given the full story of the atom bomb's destructive force directed against ships at anchor.

One report will be given to Mr. Truman by a civilian evaluation commission headed by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D.-N. M.). This report will be written for the public's information and will be released by the White House at an undetermined time after the test. But it will not include information which at this time is classified as secret matter.

Military Evaluation.

At the same time an evaluation board representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff will make a report as quickly as possible on the over-all operation. Later this board will make a detailed study of the operation in its entirety, list its conclusions and recommendations.

Just how much of this report will ever reach the public is a matter for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to decide, obviously on the basis of world conditions and the status of international understanding on the control of atomic energy.

The first test is primarily a laboratory experiment to obtain scientific information for the development of atomic energy. The second test will be in the nature of an attack on the harbor, with the bomb exploded at the surface of the water.

Atom Bomb's Blast Over Bikini Will Momentarily Outshine Sun

Aboard Crossroads Flagship Mount McKinley, *Sunday*, June 23 (AP)—One of these mornings Bikini will have two suns:

A warm, moderately bright, health-giving Old Sol.

And, for the twinkling of an eye, a new man-made sun, so brilliant as to cast shadows across the path of daylight, sear the sea with awful heat and radiate death.

"A lot of people will go home from this test knowing how dangerous an atomic bomb is," says Col. Stafford Warren, chief of the Medical Section of the Manhattan District, makers of atom bombs, and, with Capt. George M. Lyon, of the Navy, codirector of the Radiological Safety Section of the Joint Army-Navy Task Force.

His concern is with bomb characteristics other than the blast.

Establish Safety Rules

It is the intention of the section that no man of the task force be injured by the "special hazards of the atom bomb." Those are orders handed down to Warren and Lyon by President Truman and Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the force.

To guarantee safety of men from radioactivity, either residual or from the flash ray of the bomb explosion itself, the two men have established a basic rule:

No person will be exposed to more than one tenth of a roentgen in any 24-hour period. A roentgen is a unit of measurement for X-ray, generally acepted as the safe dosage for man during a specified time.

Plans Are Complex

So that this control may be exercised, the safety section will do two things: keep the vast majority of task-force personnel well beyond the estimated limits of the bomb explosion danger zone, not closer than 10 miles; monitor rigidly the time at which men enter and the length of their stay in the lagoon in the postexplosion period.

The first step is comparatively easy. Ships and airplanes are assigned precise stations for the moment of the explosion, far out beyond the boundary islands of the lagoon. The second step is complex, built around the use of Geiger counters, photographic film, remote-control boats and aircraft to sample water, earth and air, and teams of scientists and scientifically coached men who will make patrols into the contaminated zone.

Estimates Range Of Bomb

The specifically constituted radiological safety section numbers about 430 men. With crewmen of ships who are trained for such work and the men who handle boats and airplanes, more than 3,500 men will have safety as their chief mission during the two bomb tests.

Warren's immediate problem is the first test, the airburst bomb. An atom bomb exploding in the air flashes out high-speed rays that can kill quickly. Residual radioactivity results from contact of rays with objects and from the dust of the exploded atoms, the nuclear fission fragments.

To Be Exploded Under Water

Dr. Warren, who visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki, estimates that the range of the rays from the airburst of the bombs was from one and one quarter to one and three quarter miles. To say how many Japanese died from radiation within that area is impossible, Warren explains; because that zone was also the zone in which blast and fire accounted for many deaths. Cases of radio poisoning were found, however. Some people who were at the periphery developed anemia, lost their hair, became at least temporarily sterile. Some died.

But, Dr. Warren insists, there was no residual radioactivity. This was because the bomb exploded too high in the air and because the

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blast carried aloft and away from the cities the fission fragments.

The second test, where a bomb is blown underwater in the shallow lagoon, undoubtedly will produce a vast amount of residual activity. Extensive studies already have been made of such possibilities.

Several weeks ago, Dr. W. S. Von Arx and other scientists of the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institute built a 14-inch scale model of Bikini lagoon, mounting it in a tank which simulated the open sea. Tidal currents were produced which flowed through the lagoon model at times scaled to the size of the model.

Insanity Is War Crime Defense

Guam, June 22 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Donald H. Dickey, of Chicago, defense counsel, today entered a plea of insanity on behalf of Lieut. Col. Kuji Ito, one of four Japanese accused of bayoneting and beheading two American prisoners of war on Chichi Jimi in the Bonin Islands on August 19, 1944.

Anti-Roxas Group Urges Keeping Arms

Cabanatuan, P.I., June 22 (AP)—A mimeographed leaflet urging central Luzon peasants to retain their arms in defiance of the Government's pacification program and to oppose President Roxas's stand in favor of the American Philippines-assistance bill is being circulated in Nueva Ecija province.

Signed "Hukbalahap," the name of the peasant guerrilla organization, the leaflets turned in here bore the Manila postmark and the date June 16.

"American Imperialists" Hit

Besides opposing the Bell bill for aid to the Philippines as a measure to enable "American imperialists to control the economic and military life of the independent Philippines," the sheet also protested against the refusal of the Legislature to seat Luis Taruc and seven other Huk legislators on the basis of frauds in the central provinces.

As to the arms, the broadcast advised "keep your guns for use in defending the people against lawless Fascist elements until the forces endangering democracy have been crushed."

The Huks supported defeated President Sergio Osmena in the national elections this spring.

PARODI WANTS U.N. TO ACT ON FRANCO

Issue Too Important To Drop, French Delegate Says

New York, June 22 (AP)—Alexandre Parodi, French delegate to the United Nations Security Council, tonight demanded that the controversial Spanish question be kept before the United Nations despite Russia's veto killing a subcommittee recommendation.

"After the stand taken by the Security Council on the Iran issue, we can't afford to let the Spanish issue drop, veto or no veto," Parodi said in remarks prepared for the University of the Air radio program. "We must not give up. This issue is too important.

"We must not permit conditions to exist in Spain which might make it a springboard for some future war. I think it is essential that some action be taken against Franco, despite the failure of the Security Council to act this week."

New Proposal Reported

Parodi spoke as Poland was reported drafting some type of proposal to keep the issue on the agenda when the Security Council goes back into session at 3 P.M. Monday.

With the subcommittee recommendation for General Assembly action against Franco wiped out by Russia's veto, only Poland's original resolution for an immediate Council-ordered break with Spain remained on the calendar.

Parodi said he saw little chance of passage for that proposal, but added that new facts might be produced to change the opinions of delegates.

The French diplomat, who also is delegate to the Atomic Energy Commission, called for "real" international control of atomic energy and "full rights of inspection everywhere in the world" for United Nations authorities, under whose control he would place the world's uranium supply.

Speed Called Urgent

"Unless we can get unity of control of the atom, the United Nations will not be worth 10 francs as a force against war," he declared. "Every week or month that is lost makes the job that much more difficult and dangerous.

"If each nation goes its own way, developing 'secrets' to protect, it may become difficult if not impossible to get all nations to place their resources in a common pool for the benefit of all humanity."

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, said earlier that he would demand a vote on his resolution to put members "on the historical record." On the basis of past voting and statements, the proposal could not hope for more than three supporters—Russia, Poland and perhaps Mexico.

Spokesmen for the United States and Great Britain said those two delegations would vote against the measure, assuring it of defeat.

Evatt Expected To Speak

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian delegate and chairman of the subcommittee which studied the Spanish case for a month, was expected to speak for the group opposing Lange.

Just what line Poland would follow in attempting to keep the issue alive was in doubt. Lange has said only that he would come forward with "other proposals" designed to promote unanimous action of the Council against the falangist regime.

The other question left on the Council agenda is the Iranian case. When last discussed it was decided that the Council would await official word from the Iranian Government that all Soviet troops were out of that country, with any delegate free to call up the question at will.

Delegates now are reluctant to comment on the situation, and there were no indications that it would come up again soon.

Moving Downtown

The Council apparently anticipates a light summer schedule and will move downtown to the small ballroom of the Henry Hudson Hotel July 1 to allow workmen to begin moving equipment from the Hunter College chamber to the new United Nations headquarters at Lake Success, Long Island. Deadline on full evacuation of the Hunter site is August 15.

Elsewhere on the United Nations scene, the Atomic Energy Commission scheduled another meeting for Tuesday, and the 67-nation world health conference planned to resume its sessions Monday.

The Economic and Social Council has gone into recess until August 31, convening four days before the start of the General Assembly meeting.

Polish Plan Awaited

Poland was expected to lay before the Tuesday meeting of the committee group a proposal described by a spokesman as a simple basis for agreement between the United States and Russian plans.

The core of the Polish scheme was expected to be the pronouncement made before the Assembly last January in London by Zygmunt Modzelowski, Polish Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

His brief proposal provides for exchange of scientific discoveries among the United Nations "for the benefit of humanity and not for its destruction," the elimination of all arms for mass destruction, and support by member states of United Nation efforts to control and supervise peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Polish spokesman declined to divulge details of the projected proposal to the Council but stressed that it would be so simple that delegates would be hard put to find it unacceptable in principle.

Birth Control Proposed To World Health Group

New York, June 22 (AP)—Birth control and health insurance emerged today as two of the bigger issues before the World Health Conference, the United Nations unit laying the groundwork for a global health agency.

Delegates went into a week-end recess before tackling the problem of setting up the 67-nation body.

Within a month the conference hopes to have a constitution drawn up for submission to the various governments for ratification. The world health organization will come into being officially when 26 nations, a majority of the 51 United Nations, approve that document.

Observers' Votes Don't Count

Observers from the sixteen nonmember countries also will be asked to ratify, but their decisions will not affect the formalization of the W.H.O. These observers have no vote in conference decisions.

The birth-control issue was raised by Dr. Djamil Pasha Tutunji, Trans-Jordan observer, who termed "control of the birth rate as important as control of the atomic bomb."

Dr. Tutunji blamed wars on overcongestion of the world's population and declared "to control overpopulation we must control natural increase by limiting the birth rate." He added that the world would be too small for its population in another 50 to 100 years and "war would be inevitable."

The preparatory committee, which met in Paris, did not discuss health insurance in its report to the conference other than to insert a paragraph under "functions" reading:

"To study administrative and social techniques affecting sanitation and medical care from a curative and preventative point of view as regards both medical and hospital practice."

Money Matter, Says Parran

Several delegates took the floor to call for later debate on the question. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service and president of the conference, said the goal of the group was to make medical service available to all persons regardless of their economic status. Regarding health insurance, he added that subject really came under the heading of finance and taxation and could not be settled finally by a health organization.

Delegates or observers from eleven countries still were missing as opening sessions ended. They were Russia, White Russia, the Ukraine, Albania, Belgium, Costa Rica, Honduras, New Zealand, Yemen, Afghanistan and Luxembourg. All were reported delayed by transportation difficulties.

Australian Praises Baruch Atomic Plan

New York, June 22 (AP)—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs and representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, said tonight that Bernard Baruch's proposals on world control of atomic energy "offer a basis for discussion between the nations which might well lead to the elimination of atomic armament."

Evatt, in a broadcast address, said Baruch's ideas "seem to me to exhibit the combination of realism and idealism that made the scientists, engineers and workers of this great country so powerful in war."

"I hope they will be accepted as a lead in the new and epic struggle for the future of human kind," he added.

OPA Conferees Close To Extension Accord

Joint Committee Approves Five Out of Six Changes Bowles Calls 'Booby Traps'—Hope for Revised Bill Tomorrow—Impasse Held Still Possible

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Fourteen senators and House members working out differences in price control extension legislation today approved five out of six amendments denounced as "booby traps" by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles.

Simultaneously, the conferees announced themselves in agreement on all but four major points of dispute.

They will meet again Monday night in an attempt to resolve those remaining differences and push the bill first to the House, then to the Senate, for final approval.

Time was pressing the conferees. Price control expires at midnight, Sunday, June 30, unless Congress acts to extend it and the President approves the legislation.

The four points still in dispute are fundamental in character. Senator Downey (D-Calif.), one of the conferees, told a reporter that "an impasse still is possible."

Points To Be Settled

Still to be settled are:

1. How long to extend OPA. The Senate voted for one year, the House for nine months.

2. Whether to end price controls June 30 on meat, poultry and dairy products, tobacco and petroleum, as provided by the Senate. The House did not specifically take controls off any commodity.

3. Establishment of a decontrol board with authority to override the Price Administrator on lifting of controls from non-agricultural products, and the Secretary of Agriculture on farm commodities.

4. The size and duration of food subsidies. The House voted to halt meat subsidies June 30, all others December 31. The Senate voted for a $1,110,000,000 subsidy fund with food subsidies barred after next May 1.

Five of the changes specifically approved by the conferees had been characterized by Bowles as "booby traps" and "delayed action bombs" at a news conference earlier this week. The conference eliminated a sixth which came in for similar criticism—a provision which would have required OPA to obtain the consent of the Federal district attorney before starting enforcement prosecutions.

Five Changes Approved

The five which were approved in spite of Bowles' denunciation were:

A provision declaring that ceilings for producers, manufacturers and processors must reflect their prices during the base period October 1-15, 1941, plus the average increase in unit cost throughout the industry in question since then.

A ban against requiring wholesalers and retailers of "reconversion" items such as automobiles and

household appliances to take less than the established peacetime mark-ups and discounts.

Elimination of OPA's "map" or maximum average price order which was issued to keep clothing manufacturers producing low-priced garments. In a related provision, the conference also approved special price treatment for manufacturers of cotton and woolen textiles. The ceiling would have to include the cost of the raw cotton or wool (not lower than parity), a weighted average of mill conversion costs, and "a reasonable profit" based on 1939-41 earnings.

A requirement that price controls come off when supply of a commodity comes into approximate balance with demand.

Transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture of authority to say what farm commodities may be kept under price control. No ceilings could be maintained unless he certified the commodity was in short supply.

The manufacturers' pricing provision was amended by the conferees to provide that any increases granted to the producers or processors must be accompanied by an increase of at least an equivalent amount in maximum prices for wholesalers, retailers and other sellers. The provision would take effect with enactment of the extension law and would not be retroactive.

The conferees approved language declaring that if a commodity was not under price control by April 1, 1946, it could not be brought under control.

Would Aid Needy States

The revised bill went part, but not all, of the way with senators from grain deficient states who pleaded for a greater share of feedstuffs for their livestock. That section, as rewritten, provides:

"The Secretary of Agriculture through the Commodity Credit Corporation or otherwise is hereby authorized to allocate feed which he controls to feeders of livestock and poultry in domestic areas which he may determine to be in an emergency shortage condition with respect to animal and poultry feed."

The section is permissive in character, rather than mandatory as the Senate provision had been.

The conference approved another Senate section which gives farmers who sold their wheat before April 1, when the Government bonus went into effect, the same price advantage received by persons who sold later.

They rejected, however, a Senate proviso which would have given a five per cent incentive bonus to cotton textile manufacturers who met specified production goals.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley, who served as spokesman for the conferees, said every effort would be made to complete the bill Monday night.

May Vote Tuesday

If that can be done, added Representative Wolcott (R-Mich.), it probably will be possible to call it up in the House Tuesday for a vote after an hour's debate. He said House conferees would confer with the rules committee Monday on the legislative priority.

"I don't think there is anything pending which transcends this in importance," Wolcott added.

Barkley declined to discuss the possibility of a Presidential veto. He said he had no information as to Mr. Truman's intentions.

Deliberations of the conference were shrouded in unusual secrecy. Only one decision—the manufacturers' pricing formula—leaked out in advance of today's news conference.

Representatives of more than 25 Washington and national organizations will meet here Monday to urge the conference committee to report out a bill "for workable price control."

Speakers will include Senator Taylor (D-Idaho); Representative Douglas (D-Calif.); Robert Nathan, chairman of the Washington chapter of the American Veterans Committee and Canada Lee, the actor.

MEAT, BREAD SHORTAGES WORST YET

2 Staples More Difficult To Find Than At Any Time During War

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Meat and bread—two staples in the nation's diet—were harder to find today than at any time during the war. Prospects were that the tight supply would continue at least the remainder of the month.

In July, trade sources believe, things should start getting better.

Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, predicted more meat would be available for a few months after July 1, regardless of how Congress decides on the question of future price ceilings. The bread shortage, Bowles added, would be "eased considerably" in 30 days.

The Department of Agriculture supported Bowles's contention that some of the current meat shortage was caused by some shippers holding back live stock to see if price controls are dropped after June 30.

Winter Wheat Crop Cited

The Millers National Federation, a trade association, echoed Bowles's prediction of an improved bread and flour outlook in 30 days for parts of the country but said the full benefit of the current winter wheat harvest wouldn't be realized generally until about September 1.

A federation spokesman said a bumper winter wheat-crop harvest is well under way in Texas and Oklahoma, but added that OPA price regulations prevent millers in other parts of the country from buying this grain, the added shipping costs making such a transaction unprofitable under price ceilings.

Most mid-Western and Eastern states will start receiving this new grain when the harvest moves northward through Kansas. The harvest began in southeast Nebraska today and already has started in Kansas.

Many Shops Lack Meat

Although relief was forecast, a spot survey of cities across the nation showed butcher shops either had no meat to offer or could meet only a small percentage of the demand. Bread supplies, although somewhat improved in some sections, still were far below demand.

In Baltimore meat supplies were reported to have reached the low est level in that city's history, with "practically no beef or pork" obtainable.

In Chicago and Kansas City, two of the nation's major packing centers, slaughtering operations were at a record low. Most plants maintained skeleton working crews.

Butchering Hits New Low; All U.S. Short

[By the Associated Press]

Fresh meat, hard to get in wartime with rationing in effect, has virtually vanished from most of the nation's peacetime dinner tables. Urban areas are hardest hit.

Slaughtering by most of the big packers is at the lowest level ever. The situation became worse this week.

One packing-industry spokesman said the retail supply of meat in legitimate channels was the smallest ever. Another said there were "no prospects of the situation's improving in the near future."

Many Packers Closed Up

Most packing plants, both large and small, are maintaining only skeleton work crews. Many plants have closed. Butcher shops in many cities are closed two or three days a week. The scanty supplies butchers can get are sold in a jiffy. Most of the customers must rely on fowl and fish.

Since Monday, Chicago packers have reported slaughtering less than 4,000 cattle, compared to more than 20,000 on the same days last year.

Armour has not slaughtered a beef animal this week. It obtained only sixteen hogs on yesterday's market. Armour had an average daily slaughter of 3,789 hogs last year and 7,607 through 1944. Many of the smaller plants have also been hard hit by the hog shortage.

Same In Other Cities

Reports from cities all over the country were about the same.

Los Angeles meat industry spokesmen said butchers had only ten per cent of their normal supplies. San Francisco butchers reported virtually no beef or pork, a fair supply of lamb and plenty of poultry. Similar reports came from New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Government's View

The Agriculture Department in Washington and Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles have said farmers are withholding meat animals, hoping for higher prices. Bowles said there would be plenty of meat after the OPA issue is settled.

Packing industry spokesmen say that if the price ceilings on livestock expire June 30 the big packers will soon be getting their normal share of animals, for they can then outbid in open competition the buyers who now are getting the cattle.

The American Stockyards Association said livestock and meat production would continue to decrease and illegal markets would continue to expand until the OPA controls are ended. It said consumers are paying $1,250,000,000 annually above ceiling prices for meat.

The Agriculture Department said virtually all the marketed cattle were bought by local independent slaughterers and plants killing meats for hotels and restaurants. Big packers contend that

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controls are ended. It said consumers are paying $1,250,000,000 annually above ceiling prices for meat.

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N. Y. Inquiry On

Reports from various cities on the meat situation:

In New York, Eugene C. Schulz, markets commissioner, said he was studying reports that butchers, cut off from wholesale meat supplies, were buying from itinerant trucks coming from neighboring states. C. F. House, Federal Department of Agriculture market specialists, said that meat was not being displayed for sale in open market.

Veteran Boston meat dealers called the present shortage the worst in history and said the weekend menu was "poultry or nothing." Many dealers closed up early and some said they were not even opening today. A similar condition was reported in nearly every section of New England.

Rochester And Detroit

The scant supplies at Rochester, N.Y., yesterday were taken quickly and shops closed early.

Detroit's butcher shop keep their doors closed two or three days a week and sell only to regular customers.

In Washington, butcher counters are usually bare an hour or so after morning deliveries. Fresh pork and beef are virtually unobtainable. Lamb is somewhat more plentiful but not nearly up to the demand.

Clay, Bark And Nettles Boost Slim Diets In Hungry Nations

Washington, June 22—(AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, trying to attend to one-fifth of the world's food needs, says people in China are filling their stomachs with clay and bark.

In Vienna, they go to the country on Sunday, pick nettles and cook them like spinach.

Bark and nettles help ease hunger pangs. But in none of the countries UNRRA helps are people getting anywhere near enough real food to keep them healthy.

Survey Shows Need

Here is the picture, as shown in a country-by-country survey made by UNRRA for the Associated Press:

In terms of bread cereal, the eight UNRRA nations (Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and China) required a minimum of almost 700,000 tons a month in the early part of this year. They haven't been getting that much. In April, for instance, they got little more than half the requirements.

On a calorie basis, Czechoslovakia is the best off of the lot. Her people have been getting about 1,800 calories a day. The figure sinks to 1,200 in Italy, 1,070 in Austria, 1,050 in Poland and to an unknown quantity in China where starvation already is found in many provinces. The figures are rough approximations.

Former President Herbert Hoover has reported that 2,200 calories a day "is a minimum in a nation for healthy human beings." The bedrock" figure for the current famine emergency has been set at 1,500 to 1,800 calories, which Mr. Hoover says is "dreadfully hard on children."

At less than 900 calories, Hoover says, "we come to mass starvation" and to "slow death."

In Vienna, the normal consumer gets 867 calories. In some sections of Yugoslovakia, people eat only 770 calories, although the average is 1,500.

UNRRA considers China, Austria, Italy and Poland to have reached the point of disease, public disorder and starvation.

Conditions By Countries

A sample of conditions in various countries shows:

CHINA — Famine clutching 18 provinces; 33,000,000 people on an inadequate diet, 7,000,000 on the brink of starvation; in the "rice bowl" province of Hunan, eye witnesses report mudtitudes eating grass, roots, bark and even clay with the countryside shaved clean of vegetation by famished people.

AUSTRIA—UNRRA just now is assuming full responsibility for feeding there. Bread rations in Vienna were trimmed to 20 grams a day starting in April. The weekly flour ration of 140 grams is barely enough to thicken soup. Early in April, children got a pound of fresh vegetables—the first since last Fall—and adults got none.

POLAND—The government has had to use seed grain to feed the people. The division of 20,000 tons is expected to cut production by 100,000 tons. There have been sporadic bread strikes. Coal production has fallen off because miners lack strength to work a full day.

ITALY—The daily bread ration has been sliced to 200 grams. Famine is a reality in some areas. Food riots increased even before some of the latest ration reductions.

GREECE—The Greeks have relied on UNRRA for about half their food, and UNRRA imports have been declining. In the Athens area people were getting 784 calories of food a day in May. Rations have deteriorated not only in quantity but also in quality. Children have chronic malnutrition.

YUGOSLAVIA—The western half normally fails to produce enough food for its own needs. War and the poorest harvest in living memory have driven it to complete dependence on UNRRA. The region along the Adriatic Coast is a starvation zone.

CZSCHOSLOVAKIA — Many of the largest mills have had no wheat to grind since March. The fats and oil situation is getting worse.

Nevertheless, the Czech government gave UNRRA 2,000 tons of sugar, plus seed potatoes, vegetable and clover seeds. The country was a larger exporter of beet sugar bfore the war and had some surplus.

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House Split Laid To 'Soft' Policy Toward Italy

C. JOHNSON

Washington, June 22 (AP)—House Foreign Affairs Committee members said today that a major reason for their current row over an unpublished subcommittee report is a section highly critical of American policy toward Italy.

This section, they declared, contends that what it terms "soft" treatment of Italy is alienating the friendship of Greece and Yugoslavia.

As a result, the report contends, "Yugoslavia is pushed toward Russia as Greece is being pushed toward Russia, because of the policy . . . in giving as good or better treatment to defeated Italy as is being promised and proposed" to the others.

Lid On Report Popping

The committee members declared that while press accounts of the report have dwelt on their controversy over criticism of the policy toward Russia, there is nearly as much discord over the portions concerning Italy.

These legislators added that they will renew their fight Monday to obtain committee approval for publication of the dispute-provoking document.

Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) blocked a vote on the report at a meeting last Wednesday, when he announced "action has been deferred" and hurriedly adjourned the session.

Calls Publication Unfair

Bloom contended that it would be "unfair" to publish the report as a committee document, because he said it represents the views of only a few members.

He also said the views of those members are open to question because their opinions are based on a comparatively short time in Europe.

Most of the report is signed by a four-member subcommittee, including Representatives Bolton (R., Ohio), Gordon (D., Ill.), Mundt (R., S.D.) and Ryter (D., Conn.). They toured Europe between August and October last year.

This section condemned what they described as "unwise appeasement" of Russia. It urged a stiffer policy toward the Soviet, and suggested a meeting soon of Premier Stalin and President Truman.

Policy Branded "Vapid"

Only Mrs. Bolton and Mundt signed the portion dealing with Italy, since the other two left for home before this area was visited.

This section, in a copy obtained by a reporter, declared that American policy in Italy is "altogether too vapid, soft and indecisive." It added:

"Our policy (there) raises in the minds of the Greeks the question as to whether it pays out in the end to fight on the side of freedom with unbroken loyalty and with tremendous losses in manpower and property."

Compares Italian "Straddle"

It compared this with the Italian policy of attempting to switch sides at the end of the war and thus work both sides of the street, so as to be in a comparative position of strength and importance, regardless of which side wins the war.

"There is real danger that in the greatly different policy that we are using toward defeated Italy as contrasted with our more understanding policy as used against defeated Germany and Japan, we may be sowing the seeds of future resentment which if trouble came to the world again may well result in much greater disinclination on the part of the smaller powers to throw in their lots with the great democracies."

Austin Shows Firm Faith In U. N's. Future

Vermont Senator Believes Britain and Russia Will Co-operate

By FRANK I. WELLER

Washington, June 22—(AP)—Sen. Warren A. Austin, (R.-Vt.,) says "it's like a divine dispensation to serve mankind" to be chosen as U. S. Representative to the United Nations.

Handsome, round-faced, thin-haired, eye-glassed, he says he is sure U. N. can make a go of it, and he is not booed under the porch by people who say Britain and Russia are out to get us.

He told me he is convinced both nations will co-operate heartily in the Security Council and that all either wants is to be let alone.

Austin, 68, has been in the Senate 15 years. He is like what old-time Democrats used to call "Jimpsonweed Republican" . . . He stays in the patch but he sprouts out. Some of his party colleagues got pretty provoked with him when he joined President Roosevelt in denouncing non-interventionism and urged repeal of the Neutrality Act.

He voted for Lend-Lease and the 3¾ billion loan to England.

Of the latter he says:

"U. S. dollars are needed to stabilize world currencies. We'll get our money back when borrowing neighbors have the material income to finance trade with us. We cannot afford again to have trade barriers . . . Such things as the 'dollar blac' nations, the 'sterling bloc' naitons, the 'blocked marks' of Hitler's rise to power, a 'ruble bloc' or barter trade prevalent in places as they were just prior to the last war."

Like a good, sturdy Republican, he told me he is not ready to see all tariffs knocked out but he is sure there never will be another Smoot-Hawley tariff. He said tariffs could be scientifically adjusted so they wouldn't suppress trade and surely never should be a virtual embargo against a neighbor nation's goods.

Austin wouldn't say he is strictly for the Roosevelt-Hull reciprocal trade program, opposed in some forms by various of his party colleagues. But he did say he believes treaties between just two countries are an open invitation to economic warfare and eventually armed conflict.

Sees Turning

He said:

"We must remove or at least reduce obstacles to world commerce and open the natural resources of nations to the employment of greater numbers of people. I consider U. N. a great instrument in the mosaic of peace we must substitute for economic warfare."

The Senator described the "divine dispension." To serve U. N. as a reward for the fight he made for international co-operation when it seemed most of the Republican party was against him. He said he felt a large part of it has now turned to his side.

On isolation he said in 1938:

"Isolation is impossible. We are inextricably involved in the affairs of the world."

Of the 1937 Neutrality Act he said:

"It is not a neutrality act and ought to be repealed or amended. It avoids all consideration of the merits of the contest."

On extension of the Draft Act in 1940:

"I call such forces . . . police officers of the common law . . . We ought to pass the several statutes for restoration of the military effectiveness of the United States."

Likeable Austin tells funny stories about and on himself. He is six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds.

He played valve trombone in his college orchestra. They wouldn't let him have a "slip-horn" (slide trombone) so he got tough and broke out with an old brass baritone which he says probably cost a buck-fifty.

Leads Band

In no time he was band leader and they nicknamed him "Schneider" because at that time a hotshot dance band was bossed by a maestro named Schneider.

He is a member of the Ethan Allen Club and talks forever about the hero of Ticonderoga and the time Allen fed defeated British officers parched corn and acorns because that was all he had . . .

And the British officers saluted and said:

"We might as well give up. No Country can whip a people who can fight on that stuff."

Of all the kudos from the Senate on Austin's appointment by President Truman, friends say the best came from Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.).

"I heartily applaud the selection of Senator Austin to this desperately important responsibility. . . . "

The last story Austin told me was of the time he and former Sen. Warren Barbourn (R-N. Y.) went into Virginia to help a friend graft trees in his apple orchard. Austin did the cutting and Barbour put the bandages on.

The owner, watching them, said:

"This is the first time I ever saw one Senator grafting and another one covering up for him."

U. S. Releases Record on 1931 Japanese Crisis

Documents Reveal Stimson Put Emphasis on Peace, Tokyo Relied on Deceit

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The first setp in Henry L. Stimson's evolution from a cautious diplomat to an outspoken leader who tried to mobilize the democratic world against Japanese aggression was charted today in hitherto secret documents.

The documents, contained in a 1,000-page volume on American foreign policy in the Far East in 1931, cover the period from Aug. 20, a month before Japanese and Chinese troops clashed in the South Manchuria Railway "incident," to Jan. 6, 1932. Made public by the State Department, the volume will be sold by the Government Printing Office.

At the end of the period covered, Mr. Stimson—President Hoover's Secretary of State—still has not emerged as the leader of a move to halt Japanese conquest of Manchuria by imposing an embargo. That came later.

But in the four months Secretary Stimson did develop from a man who bent over backward to avoid offending Japan to one who told Nippon what he thought of its treachery in Manchuria and pledged at least silent co-operation if the League of Nations slapped sanctions on Tokyo.

At the start Secretary Stimson told China the United States was "not taking sides" and was "playing no favorites."

"For the moment we are concerned with the question of peace," he said.

Although he made recommendations to the League of Nations Council on its course of action, Secretary Stimson warned the American Consul in Geneva not to give the appearance of collaborating too closely with the League.

He insisted that the invocation of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact be initiated in Geneva, not Washington.

This caution, Secretary Stimson made clear, was prompted by two factors:

1. American public opinion.

2. Belief that the Japanese Cabinet—particularly the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara (who has served as Premier under General Douglas MacArthur during the occupation—wanted peace and had a chance to gain the upper hand over the war-minded Japanese.

The story of the period covered by the volume is one of Japanese deceit, treachery and aggression; Chinese humiliation, pathos and patience, and big nation—including American—apathy and procrastination.

Whether the "neutral" diplomats could have done better with the tools they had (the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand pact, and the nine-power treaty) is not stated in the papers. The documents, however, disclose little foresight in world capitals on what Japan's aggressive beginnings in Manchuria eventually would mean.

On Sept. 11, 1931, Dr. John C. Ferguson, of Boston, then adviser to the Chinese government, told United States Minister Nelson T. Johnson he had information that the Japanese would occupy Manchuria within three months.

Dr. Johnson, however, reported to Secretary Stimson that he thought such action "highly improbable."

But as late as Oct. 16, the American Embassy in Tokyo told Secretary Stimson in a diplomatic message that the Manuchurian situation was "unfortunate and trying, but it does not amount to a world crisis."

Psychology Chooses

The new system went to work on the rest. Dr. Edwin Henry of Oradell, N. J., chief psychologist for personnel research said it picked a person with these general qualifications for the perfect officer:

1. He is in the upper 15 per cent of the population in intelligence.
2. He has the equivalent of at least two years in college.
3. He has a high versatile learning ability.
4. He is very stable under pressure.
5. He is mature emotionally.
6. He has performed well under war time conditions as shown by his medals, awards and records.
7. He has the habit of saving money, "even a little".
8. Chances are he comes from the farm or a small city.

The candidates were sized up from information they supplied about themselves, from evaluations by officers with whom they served during the war, from interviews by senior officers and from comparisons with officers of known and tested ability.

Score sheets were sent to Washington and run through a machine. The final score determined the candidate's place on the list of eligibles. With some leeway for specialists, the Army took the best for the 9,600 commissions.

Other valuable officer material was put on a waiting list, as the Army hopes Congress will grant it another 25,000 permanent officers.

On the test the applicants were not asked whether they drank. The

9,600 'Perfect' Army Officers Chosen For Congress By New Test

R. COWAN

Washington, June 22—(AP)—A new, partly mechanized system for picking the perfect Army officer has lined up 9,600 of "the best selected leaders in the world today" for congressional approval.

That is the Army's own appraisal of a list that goes to Congress Friday. The generals proudly proclaimed that their new method is more than twice as good as the old and "far superior" to any used in industry or business.

Although the Army is discharging officers, Congress voted six months ago to give it 9,600 permanent officers beyond the normal peacetime level. The War Department started out to fill the commissions from 800,000 men who were temporary officers during the war.

It got 108,000 volunteers. Physical tests and withdrawals cut the total to 81,000.

Dr. Henry explained, is that all classifications could answer "yes" or "no." Nor were applicants asked for political opinions.

U. S. Forces in Japan Kill World Illicit Drug Traffic

$1,000,000 Heroin Destroyed, No More Poppies Grown

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Colonel Crawford F. Sams, chief of public health and welfare in General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, reported here today that American occupation forces

in Japan and Korea have cut off 90 per cent of the world's pre-war illicit drug trade at its source.

Sams advised the War Department that "now there is no illegal traffic in narcotics in Japan." He said American forces have destroyed heroin valued at more than $1,000,000.

"We have eliminated poppy growing as a major agricultural occupation," Sams reported. "When we took over, there were 100,000 Korean farmers growing poppies for opium and 300,000 Japanese poppy farms. Now there are none."

Army Studies Trans-Oceanic Atomic Missile

Could Hit Any Spot in World Within an Hour; Other Rocket Research Spurred

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The Army is talking of the possibility of an atomic missile which, fired from the United States, can hit any part of the world within an hour.

This information was given to Congress when the Army went before the House Appropriations Committee to ask for money to carry on its work, including research, for the next year.

Colonel S. B. Ritchie, acting chief of the Research and Development Service, said:

"We must expect other nations will develop missiles capable of crossing oceans. Counter-measure missiles are therefore included in our over-all program.

"The guided missile has suddenly become one of the most important weapons of today. It takes little stretch of the imagination to envisage a perimeter rocket defense of the United States.

"We cannot discount the possibility of launching from underground sites loads of atomic retribution for delivery in an hour on an enemy in any part of the globe."

Then there is another kind of weapon the Army has in mind: A missile which, fired from the American coasts at approaching ships, can hit them hundreds of miles at sea.

Colonel Ritchie said a "project for detailed study of the problem was established last June with Radio Corporation of America and will be completed in the near future.

"The next step is to develop the missile—one which not only will direct itself for hundreds of miles to an approaching target for a direct hit, but also travel so high and so fast that shipboard defense against it becomes practically impossible—a weapon so superior to present coastal defense weapons there is no comparison."

Colonel Ritchie said the Army has a contract with the General Electric Company which is making the "Buck Rogers myth a reality."

He was speaking here of rockets, "long range, ground-to-ground controlled missiles," and he said:

"These giant rockets will travel more than five times faster than sound (sound travels 1,100 feet a second in air), capable of streaking into space and then, controlled by complicated robot 'brains,' dive with uncanny accuracy on a target thousands of miles away."

CONGRESS VOTES BILLIONS FOR ARMED FORCES

$11,000,000,000 Includes $7,000,000,000 Army Peacetime Record.

$4,000,000,000 FOR THE NAVY

To Settle Some House and Senate Differences—'No Strike' Rule Included in Navy Bill.

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Billions for defense spelled out congressional determination today to keep the nation's armed forces at record peacetime strength and efficiency for the coming year.

Between the House and Senate more than $11,000,000,000 have been voted—some $7,000,000,000 of it for the Army, the largest peacetime budget in War Department history, and more than $4,000,000,000 for the Navy.

The huge appropriations bills are not yet ready to go to the White House, pending agreement on differences which have cropped up between House and Senate versions, but indications were that the over-all money total would not be greatly affected.

The House stamped its approval yesterday on a $7,091,034,700 Army fund bill for the fiscal year starting July 1, and promptly packed the measure along to the Senate.

The Senate, meanwhile, was voting $4,100,000,000 for the Navy in a session which saw more than $6,000,000,000 of expenditures approved without record vote and over the audible protest of only one among the ninety-six lawmakers.

Single Objecting Voice.

The lone voice raised was that of Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.) who told his colleagues that he had not the slightest idea whether the money was being voted wisely. He bluntly suggested the other ninety-five Senators were in the same boat.

McMahon's protest came as Senate legislative machinery passed the Navy fund bill, then voted more than $1,600,000,000 to supply the Treasury and Post Office departments; and another $450,000,000 for the State, Commerce and Justice departments.

Previously approved by the House, these bills now go back there for consideration of various Senate increases, decreases and limitations before the new Government fiscal year begins July 1. Most of the Senate's arguments dealt with various limitations written into the measures.

As finally passed by the Senate, the Navy bill contained some $40,000,000 less than voted by the House, chiefly through elimination of Navy plans to build a large number of permanent hospitals.

Senator Magnuson (D.-Wash.) and Pepper (D.-Fla.) questioned inclusion of a "no-strike" provision against Federal workers in the Navy bill. But Senators downed their protests by pointing out that the same provision had been put in all earlier money measures.

U. S. ARMY IN CHINA SEEKS BODIES OF MISSING AIRMEN

Washington, June 22 (AP)—One of the most difficult [illegible] in all history is being made in China in an attempt to recover the bodies of 1,000 American service men, mainly aviators who bailed out or crashed in that country during World War II.

In addition, 500 isolated graves have been located, Col. Charles F. Kearney, in charge of graves registration work at headquarters of the United States forces in China, reported to Maj. Gen. T. B. Larkin, the quartermaster general.

Rewards are offered by both the United States Government and the Chinese Government for information leading to recovery of bodies.

Outlining some of the problems of search teams, covering an area one-third the size of the United States, Colonel Kearney reported:

"Roads are practically non-existent. Airfields are scarce and not in good condition. We can get into some areas only by air. We have traveled to some areas by boat and to others by pack animals."

Now buried in five cemeteries in China are 1,924 war dead. Those whose next of kin desire will be returned to the United States.

Canada May Send More Logs To U.S.

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The Canadian Embassy has informed the State Department that if production of logs from Crown-grant lands increases the Dominion may be able to release more logs to the United States.

The Embassy statement, from the Dominion's timber controller, said, in part:

"Logging conditions are at present reasonably good at the coast and if, as anticipated, our production increases materially during the summer months it is quite likely we may be able to release further logs for shipment to the United States before the end of the year. However, the situation is not at all encouraging at the present moment."

The controller said there were indications that labor troubles would retard logging. After the letter was written a strike was called and the State Department said all log shipments would cease until it was settled.

Winant Slated To Speak At Roosevelt Memorial

Washington, June 22 (AP)—John G. Winant, American representative on the United Nations Social and Economic Council, will be the principal speaker at a joint session of Congress, July 1, in memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A Senate-House committee on arrangements announced invitations have been sent to members of the late President's family, President Truman, the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign governments and high Army and Navy officials.

Also on the program are Robert Merrill, of the Metropolitan Opera, the United States Marine Orchestra and Senate and House chaplains.

Army's July 4 Celebrations

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Army troops will take part in six Independence Day celebrations, General Jacob L. Devers, ground forces commander, announced. Independence Day assignments include: Des Moines, Iowa, centennial celebration, June 29 and July 4, infantry batallion, tanks, 105 mm. howitzer battery and 5th Infantry division band from Camp Campbell, Ky. Philadelphia, victory celebration parade July 4, regimental combat team, 2d Airborne division and 82d Air-borne division band, Fort Bragg, N. C.; mechanized cavalry troop, Fort Meade, Md.; band and chemical warfare troops Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and tank platoon, Fort Knox, Ky.

State Department Purge Of 'Pinks' Is Predicted

Senate Passes Bill Widening Byrnes's Dismissal Power

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—A "thorough housecleaning of fellow travelers" in the State Department was predicted by Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, today. He based this on Senate approval of broad discharge powers for Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

The Senate attached to the State Department appropriations bill an amendment giving Secretary Byrnes authority to discharge any State Department employees regardless of civil service regulations. Under its terms, the employees could exercise their rights, however, to obtain jobs in any other government agency.

Senator Russell offered the amendment, he said, after testimony by Assistant Secretary of State Donald Russell that State Department officials were doing all they could to "weed out" suspected "fellow travelers" but lacked authority to discharge them.

"They could build up a strong case of suspicion but not one which would stand up before a Civil Service Commission hearing. So we decided to give Secretary Byrnes extraordinary powers," the Senator told reporters.

The appropriations measure must return to the House for action on both the Senate increases and the amendment. House acceptance of the amendment was anticipated generally on Capitol Hill.

U. S. Asks Reds About Sofia Ban on Press

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—The State Department has asked Russia to explain why four American reporters have been refused admission to Bulgaria, in apparent violation of the Potsdam agreement.

Although Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson did not say so specifically it was presumed the inquiry was directed both to Moscow and Soviet military authorities in Sofia.

Fernandez Can't Go to Manila

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Representative Antonio M. Fernandez, Republican, of New Mexico, said today he had tendered "with regret" his resignation as a member of the United States commission to attend the July 4 inauguration of Philippine independence. Representative Fernandez, in a letter to Senator Millard F. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, chairman of the commission, said illness of Mrs. Fernandez necessitated his remaining in this country.

INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL SET

Navy to Open First Such Course for Officer Students

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, asserting that the existence of a highly trained Intelligence organization might mean the difference between losing and winning a war, announced today that the Navy would open a school for Intelligence officers July 1. It is the first Navy school of its kind.

Besides basic training in a wide variety of intelligence fields, such as operational, strategic, amphibious and air intelligence, the students will be required to specialize in the study of some geographical area. They will learn to speak the predominant language of this area "as fluently as natives" and will study the geography, history, government, economics, politics and customs of the region.

The basic courses will require seven months. Then the officer-students will receive ten weeks of practical instruction at sea under simulated battle conditions. They will return for language studies, requiring up to eighteen months, and for their specialized studies, requiring five weeks.

Ships May Aid College Housing

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Opening his assignment to "smash the educational bottlenecks," Marine General Graves B. Erskine today studied proposals for turning big army and navy installations—and even ships—into college campuses.

"The idea of shipboard colleges doesn't appeal to some landlubbers," said the resourceful two-star veteran of Pacific fighting, "but it may be one answer to our problem."

He was appointed "bottleneck smasher" for John R. Steelman, new director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. His specific assignment is to speed the transfer of more Government property, both through donation and sale, to schools. He is head of the retraining and re-employment administration, Department of Labor.

Ship Dormitories Considered

Government authorities have estimated a record-smashing total of 2,080,000 students will seek admission to colleges next fall and

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that about 500,000 may be turned away, including 290,000 war veterans.

Erskine said today abandoned army and navy training centers, including some airfields, "are perhaps our greatest hope for expanding college campuses and making education available to more people next fall."

He said some states already have developed plans for establishing colleges in large training facilities left over from the war, and it has been suggested ships might be used.

"For instance, some officials plan to go in the very near future to the ship graveyard in Chesapeake Bay, look over the warships anchored there and choose one with good possibilities for remodeling into a dormitory," he said.

No. 1 Bottleneck

"This will be towed to an anchorage near a large city and hooked to city power lines. It will make a dormitory for up to 500 students who will live aboard and go to school in the near-by city.

"If it appears this plan is successful it can be expanded to a number of coastal cities, to the Great Lakes and to some river ports. There are any number of ships that appear suitable."

Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary of the department of higher education of the National Education Association, said a recent survey of 450 of America's 1,686 colleges listed the dormitory or housing shortage as the Number 1 bottleneck in the educational crisis.

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To Stop Duplicated Work

"In some states there are proposals for co-operative plans, in which several colleges would join and take over large installations," Erskine said. "They would make professors available for part or full time, utilizing their services in the most efficient manner possible and eliminating duplicated work."

Dr. McDonald said that in this plan "some one college should have the responsibility to protect veterans against any tendency to relax standards in the 'emergency colleges.'"

Erskine said he is "seeking expansion of the army and navy donation policies for schools and colleges" to help meet equipment problems in everything from trucks to microscopes.

John W. Snyder, retiring reconversion director, also asked the Army and Navy to interpret as liberally as possible the law authorizing them to donate surplus equipment to educational institutions. He said this law permits the donation of some materials and equipment used in classrooms.

Probe Of Charge Against RFC Predicted

Washington, June 22 (AP)—A congressional investigation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's multibillion-dollar wartime operations was indicated today after the report of the General Accounting Office that the agency "does not control its $7,000,000,000 investment in properties."

Investigation-bent lawmakers desiring an inquiry, evidently were undeterred by RFC protests that the agency was being placed in a false light, when it actually was discharging its responsibilities in a satisfactory fashion.

The GAO raised the question in a report to Congress describing the RFC situation as "serious" and enumerating specific examples of what it termed "failure of the accounting function in RFC."

No Loss Charged

The report made no charge of loss to the Government, but Representative Case (R., S.D.) said "the conditions cited by the GAO seem to leave the door open for favoritism."

Chairman Manasco (D., Ala.) of the House Expenditures Committee suggested that the Banking Committee investigate RFC's wartime business, but said "if that committee does not investigate, my committee will. The thing should be looked into."

"I think the RFC itself is entitled to an inquiry, to obtain a clean bill of health if they are entitled to it," he said.

Industry Melting Dollars, Report

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Senator Murdock (D., Utah), said today that silver is so scarce that some industrial users are reported to be melting down and using silver dollars.

"I have not verified that report but I do not doubt that it is true," he said.

Murdock, who hails from a silver-producing State, commented on the Senate's vote to boost the price of silver from 71.11 cents an ounce to 90.3 cents on July 1 and $1.29 two years later.

Congress Fixes Price

Congress fixes the price of silver under laws directing what the Treasury shall pay for newly mined domestic silver and what it shall charge for any sold to industrial users. The price-booster was attached to the $1,606,067,840 appropriation bill to run the Treasury and Postoffice departments during the twelve months beginning July 1.

The House approved a section continuing the price at 71.11 cents for two years and the difference promises to be a hot issue in efforts of a joint Senate-House committee to agree on a compromise.

Hopes Pinned On House

Senators from states using silver industrially fought the price increase in the Appropriations Committee, but made no fight on the floor. Instead, they decided to pin their hopes on the House.

Contending an increase in price is overdue, Murdock predicted the price would jump immediately to $1 an ounce if all restrictions were removed and a "free market" established.

Rails To Aid Wheat Men

Washington, June 22 (AP)—A serious shortage of box cars to move wheat now being harvested has arisen in parts of Kansas but the Association of American Railroads promised Senator Reed (R., Kan.) that assistance will be given at once.

Reed said today it would be about a week before conditions could be corrected.

Only On The Santa Fe As Yet

The shortage thus far apparently is on the Santa Fe Railroad in the State, Reed said.

A Bluff City (Kan.) elevator operator telephoned the Senator that wheat is being piled on the ground there because of lack of cars. He informed Reed that he could use 25 cars if they could be obtained, but that he was getting only about one a day.

"So far as Kansas is concerned, the Santa Fe is the only line reported in serious trouble," Reed said.

Appealed To The A.A.R.

Reed immediately appealed to the A.A.R. to act. He told the association that the Santa Fe on Wednesday had requests for 1,800 more cars than it was able to make available.

The A.A.R. replied that it had ordered 350 empty cars a day turned over to the Santa Fe. Reed contended that that was not enough and the association told him it would see that the number was increased.

SENATOR BALL FAVORS CURB IN NEGOTIATING

cause we found that they're a little too easy to control. It's the same with union conventions."

Sees Wagner Act Revision

Ball predicted legislation to amend the Wagner Act so unions as well as employers will be compelled to bargain collectively."

Ball predicted legislation to amend.

"In too many instances unions have slapped down a contract and said 'you sign it or walk out,'" he said.

The Wagner Act also should be amended "to give an employer the right of free speech," he said. "Employers now are afraid sometimes to discuss a contract because of fear they will be accused of threat or coercion."

Mentioning "the closed shop and the closed union," Ball asserted that "unions are arbitrarily depriving too many individuals of the right to earn a living. I don't believe we'll tolerate it much longer."

"The union leadership will find themselves in the same position as the Republican Party for 12 years unless they develop a program of their own," he concluded.

"Instead of screaming 'anti-labor' at every proposal made they must develop answers of their own to these problems. Then we'll get together in the long run and get a lot better legislation," he said.

The four-day conference which brought labor, management and government leaders together to discuss "the roads to industrial peace," ends tomorrow with addresses by Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) and William H. Davis, former head of the War Labor Board, newly appointed member of New York City's Board of Transportation.

regulating collective bargaining or labor disputes."

"One-Sided" Legislation

He said labor legislation such as the Clayton Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act was "one-sided and conferred Federal privileges on labor" . . . adding:

"I hope that labor leaders will not maintain the position to which they have recently tended, that any legislation dealing with labor is necessarily bad and indicates an anti-labor position on the part of anyone who sponsors it."

Leaders from management, labor and government are discussing "the road to industrial peace" at the conference. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) is scheduled to speak today and Representative Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn.) tomorrow.

Lilienthal Wants No Atom Ban

Holds Proposals to Outlaw Weapon Show Ignorance of Human Realities.

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Buffalo, June 22 (A. P.).—Proposals for outlawing the atomic bomb and providing legal machinery for punishment of violations are "dewy-eyed, naive and ignorant of the realities of human nature," declares David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Lilienthal, chairman of the board of consultants who prepared the State Department's report on the international control of atomic energy, last night told delegates to the American Library Association's sixty-fifth conference:

"Let me make it clear that this comment is general and not directed specifically to the initial proposals on atomic control made in New York by the Russians day before yesterday or any other proposals. I refer to the principle itself.

"It seems clear to me that we must seize upon, emphasize and make use of the affirmative, the creative opportunities if we would be practical in our efforts to eliminate atomic weapons," he said, adding:

"We are not dealing simply with a military or scientific problem but with a problem in statecraft and the ways of the human spirit.

"Therefore, the plan must be one that will tend to develop the beneficial possibilities of atomic energy and encourage the growth of fundamental knowledge, stirring the constructive and imaginative impulses of men rather than merely concentrating on the defensive and negative."

Libraries which have not increased salaries 33 per cent since 1941 should do so, and all libraries should establish minimum starting salaries of not less than $2,100 annually, the Council of the American Library Association decided yesterday.

H. COWAN

Would Ban Industry-Wide System in Coal, Steel and Transport

Tamiment, Pa., June 22—(AP)—The elimination of industry-wide collective bargaining in such fields as transportation, coal and steel was suggested today by U. S. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.) as one road to industrial peace.

"No government that wants to remain a government can permit the basic supply of commodities such as coal, steel and transportation to be interrupted very long," he told the 12th annual Tamiment social and economic conference.

The senator recommended a return to the system of negotiating union-management contracts "on an individual plant or at least on an individual employer basis."

Compulsion Not Answer

Ball said that compulsory arbitration, though he once advocated it, is not the solution to the nation's labor problem.

"Neither is government seizure," he said. "Lately the Government has been writing the contracts and the employer hasn't had much to say about it."

Ball suggested that terms of union officials be limited to two or four years and that they be elected by referendum to the membership instead of convention.

"We abandoned the convention idea in our political parties in the Midwest years ago," he said, "be-

Taft Assails Labor Stand Of Truman

Tamiment, Pa., June 22 (AP)—Sharply critical of President Truman's labor relations policy, Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) says he has "never seen such an inconsistency and apparent ignorance of the principles of labor relations as exhibited by the President in this crisis."

"Strikes cannot be prohibited without interfering with the basic freedom essential to our form of Government," Taft declared last night in a speech to the twelfth annual Tamiment Social and Economic Institute.

Taft said he opposed the Truman emergency bill "because I do not believe that Government seizure is a proper procedure as an integral part of any constructive system of

Navy Asks More Food For Miners

Pittsburgh, June 22 (AP)—Navy officers running the district's coal mines under Government control have asked Washington to get more food for the coal diggers who have declared they will stay away from the pits unless they get more bread, flour and fresh meat.

The office of Navy Commander George E. Slocum, top officer in the district for the Coal Mines Administration, said both the OPA and the United States Department of Agriculture have been asked to help, but that nothing definite has been worked out.

Slocum's office said a number of letters had been received from groups of miners in Export, Bobtown, Mount Morris and other towns, saying miners would not work unless present food supplies were increased. One letter purported to represent the sentiment of 800 miners in one town.

Critically Short

The Navy office said a survey showed the foodstuffs the miners are demanding are critically short in mining towns and that most miners' families are lucky if they have fresh meat once a week.

The miners' "no-meat-no-work" production stoppage, should one occur, would not be a union-spon-

sored matter, said J. P. Busarello, president of District 5, AFL-United Mine Workers of America.

"It won't be a walkout," declared Busarello. "They'll just stay at home because their work is laborious and they won't go to work without food in their dinner pails."

Busarello said he had informed navy officials in Washington June 12 that, "unless something is done, coal production will decrease rapidly."

More Meat Expected After First Of July

Bowles and Trade Sources Predict Improvement Until November—Slaughtering and Supply Lowest in History—Bread Shortage to Ease Soon

Chicago, June 22—(AP)—Meat and bread — two main staples in the nation's diet — were harder to find today than at any time during the war. Prospects were that the tight supply would continue at least the remainder of the month.

In July, trade sources believe, things should start getting better.

Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles prediced more meat would be available for a few months after July 1, regardless of how Congress decides on the question of future price ceilings. The bread shortage, Bowles added, would be "eased considerably" in 30 days.

The Department of Agriculture supported Bowles' contention that some of the current meat shortage was caused by some shippers holding back livestock to see if price controls are dropped after June 30.

The Millers' National Federation, a trade association of millers, echoed Bowles' prediction of an improved bread flour outlook in 30 days for parts of the country but said the full benefit of the current Winter wheat harvest wouldn't be realized generally until about September 1.

Bumper Crop Bottled Up

A federation spokesman said a bumper winter wheat crop harvest is well under way in Texas and Oklahoma, but added that OPA price regulations prevent millers in other parts of the country from buying this grain, the added shipping costs making such a transaction unprofitable under price ceilings.

Most Midwestern and Eastern states will start receiving this new grain when the harvest moves northward through Kansas. The harvest began in southeast Nebraska today and already has started in Kansas.

Although relief was forecast, a spot survey of cities acress the nation showed butcher shops either had no meat to offer or could meet only a small percentage of the demand. Bread supplies, although somewhat improved in some sections, still were far below demand.

Baltimore Hard Hit

The Baltimore Evening Sun said meat supplies had reached the lowest level in that city's history, with "practically no beef or pork" obtainable.

In Chicago and Kansas City, two of the nation's major packing centers, slaughtering operations were at a record low. Most plants maintained skeleton working crews.

In Pittsburgh, Navy officers running the district's coal mines under Government control appealed to Washington for more food for the miners who have threatened to quit work unless they receive more bread, flour and fresh meat.

In Cleveland glass display counters were broken in several markets as shoppers pushed and shoved for a chance at scanty meat supplies which were reported exhausted earlier in the day.

Bowles Optimistic

Legislation to lift ceiling prices on meat, livestock and poultry has passed the Senate and is before a Senate-House conference committee. Bowles, however, contended that more meat would be available for the nation's dinner tables regardless of the final form of the OPA Bill, to be acted upon by July 1.

In his weekly radio address, he said cattle and hog producers were holding up shipments until the price issue finally was settled. He added:

"If ceilings are taken off, prices are bound to be substantially higher. If they are kept on, you'll get meat at ceiling prices. But in either case, you'll get meat."

Bowles said the outlook was for about 135 to 140 pounds of meat a person this year, compared with 165 pounds demand and the pre-war average of 125 pounds.

The stabilization director also saw a good outlook for production of poultry, eggs, cheese and milk but shortages of butter and sugar.

Black Market Blamed

Spokesmen in the meat packing industry, however, blamed most of the shortage on "illegitimate meat purchases" and contended most of this meat was going into the black market. They contended OPA compliance regulations prevented them from competing with some of the small slaughterers.

Bowles predicted meat supplies would decline again in November or December because of the tight grain situation. A below-average fall pig crop further darkened the long-range outlook.

Livestock receipts at the country's 12 principal markets this week were about 35 per cent below a year ago. Receipts have dropped steadily for the past two months, although a year ago the supply remained about level for the same period.

Chicago packers slaughtered less than 4,000 cattle this week, the lowest in history and compared with more than 20,000 head in the same period last year.

Says Chinese Reds Aren't Communists

Chicago, June 22 (A. P.).—Lord Inverchapel, the new British Ambassador to the United States, said today that the so-called "Chinese Communists are not really Communists. "Actually they are trying to upset the feudal system in China," the Ambassador said at a news conference. Lord Inverchapel said he had "great faith in the ultimate good sense" of the Chinese.

Askad about the British position on exporting, Lord Inverchapel said, "we are conceentrating on exporting everything." He said that for every 20 shillings worth of goods imported, 16 shillings are exported from England and "we must go on rationing our own people until we can bridge that gap."

Army Reveals Secret Laboratory; Test Of Jet Power Shakes Earth

Pasadena, Calif., June 22—(AP)—The curtain has been lifted on another of the Government's ultra hush-hush testing laboratories, and the earth shook in the process.

While a collection of newspaper and magazine writers held their ears, scientists demonstrated the power of jet propulsion. It was a roaring, quaking affair. The motor of a "Wac Corporal," this country's answer to Germany's V-2, was trained into a hollowed-out hillside and ignited.

A sheet of searing flame, dwarfing anything the war may have seen in the way of flame throwers, blasted the cliff and shook the concrete observing room. Since it was a static test, no missile was launched. The test simply displayed the power which sent the Wac Corporal—so-called for security reasons—skyward in recent tests in New Mexico.

The rocket is only one of several projects developed at California Institute of Technology's jet propulsion laboratory, hidden away in the hills behind Pasadena. Here throughout the war, some of the nation's top scientists worked in utmost secrecy with Army and Navy experts on the Corporal, on Jatos, the rockets which lifts planes into the air after incredibly short runs, and on the hydro-bomb, a sort of plane-carried torpedo which still is partly secret.

The hyrdobomb, least known of the laboratory's projects, is the outgrowth of an Army request for a missile to be launched from a bombing plane, then propelled accurately but at high speed under water.

Designed for launching at speeds up to 350 miles an hour, and to travel below the surface at 70 miles an hour, the rocket has a range of 1,000 yards and is driven by a solid propellant.

To test a variety of designs, Caltech has built a towing channel, 500 feet long, 16 feet deep and 12 feet wide, with windows below the surface for observers to watch the bombs in motion.

The hydrobombs are not free, but attached to a towing carriage which looks a little like a comic strip rocket ship. It runs on rails, is shinily streamlined, and during the war was powered by small rockets because electric motors weren't available. The carriage can race along at a speed exceeding 40 miles an hour.

In charge of the laboratory's work are Col. B. S. Mesick of Army Ordnance, Col. E. H. Eddy of the Army Air Forces, Comdr. H. A. Tellman of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, and Dr. Frank J. Malina, acting director of the laboratory for Caltech.

3,500 More GI's Returning

[By the Associated Press]

Three vessels carrying 1,498 service personnel are scheduled to arrive at New York today, and four with 2,009 troops are due at three West Coast points.

At New York—Westminster Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,137.

Algonquin, from Le Havre: 351.

Belgian Liberty, from Antwerp: Ten.

At Seattle—Devil's Lake Victory, from Noumea, originally due Thursday: 16 army.

At San Diego—Dashing Wave, from Taku: 1,155 navy and Marines.

At San Francisco — General Black, from Norfolk: Three navy, 752 army.

Sabine, from Pearl Harbor: Eight navy, 75 Marines.

A103
LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS NOTIFIED HER AMBASSADOR IN
CAIRO OF HER OFFICIAL BUT UNPUBLISHED ATTITUDE ON EGYPT'S GRANTING
OF SANCTUARY TO THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN
SAID TODAY.
HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THERE WOULD BE REPRESENTATIONS TO
KING FAROUK'S GOVERNMENT, OR TO DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
COMMUNICATION. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE AMBASSADOR, SIR RONALD
CAMPBELL, HAD CONSIDERABLE LATITUDE IN DEALING WITH THE MATTER,
HOWEVER.
SN1040AED

(100)
ROME, JUNE 22-(AP)-COUNTESS EDDA CIANO, DAUGHTER OF BENITO MUSSOLINI, WILL BE FREED FROM LIPARI ISLAND UNDER THE TERMS OF THE AMNESTY
APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, INTERIOR MINISTER GIUSEPPE ROMITA
ANNOUNCED TODAY.
COUNTESS CIANO, WIDOW OF FASCIST FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO
CIANO, WAS SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS INTERNMENT ON THE TINY ISLAND NORTH
OF SICILY FOR HER EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF FASCISM. SHE WAS SENTENCED
LAST DECEMBER BY AN ITALIAN PROVINCIAL COMMISSION IN MESSINA.
THE NEWSPAPER ESPRESSO ESTIMATED THAT 50,000 CONVICTS--POLITICAL
AS WELL AS COMMON PRISONERS--WOULD ACHIEVE FREEDOM UNDER THE AMNESTY.
SW1244PED

30.24-3481

(130)

MOSCOW, JUNE 22-(AP)-AN IZVESTIA EDITORIAL MARKING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION, SAID TODAY "THE SECOND WORLD WAR WAS UNLEASHED BY FASCIST AGGRESSORS AND WAS NOT AND COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACCIDENTAL IN THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE."

"IT WAS AN INESCAPABLE RESULT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WORLD ECONOMY AND POLITICAL FORCES ON THE BASIS OF MODERN MONOPOLY AND IMPERIALISM," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

THE EDITORIAL ADDED THAT IZVESTIA HAD SAID THAT WHEN THE WAR ENDED, "WITHOUT LOSING ONE DAY THE SOVIET PEOPLE HAD RENEWED THEIR HISTORIC MOVEMENT TOWARD COMMUNISM."

CALLING THE SOVIET UNION THE MOST ADVANCED VIRILE SOCIAL AND STATE SYSTEM HUMAN HISTORY HAS KNOWN, THE EDITORIAL ADDED THAT "THE SOVIET PEOPLE DO NOT WANT A REPRETITION OF JUNE 22, 1941, A REPETITION OF THE BRUTAL, AGGRESSIVE WARS WHICH ARE PROFITABLE ONLY FOR FOOLISH IMPERIALISTS WHO ARE READY TO WADE THROUGH OCEANS OF BLOOD ONLY TO GAIN WORLD RULE."

JK833AED

ADD MOSCOW PROPOSAL

THE DISPATCH SAID GEN ANDREW MCNAUGHTON HAD DECLARED THAT CANADA SUPPORTED THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH BARUCH'S PROPOSAL WAS BASED, THAT BRITAIN'S SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN HAD WELCOMED THE PLAN AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION, BUT WOULD ADHERE TO ITS OWN VIEWS DURING THE DISCUSSION; THAT THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES PRAISED THE PLAN, BUT SAID EVIDENTLY IT FAILED TO CONSIDER THE COMPOSITION PROPOSED BY THE AGENCY TO CONTROL ATOMIC ENERGY, THAT THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE FULLY SUPPORTED THE PLAN; THAT THE MEXICANS APPROVED THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES BUT WANTED URANIUM ORE CONTROL PROPOSALS STUDIED FURTHER. DETAILS OF THE BARUCH PLAN WERE NOT PUBLISHED.

JK821AED

JUN 23 1946

ADD EXCEPT BANQUET

GENERAL LIN WAS FIRM, HOWEVER, IN HIS REJECTION OF THE DELEGATION'S REQUESTS, AND TOUR-TILLOT'S PARTY FLEW BACK TO CHANGCHUN.

LIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD TOUR-TILLOT HE WOULD NOT ALLOW CEASE-FIRE TEAMS OR OBSERVERS, EVEN NEUTRAL OBSERVERS, INTO COMMUNIST-HELD TERRITORY UNTIL A SETTLEMENT WAS REACHED IN NANKING.

IT WAS PRECISELY IN NANKING THAT A SETTLEMENT SEEMED AS FAR OFF AS AT ANY TIME SINCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY BEGAN HIS ARDUOUS PEACE-PROMOTING ASSIGNMENT.

IT HAS BEEN NO SECRET HERE THAT MARSHALL'S BIGGEST TASK IS NOT IN PERSUADING HIS FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE TO AFFIX THEIR SIGNATURES TO SOME IMPRESSIVE DOCUMENT, SUCH AS THE JANUARY 10 TRUCE AGREEMENT--SINCE VIOLATED.

THE FAR BIGGER TASK IS CONVINCING GOVERNMENT LEADERS--PARTICULARLY CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GENERALS--THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE NOT SIGNING TONGUE-IN-CHEEK, AND TO MAKE THE COMMUNISTS BELIEVE THAT THE GENERALISSIMO AND HIS STRATEGISTS ARE NOT PLANNING NEW ATTACKS UNDER COVER OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

JQ416PCS

JUN 1946

A54FX

TOKYO, JUNE 22-(AP)-JAPAN'S FIRST REAL NARCOTICS ... RESULT OF AN OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS DIRECTIVE ISSUED LAST MARCH, ... INTO EFFECT TODAY.

THE ACT, MADE EFFECTIVE BY MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE, WILL OPERATE MUCH LIKE THE HARRISON ACT IN THE UNITED STATES, HEADQUARTERS SAID. IT PROVIDES FOR LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF ALL LEGAL DISPENSERS OF NARCOTICS, REPORTS ON SALES AND LIMITATIONS ON SALES TO MEDICAL PURPOSES.

SEVERE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION ARE PROVIDED.

DS224APS

JUN 1946

AS8FX

TOKYO, JUNE 22-(AP)-POLICE REPORTED TODAY THAT FOUR YOMIURI EDITORIAL WORKERS WERE BEING HELD IN JAIL, CHARGED WITH "ILLEGAL ENTRY AND BREAKAGE" IN CONNECTION WITH YESTERDAY'S MELEE IN THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES WHERE YOMIURI WORKERS FOUGHT WITH POLICE.

THOSE ARRESTID WERE AMONG SIX YOMIURI EDITORIAL STAFF MEMBERS WHO REFUSED TO ACCEPT DISMISSAL ON CHARGES OF "COLORING THE NEWS" AND PRECIPITATED A DISPUTE BETWEEN EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS ON WHO HAS FINAL AUTHORITY ON NEWS HANDLING.

TOMIN SUZUKI, EDITOR IN CHIEF AND HEAD OF THE SIX, WAS NOT ARRESTED, POLICE SAID, "BECAUSE HE MUST APPEAR AS A WITNESS" AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES CASE. ONE OTHER WAS STILL AT LARGE.

DS443APS NM

HE AID Dietx DRAFT,

TOLD THE PEERS THAT CHAPTER TWO, FORBIDDING MAINTENANCE OF ARMED FORCES AND POTENTIAL, SHOULD BE STRICKEN BUT HE DID NOT OPPOSE THE ABOLISHMENT OF WAR AS A NATIONAL WEAPON.

ABANDONMENT OF THE RIGHT OF BELLIGERENCY IS PLAUSIBLE, YAMADA SAID, BUT THE CONSTITUTION SHOULD NOT CONTAIN A CLAUSE FORBIDDING POSSESSION OF LAND, SEA OR AIR FORCES.

HE ALSO ASKED FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE FIRST ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT THE REMPEROR "SHALL BE THE SYMBOL OF STATE."

3.03494 ⊠349⊠3 3-4)334 8, 583 23

THAT THE REMPEROR "SHALL BE THE SYMBOL OF STATE."

EMPEROR HIROHITO EARLIER IN THE WEEK INFORMED THE DIET THAT THE CONSTITUTION DRAFT WOULD BE SENT TO IT FOR APPROVAL AND GENERAL MACARTHUR LATER URGED THE DIET TO GIVE THE MATTER FULL CONSIDERATION WITHOUT POLITICAL BIAS

P-GG211PCS

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 22-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER TODAY DENIED THE RECOMMENDATION OF AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE SUSPENSION OF A 15-YEAR SENTENCE IMPOSED ON MAJ.YAICHI RIKITAKE, 61-YEAR-OLD FORMER MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE FUKUOKA PRISON CAMP.

RIKITAKE WAS CONVICTED OF FAILING TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE MEDICAL AID FOR PRISONERS, OF CAUSING DEATHS OF PRISONERS PERMITTED TO BE WORKED WHILE SICK, AND OTHER ATROCITIES.

"NO JUSTIFIABLE BASIS FOR CLEMENCY APPEARS IN THE RECORD," EICHELBERGER SAID, AND ADDED THAT THE EVIDENCE WARRANTED A "MORE SEVERE SENTENCE THAN WAS IMPOSED."

THE RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE BECAUSE OF THE PRISONER'S "ADVANCED AGE."

DS230APS NM

(ADVANCE) HACHIMAN, JAPAN JUNE 22-(AP)-THE LATE THOMAS A.EDISON STARTED A SIZZLING ARGUMENT AMONG RESIDENTS IN THIS OTHERWISE QUIET LITTLE HONSHU TOWN WHEN JAPAN WENT TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SUPER-PATRICTS DIDN'T LIKE THE IDEA OF PAYING HOMAGE TO AN AMERICAN; THEY INSISTED THE TOWN'S MONUMENT TO EDISON MUST GO.

BUT THE TOWN ELDERS ARGUED BACK: "EDISON WAS A FRIEND OF OURS. HE DID A GREAT SERVICE FOR THE WORLD AND JAPAN. WOULD YOU ALSO WANT TO SMASH ALL ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS IN THIS TOWN? NO, WE ARE NTT AT WAR WITH MR. EDISON."

THE MONUMENT REMAINED.

IT STANDS TODAY AS A PROUD REMINDER OF THE CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT BULBS BY HACHIMAN, WHICH IS NEAR JAPAN'S ANCIENT CAPITAL OF KYOTO. CHILDREN STILL COME OUT TO SCRUB THE SQUARE GRANITE BLOCK WITH ITS BRONZE BAS-RELIEF HEAD OF THE INVENTOR.

HACHIMAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO EDISON'S WORK CAME 66 YEARS AGO WHEN EDISON WAS WORKING ON HIS BULB IDEA. TUNGSTEN WAS NOT DISCOVERED AND HE NEEDED SOMETHING FOR A FILAMENT. THE IDEA OF USING BAMBOO WAS SUGGESTED AND A MESSENGER FROM THE UNITED STATES CAME TO JAPAN TO SEEK THE PROPER KIND. HE FOUND IT AT HACHIMAN.

IN 1934, 13 SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORED A NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT TO ERECT A SUITABLE MONUMENT TO THE MAN WHO HAD BROUGHT ELECTRIC LIGHT TO THE WORLD. PENNIES CONTRIBUTED BY SCHOOL-CHILDREN FINANCED THE MEMORIAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 23).

NN1033PCS NM

AY3KA

(160)

HONOLULU, JUNE 22-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF THE ARMY'S NEW TRIPLER GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE HAVE NOT BEEN EXCESSIVE, COL. BERNARD L.ROBINSON SAID TODAY.

ROBINSON, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE OAHU ENGINEERING SERVICE, STRESSED THAT COST FIGURES FOR THE $33,000,000 PROJECT--ASSAILED BY CONGRESSIONAL CRITICS AS THE "PENTAGON" OF THE PACIFIC--WERE NOT OUT OF LINE WITH TERRITORIAL OR MAINLAND COSTS.

"THE ACTUAL COST PER HOSPITAL BED IS LITTLE MORE THAN $9,000," HE SAID. "THE $22,000 COST CITED IN CONGRESS IS FOR THE ENTIRE PROJECT, INCLUDING LIVING QUARTERS, COMMISSARY AND ALL THE FACILITIES OF A SMALL CITY.

"THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WERE APPROVED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL AND THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C." ROBINSON SAID THE COSTS HAD BEEN INCREASED BY FOUNDATION DIFFICULTIES, HIGHER WAGE RATES AND COST OF MATERIALS, AND BY LACK OF EXPERIENCED WORKERS.

"IF CONGRESS ALLOCATES NO FURTHER FUNDS THE PROJECT WILL BE CLOSED DOWN EARLY IN JULY," HE ADDED.

JQ7PCS

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, JUNE 22-(AP)-THREE MEMBERS OF THE EIGHT-MAN CREW OF A B-24 WHICH CRASHED AT SHEMYA JUNE 16, TODAY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SAVED THEMSELVES BY BAILING OUT. EARLIER REPORTS HAD INDICATED ALL MIGHT HAVE DIED IN THE WRECK.

THOSE REPORTED SAFE, SAVE FOR SLIGHT INJURIES, WERE 1ST LT. HERBERT AUGUSTINE, BUFFALO, N.Y.; SGT.JOHN CROAN AND CPL. HENRY EARL, ADDRESSES UNLISTED.

THE BOMBER WAS RETURNING TO SHEMYA FROM NAKNEK AND THE PILOT WAS UNABLE TO FIND THE LANDING STRIP IN HEAVY FOG.

HJ530PCS NM

30.29 -3483

Bidault Forms French Coalition Cabinet

JUN 25 1946

KEEPS POST AS FOREIGN OFFICE HEAD

Agreement With Communists On Wage Increases Clears Way

Paris, *Monday*, June 24 (AP)—A new French coalition Government was formed early today, with President Georges Bidault retaining his portfolio as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Bidault's new Cabinet differed little from that serving under his predecessor, Socialist President Felix Gouin. It gave virtually equal representation to France's three major political parties—Bidault's own Popular Republican Movement (MRP), the Communists and the Socialists.

Gouin, Thorez Vice Presidents

Gouin and Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, were named vice presidents of the Cabinet. Francisque Gay, MRP leader, and Alexandre Varenne, of the Union Democratique et Socialiste de la Resistance party, were named Ministers of State.

Bidault's Cabinet appointments left unfilled the important Ministry of Food.

His other Cabinet appointees were:

HENRI TEITGEN, MRP, Minister of Justice.

EDOUARD DEPREUX, Socialist, Interior.

EDMOND MICHELET, MRP, Army.

CHARLES TILLON, Communist, Armaments.

ROBERT SCHUMAN, MRP, Finance.

FRANCOIS DE MENTHON, MRP, National Economy.

JULES MOCH, Socialist, Public Works.

PIERRE TANGUY-PRIGENT, Socialist, Agriculture.

MARCEL PAUL, Communist, Industrial Production.

MARCEL NAEGELEN, Socialist, Education.

JEAN LETOURNEAU, MRP, Communications.

MARIUS MOUTET, Socialist, Colonies.

AMBROISE CROIZAT, Communist, Labor.

ROBERT PRIGENT, MRP, Population.

RENE ARTHAUD, Communist, Public Health.

FRANCOIS BILLOUX, Communist, Reconstruction.

LAURENT CASANOVA, Communist, Veterans' Affairs.

Bidault said he himself also would take charge of the Information Ministry with the aid of Secretary of State Andre Colin, another of today's appointees.

Confusion Over One Post

Later, however, some confusion arose concerning the disposition of the Information Ministry when Gay said that the function of that office would be attached to his State Ministry and that Robert Bichet would be Minister of Information. A Socialist held the post in Gouin's Cabinet.

The new Cabinet will meet tomorrow and will be presented to the Constituent Assembly on Wednesday for formal approval. Bidault said he would name a number of under secretaries of state at a later date.

The way was cleared for the formation of the new Government when the Communists agreed last night to accept a fifteen per cent wage increase for trade union workers in place of the 25 per cent boost they previously demanded.

Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, announced that his party had reached the accord with Bidault on wage policies.

15 Per Cent Reported Basis

Jacques Duclos, like Thorez a secretary general of the Communist party, said the Communists had received precise assurances from Bidault on wage increases to be granted trade union workers. He declined, however, to reveal what percentage was involved.

It was learned, however, that the agreed figure for the increase was fifteen per cent, representing a sizable Communist compromise.

Until Saturday the Communists had supported the 25 per cent figure asked by the Confederation Generale du Travail, France's largest trade union organization.

First Called Unsatisfactory

Thorez and Duclos made their announcement after bringing the Communist reply to Bidault's proposal on the wage question to the foreign office.

Earlier yesterday a Communist informant had described as unsatisfactory Bidault's proposal, which was made in reply to a conciliatory Communist letter of Saturday.

The President's letter to the Communists, made public yesterday, agreed with them that "immediate general measures must be taken" on the price question in order to achieve "an increase in the purchasing power of all the working classes."

Production Emphasized

Bidault's letter said the emphasis must be on stimulating production and safeguarding the franc. "Preoccupation with those points should govern the work of the economic conference we have proposed and you have accepted," he wrote.

The economic conference, Bidault pointed out, would comprise workers, employers and government representatives. They would "consider the problem of salaries and industrial and farm prices in relation to production, with an intent to achieve a general amelioration of the living condition of all workers."

The Radical Socialist party, led by prewar Premier Edouard Herriot, decided yesterday against participation in Bidault's coalition government.

Bidault reportedly offered the Radical Socialists the Education or Agriculture Ministry and an undersecretaryship of state.

2 GI'S WOUNDED IN VIENNA CLASH

Russian Soldier in Stolen Jeep Shoots American MP's.

VIENNA, June 23. — (AP) Two American military police were shot in the head last night as they attempted to halt four Soviet soldiers in a stolen U. S. jeep, and today a Russian soldier was shot as the Americans pressed a city-wide search for the assailants.

The American soldiers were expected to live. The Russian was taken to a Red army hospital and his condition was not learned. No names were disclosed, and officers at U. S. Army headquarters declined to issue an official statement until they complete their investigation.

Week of Unrest in Vienna

The shootings came after a week of unrest among Allied troops in the Austrian capital. A week ago one Russian soldier was reported killed in fighting among Russian, French and British troops in the British zone of the city.

The best available information gave this account of last night's shootings:

American military police had received word to watch for a stolen jeep, and when they recognized it approaching the American district of the city they flagged it down.

One of the Russians in the jeep fired. In addition to being wounded in the face, one of the American soldiers was grazed by a bullet which pierced his helmet and went along his scalp.

Roads Blocked

Road blocks were thrown up in the area immediately and throughout the night U. S. military police and international police patrols searched the city for the four Russians.

A number of Soviet soldiers were questioned and one was being held as an occupant of the stolen vehicle. The investigation was slowed because officials were unable to question the two wounded Americans, one of whom underwent an operation for removal of a bullet which had lodged close to the spinal cord.

Military authorities have declined to release any information on the fighting in which the Soviet soldier was reported killed last Sunday night. A week ago last night a fight occurred in the British zone between French, Russian and British troops. Police were alerted, but the fighting flared again on the next night, when the Russian was reported killed.

Nationalization In Saxon Issue

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—Residents of Lower Saxony, the largest and richest State in Soviet-occupied Germany, will vote next Sunday on a nationalization plan that is expected to set a precedent for the rest of the Russian zone.

Supporters describe the plan as the most extensive democratic reform since the estates of Junker aristocrats and Nazis were divided among landless peasants. The proposal, adoption of which is virtually certain, represents a compromise considerably less drastic than that first drafted by German Communists.

The compromise, which will be put to a "yes" or "no" vote, contains two lists of factories that may be nationalized. One list names 500 of the biggest industries in Saxony, which are considered to be owned by Nazis and war criminals. The other names 1,931 plants whose owners are considered free from Nazi taint and therefore could be returned to private ownership.

MASS GRAVES FOUND NEAR NAZI PRISON CAMP

BERLIN, June 23 — (AP) The Red army newspaper Taegliche Rundschau today blamed overwork, systematic starvation and epidemics for the deaths of more than 100,000 men whose mass graves, the newspaper said, have been discovered at the site of a former German prison camp near Zeithain, Saxony, in the Russian occupation zone.

Taegliche Rundschau said the prisoners were preponderantly Russian.

"In the so-called camp hospital 50,000 prisoners had lain ill and unattended and with their only exit the mass grave," the newspaper reported.

3 MILLION JEWS SEEK U.S. CARE

Editors Told They Flood American Zone In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, June 23 (AP)—Twelve American editors and newspaper executives, at the outset of their German tour, were told today by high American officers that the United States faced the possible responsibility of caring for "up to 3,000,000 Jews" in its occupation zone.

Army sources said that Eastern European Jews were flooding into the zone at the rate of 10,000 a month.

"Many of them are coming from Russia and if they join those in Poland in an apparent mass movement toward Palestine, we may have to look after 3,000,000 of them," one army informant said.

The newspaper chiefs were told that the mass infiltration was growing into one of the gravest problems facing American occupation authorities.

"Underground Railway"

Visiting the Zeilsheim displaced persons camp near Frankfurt, the editors learned that an "underground railway" for Jews had operated in at least one instance from the British to the American zone.

A convoy of German trucks with German drivers arrived at Zeilsheim three days ago, they were informed, and unloaded 700 Polish Jews at the camp.

"The passengers got out and said, 'We are Jews and we are here,'" an army source said. 'The trucks drove off as suddenly as they had appeared and we admitted the passengers."

Chartered German Trucks

"These new arrivals apparently chartered the German trucks in the British zone, slipped across the border past our patrols and drove to Seilsheim. The camp could not refuse them admittance," the source said.

He added that the group came from the Soviet Union—where they had taken refuge in 1939—and had journeyed through Berlin and Hannover.

"More than 1,000 have come in the last few weeks from the British zone," he said.

Visited Displaced Persons' Camp

The editors also visited the Polish and Baltic displaced persons camp at Wiesbaden, after lunch with Maj. Gen. I. H. Edwards, occupation air force commander.

They asked questions about the food, which the Army is now supplying to more displaced persons in Germany than to American personnel, and inspected living conditions.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher and president of the New York *Times*, said: "The problem is a serious one—I understand still more of them are coming into the zone."

J. D. Ferguson, editor and president of the Milwaukee *Journal*, said: "I don't know what the solution is, but it is a tough problem that the United States faces. For the time being, I suppose all we can do is to harbor those who arrive here."

Confer With McNarney

Last night the visiting newspapermen conferred with Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Army commander in Europe. Herbert F. Corn, managing editor of the Washington *Star*, said that McNarney discussed general occupation problems and also touched briefly on the problem of displaced persons.

Tomorrow the editors will visit the Lichfield trials at Bad Nauheim and then fly to Berlin on the second leg of their study trip of army policies and progress in occupied and liberated Europe.

Chaplain Finds Fraternization Is Peril to Occupation Troops

BREMEN, Germany, June 23.—(AP) Fraternization of American soldiers with "low-type" German women is creating a grave risk that the entire purpose of American occupation of Germany will be destroyed, a U. S. Army Protestant chaplain said today.

The chaplain — prohibited by Army order from having his name used—disclosed to the Associated Press the contents of a report on American fraternization in the Bremen enclave which he has just made to higher authorities.

Efficiency Lowered

The report asserted that sexual fraternization, rapidly increasing during recent months, had "lowered the self respect, efficiency and conduct of the individual soldier."

The report said that before the official lifting of the non-fraternization decree in September 1945, only ten per cent of American troops fraternized, and of these "many simply did it for adventure."

Afterward, the percentage increased and since January of this year the problem has been aggravated still further by the arrival of young replacements, many of them not yet 20 years old who "do not know one type of woman from another," the report continued.

Youths Are Offenders

"Major offenders are the 18 and 19 year-olds and men married one to three years prior to overseas service. One out of every eight married men has 'found a home' here and one out of every four GI divorces is the result of fraternization. On the average there are five pregnant German women per American infantry company.

"Fraternization has led to poor soldiering. Sexual fraternization has only led to more fraternization until it has become an obsession. It has lowered the self respect, efficiency and conduct of the individual soldier."

Fraternization with German women has caused American soldiers to forget why the war was fought, the chaplain reported.

"It has increased GI sympathy for the Germans. From the Germans who have come into the chaplains' office, it also appears to have lowered their respect for the United States Army."

An average of two requests per week are made by American troops in the enclave for permission to marry Germans—still strictly banned by the Army—the report said.

Discussing the problem, the chaplain said the majority of American troops fraternized with women of such low morals that in effect the latter were selling themselves for clothes, shoes, stockings, chocolate or cigarettes—any of the many things almost impossible for German civilians to obtain through normal channels.

"For a pair of stockings, the girls would let a man live with them for a month," the chaplain said.

He severely criticized the sending of women's clothing to American soldiers overseas—"to give to the poor Germans."

"American women should not have failed to realize the true purpose to which the majority of these gifts are put," he added.

Half of Men Are Married

About 50 per cent of those fraternizing were married, the chaplain asserted. He estimated only about five per cent of Americans having German girl friends wanted to marry them and "most are glad there is an official marriage ban."

He suggested that the ban might be lifted without harm if proper safeguards were required, such as a careful screening of the women concerned and a waiting period of at least a year after application to marry.

"That would insure that none but decent and non-Nazi Germans became the wives of American citizens over here," He said.

The chaplain charged that German girls often received blatant assistance of their parents in immoral conduct and cited this as a typical story, "the kind of thing I hear at my desk day after day:

"Well, chaplain, it was like this. I met her on the street, stopped to talk, and she asked me to her house. When I got there, her father treated me like a long lost son. They gave me a good meal and after a while her mother took me upstairs and turned down the bedclothes and the father built a fire and then they just left me with the daughter.'

The chaplain said he was "very glad to see these American dependents coming over—they will certainly be a steadying influence."

As proof that women in America also can help to keep their men out of trouble over here, the chaplain referred to a recent incident:

"One day a soldier came to me and exhibited his wedding ring. There were deep file marks on it. He said he once had made an agreement with his wife that if he were unfaithful, he would not tell her—he would just damage his wedding ring.

"So that's what I did," he said. "I've been looking at it for two months and it's driving me crazy. Won't you please write to my wife off my mind."

and tell her—just to get the agony

"So that's what I did. I wrote—with a few kind words of instruction—and a week later the husband came to me with a letter from his wife and an enclosure—a brand new wedding ring.

"That man will never fraternize again."

40,000 Hear Plea On Schleswig Area

Flensburg, Germany, June 23 (AP). About 40,000 persons paraded through Flensburg to a stadium today and heard speakers express the hope that the South Schleswig area of Germany would "return to Denmark."

The chairman of the South Schleswig Association described the meeting as an "historical event which will influence our future."

Danes in South Schleswig were forbidden by British occupation authorities to display the Danish colors.

Former Yugoslav Minister Admits Chetnik Aid To Nazis

Belgrade, June 23 (AP)—Dr. Lazar Laza Markovic, Cabinet Minister in several prewar Yugoslav Governments, testified today that the Chetniks of Gen. Draja Mihailovic had collaborated with the Germans against the Partisan forces of Marshal Tito.

Markovic and a score of others are on trial, accused of treason, along with Mihailovic.

The 64-year-old defendant testified under questioning by the court president that he had once written a pamphlet stating "Tito and his crowd will slaughter the Serbian people."

Markovic pleaded innocent to court charges that he and other politicians formed a bloc which encouraged Marshal Milan Nedic to accept leadership of the Yugoslav Government during Nazi occupation. The court also attempted to prove that Markovic and other prominent men formed a "Belgrade Representative Committee" in September, 1944, to work for Mihailovic and against the Partisans.

Markovic admitted as charged in his indictment that he had written a memorandum to King Peter II and to Allied governments in which the representative committee protested against Allied assistance to Tito's movement.

Admits Attacking Communists

The court president asked Markovic: "When the Chetniks and Partisans were fighting, who was the third party?"

A—The occupier.

Q—Was this Chetnik collaboration for the benefit of the enemy?

A—Yes.

The defendant testified that during the Nazi ocupation he violently attacked Yugoslav Communists for fear he and his family would be in danger if he did not. Under direct questioning, he then said he had known the Communists were the only force which was fighting against the occupier.

Mihailovic "Doesn't Remember"

The court charged that toward the end of the war when Markovic believed the Germans were preparing to evacuate Yugoslavia, he suggested Mihailovic send him abroad in an effort to persuade the Allies to support Mihailovic and not Tito.

Mihailovic, brought forward to confront Markovic, acknowledged receiving correspondence from him, but said:

"It was political. I do not remember it."

Dr. Kosta Kumandui, a prewar Yugoslav Cabinet Minister, pleaded innocent and denied that he ever assisted the German invader or that he ever had any contact with Mihalilovic's organization. He was accused in the same indictment with Markovic.

Today's session ended the interrogation on the indictment phase of the mass trial and it was expected that the first prosecution witnesses would take the stand tomorrow.

TITO IS DENOUNCED BY RUTH MITCHELL

General's Sister Calls Him A Traitor, Lauds Mihailovic

Former Cabinet Ministers testify in Mihailovic trial about Chetnic aid to Germans..... *Page 4*

Henderson, Nev., June 23 (AP)—Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell, and a guerrilla fighter under the Yugoslav Gen. Draja Mihailovic lashed out tonight against what she termed the "mockery of justice now being conducted in Belgrade."

Answering charges of one of Mihailovic's codefendants, Dragi Jovanovic, Belgrade police prefect during the Nazi occupation, that she was seen with the Gestapo and Chetniks, Miss Mitchell said:

"It is a great honor, one of the greatest ever bestowed upon me, to be called a traitor by that scoundrel Tito. If ever there was a traitor to the Serbian people, it is Tito. For even now he is holding power by using the notorious Croat Ustashi, an organization of murderers trained by Mussolini.

Slaughter Charged

"During the war they were responsible for the slaughter of 600,000 Serbian peasants. Now they are cast in the role of patriots."

Miss Mitchell admitted she had been seen with the Gestapo on the occasion of her arrest and court-martial for Chetnik activities. She was sentenced to death after thirteen months in eleven different Nazi prison camps. Pressure by the Swiss Government got her release on a prisoner-of-war exchange.

The attractive, auburn - haired Miss Mitchell bitterly attacked the United States State Department for its "failure to force the Tito Government to allow me and the American aviators aided by the Chetnik forces to testify at the trial."

"Cannot Understand It"

"I cannot understand it," she continued. "Tito is allowed to entrench himself more firmly by the political use of American food, but our Government makes no demand to see the greatest patriot of the war given the comfort of American testimony, even though it would do him no good at that farce of a trial."

In Washington a State Department spokesman said the department had done all in its power to get Yugoslavia to allow the American flyers to testify at Mihailovic's trial. He said the department had dispatched two notes to Yugoslavia in the matter, that the latter Government refused in one reply to permit the Americans to attend the trial and had not answered the second request.

Peter "Lost His Chance"

Miss Mitchell compared the shipments of food to Tito to scrap iron sent to Japan. Stressing her scorn for Tito, she claimed for Mihailovic "virtually every victory credited to Tito." She charged that the Allies deserted Mihailovic and "sold him down the river" after his forces were instrumental in turning the tide of the North African battle.

"His mind finally has given way under the strain of such treachery," she said. "I am fond of young King Peter, but he lost his chance to regain the throne. But I do believe that Tito will be overthrown by mountain patriots who once kept fighting the Turks for five years before gaining their independence."

Miss Mitchell went to the Balkans as a magazine correspondent to cover an Albanian regal function.

Younger Italians Shy At Presidency

Rome, June 23 (AP)—With younger men shying away from the honor, Italy's quest for a President of the new republic appeared today to have narrowed to four men past 70.

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Benedetto Croce, 80, philosopher and conservative leader, was proposed by the Socialist party as "the man who represents Italian culture in the world to the highest degree."

Former Premiers Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, 86; Ivanoe Bonomi, 75, and Francesco Saverio Nitti, 78, previously were suggested as likely candidates.

The constituent assembly is scheduled to elect the chief of state Wednesday. Premier Alcide de Gasperi's coalition government then will resign and the new President will select a new Premier.

De Gasperi is expected to retain the premiership by virtue of the sweeping victory of his Christian Democrats in the June 2 elections. The makeup of the government is expected generally to reflect the election returns, with the Socialists and Communists, who emerged second and third, respectively, at the polls, sharing the major portfolios with the Christian Democrats.

ITALY, BELGIUM SIGN PACT

ROME, June 23. — (AP) Under a revision of an Italian-Belgian commercial accord signed in Rome today up to 50,000 Italian miners will be made available for work in Belgian coal mines and Belgium will send 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly to Italy.

100 Tried On Silesian Underground Charges

Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland, June 23 (AP)—One hundred persons described as leaders of a Nazi underground organization, known as the "Freies Deutschland," are being tried here by a special tribunal on charges of attempting to overthrow Polish authority in Silesian districts.

Newspapers said there had been numerous excesses by former *Wehrmacht* officers who had cooperated with outlaw Polish bands in terrorist activities and spreading rumors that "Silesia soon will be freed by the English and Americans."

ALBANIAN VISITS TITO

BELGRADE, June 23—(AP) Enver Hoxha, youthful premier of Albania, arrived today for a visit with Premier Marshal Tito. No reason was given for the visit, but it was assumed that a mutual aid pact similar to those which Yugoslavia has signed with other Balkan states would result from the talks.

TASS REPORTS ON U.S. IN CHINA

Says Lend-Lease Is Prolonged Under Assumed Name

Moscow, June 23 (AP)—Soviet newspapers were told today that the United States and China had signed an agreement prolonging lend-lease under an assumed name until November, 1947, and that in Korea the Americans were exploiting both labor and industry.

A Tass dispatch from New York quoting "informed sources" said that under the agreement arms and all necessary equipment would be supplied to the Army of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

T. un.an's Announcement

President Truman informed Congress June 14 that American military aid to China was "continuing beyond the period covered by this report. He recalled his December, 1945, assertion that "United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife."

[Secretary of State Byrnes asked Congress June 13 to approve American assistance in training Chinese troops, both Central Government and Communist, to serve "this country's interest in the establishment and preservation of peace and security in Asia." Gen. George C. Marshall last January laid down a Chinese Army goal of 60 divisions—50 divisions of National Government troops and ten of Chinese-Communist troops.]

Daily Worker Quoted On Korea

Tass relayed a dispatch from New York which quoted the Communist newspaper *Daily Worker* as charging that the Americans were suppressing the workers' movement and replacing Japanese firms with American companies in Korea.

Tass said the *Daily Worker* article viewed the policies as providing a basis for exploiting the Korean people. It said the article charged that American intelligence officers questioned and searched United States soldiers before they sailed for home in order to prevent them from telling the American people about conditions in Korea.

The official Soviet news agency quoted the article as saying there was little difference between the former Japanese and present American authorities in regard to suppression of the Koreans. The Government newspaper *Izvestia* headlined the dispatch "United States Politics in Korea."

As To Paris Conference

Meanwhile, the Paris correspondent for the Soviet news agency attacked what he called "falsehoods and fictions" about the Foreign Ministers' Conference in the French press.

Among these he listed a claim that the Soviet delegation had proposed to resolve the Trieste problem by resettling the Italian population in the Adriatic port city.

The correspondent said that the Reuter agency carried a dispatch quoting a member of the Soviet delegation as saying that Russia was prepared to make any concessions in order to prevent the conference from going into a blind alley.

The Tass man labeled the report a falsehood and said it inspired commentaries that success of the conference must be obtained at the expense of Soviet withdrawals from their position.

From Tehran And Belgrade

A Tass dispatch from Tehran quoted charges in an editorial in the newspaper *Rahbar* that "imperialist" representatives of some countries were exerting pressure on Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam to prevent him from carrying out reforms. Tass quoted the paper as saying United States Ambassador George V. Allen attempted to "frighten" the Iranian Government in a speech before editors of "reactionary" Tehran newspapers on June 11.

Pravda, Communist party organ, displayed conspicuously today a Tass dispatch from Belgrade based on information of the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency concerning alleged concentration of American and British forces in "Zone A" of the disputed Trieste area, including the arrival at Trieste of several British warships.

Denied By General

[A spokesman for Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, United States Mediterranean theater commander, denied Saturday that British-American forces were concentrating along the Morgan Line, although a British Foreign Office spokesman acknowledged there had been some "precautionary" British-American troop movements in the Trieste area].

A long article in *Izvestia* asserted that the Danube basin had long been the "object of a struggle between capitalist countries and the seat of international strife." The article added that certain circles were trying to use "the quite unoriginal though beloved method of trying to blame the U.S.S.R." as the source of the confusion.

GANDHI PARTY REJECTION OF OFFER HINTED

Congress Leader Speaks Of Interim Proposal As 'Now Over'

India files complaint against South Africa with U. N...*Page 8*

New Delhi, June 23 (AP)—Statements by President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohandas K. Gandhi tonight pointed to Congress party rejection of the British proposed interim government, as five persons were killed and thirteen injured in political rioting in Madura.

Azad, emerging from a three-hour meeting of the Congress Working Committee, said wearily:

"The thing is now over as far as the Congress is concerned."

Urges Patient Development

Gandhi, the party's spiritual leader, addressing an evening prayer meeting, commented:

"Let us not look to the British Cabinet mission, but let us ourselves become a cabinet mission and develop that power and authority. We cannot build freedom in a hurry, nor can we get it in a hurry. We have to work patiently and perseveringly."

The three-hour meeting, attended by Gandhi, followed immediately a 90-minute conference of the committee leaders with Viceroy Lord Wavell and the three-member British Cabinet mission to India.

"The whole thing is finalized now," said Azad. "The resolution is being drafted and will be ready shortly." The committee itself adjourned with the announcement only that it would reassemble tomorrow.

Riots Over Nehru Arrest Fatal

The five deaths in the southern India city of Madura brought to seven the toll from three days of demonstrating over the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the Congress party, in Kashmir state.

Today's deaths and injuries occurred when police opened fire on armed crowds attacking pedestrians. Police bullets killed two persons and injured one, while the rioters killed three and injured twelve, dispatches from that city said.

A 7 P.M. to 5.30 A.M. curfew was clamped on the city, the second largest in Madras province.

Returns In Viceroy's Plane

Nehru returned early today to New Delhi in the Viceroy's plane to attend the sessions of the working committee. Both Nehru and Azad joined in the discussions with the Cabinet mission and the Viceroy.

Nehru said he had no complaint against the Kashmir police and denied a report he had been injured in a clash with them. However, he criticized the Kashmir order banning him from entering the princely state, saying, "I do not consider myself an outsider in any state in India. The whole of India is my home and I claim the right to go to any part.

"I am not sorry for what has happened if it makes the rulers of the Indian states think hard of the new condition of India and her people."

Nehru had gone to Kashmir, his native state, to aid in the defense of Sheikh Abdullah, who is awaiting trial in connection with agitation for the removal of the ruling Maharajah.

Sardar Baldev Singh, Punjab minister and the Sikh nominee in the interim cabinet, received a mandate last night from his community to refuse the post.

This introduced a new element in the situation, since it was recalled that M. A. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, had demanded of the Viceroy that the league's consent be obtained when filling vacancies caused by refusal of minority representatives to join the cabinet.

Baldev Singh's nomination had the blessing of the Congress party which also has had one of its nominees, Premier H. K. Mahtab of Orissa province, decline to serve for "personal reasons."

The cabinet would rule India while a constituent assembly draws up a charter for independence. The British proposed five members from the Congress party, five from the Moslem League, and four from minority groups.

MOSLEM LEADER ENTERS IRAN ELECTION PARLEY

MESHED, Iran, June 23 — (AP) Sayyed Abul Hassan Isfahani, spiritual leader of 50,000,000 Shiah Moslems, is expected in Meshed within a fortnight to confer on the forthcoming Iranian general elections, the Holy Shrine commission announced today.

The commission has opposed the leftist Tudeh party and a threatened revolutionary movement similar to that in Azerbaijan province.

(Meshed, a holy city visited annually by 100,000 Moslem pilgrims, is in northeastern Iran, near the border of the Turkmen Republic of Soviet Russia.)

$30,000,000 Loot Trips Jap Teacher

Batavia, Java, June 23 (AP)—Col. Akira Nomura, 45-year-old former Tokyo high-school teacher, was plucked from a war-prisoner camp today and charged with "illegal possession of property" in connection with the theft of $30,000,000 worth of looted jewels.

E. Brunsveld van Hulten, Dutch prosecutor, said Nomura was director of the Japanese planning board in Java during the Nipponese occupation and was believed to know where the bulk of the jewels was hidden.

$6,000,000 Worth Recovered

Some $6,000,000 worth of the loot—trunks full of gold and "diamonds as big as your thumb"—has been recovered through the slender, 28-year-old Eurasian mistress of a Japanese secret police officer, Capt. Hiroshi Nakamura. She was identified as Carla Wolff, mother of two of Nakamura's children.

The jewelry was confiscated from individuals throughout the Netherlands East Indies, and stored at the head office of the Batavia state pawnshop. Nakamura is supposed to have stolen it there.

Nakamura came to Java in March, 1942, with the first Japanese landing forces, and met Carla Wolff within two weeks. Nomura arrived a year and a half later.

JEWS CLAIM 4 BRITONS FREED

2 Kidnapped Officers Return. 2 More Reported Released

Jerusalem, June 23 (AP)—Hebrew newspapers in Tel Aviv said tonight they had received mysterious telephone calls, purportedly from an unauthorized Jewish organization, declaring that "two more of the missing British officers have just been set free."

Of five British officers who were kidnapped from an officers' club in Tel Aviv on June 18, two—Flight Lieutenant P. A. E. Russell, of the Royal Air Force, and Capt. D. T. Z. Rae, of the Royal Engineers—were freed last night near the scene of their abduction.

"Probably" In Center Of City

The newspapers said the callers, representing themselves as members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish resistance movement, furnished no other details of the release, presumably, of a third and fourth kidnapped officer except to say that the two probably were in the center of Tel Aviv at the time of the call.

British military authorities in Jerusalem said they had received no official information concerning the release of the third and fourth officers.

Earlier tonight, the secret radio of Irgun Zvai Leumi said that the three British officers still in custody would not be released.

"We are releasing two officers, but not the remaining three, for reasons of our own," a news dispatch from Tel Aviv quoted the clandestine broadcasters as saying.

During the evening a series of sharp explosions in Tel Aviv were discovered to be the detonation of bombs which distributed anti-British propaganda leaflets as they burst.

The leaflets, issued by Irgun Zvai Leumi, contained statements made by two members of the organization who have been sentenced to death.

Calls For Admission Of 100,000

A sixth British officer, Major H. P. Chadwick, was abducted under different circumstances early last week, but escaped his Jewish guards by leaping from a window in Jerusalem on June 20.

Meanwhile, the "Voice of Israel," illegal radio station of the Haganah defense organization, said that peace in Palestine would follow admission of 100,000 Jews into the country, as called for in the British-American committee report.

"The aim of the Jewish people is to build and not to destroy," the broadcast said. "But we unfortunately have to resort to violence and destruction so that the world will know that if justice is not given, we will take it."

Imprisoned In Chains

The broadcast ended with a request to Irgun Zvai Leumi to release the three British officers it still holds.

The two officers released last night—one of whom had been slugged with an iron pipe—told today of being kidnapped at gun point at an officers' club in Tel Aviv and imprisoned for four days in chains in a basement within ten minutes' automobile ride of the scene of their abduction.

Russell and Rae were released in a garden near the Hotel Yarkon, home of the club, where an armed gang seized them on June 18.

Russell, who gave most of the details of their experiences, said he was outside the club when "two armed Jews rushed up, stuck revolvers in my back and ordered me to walk."

"One of the men took off my cap and put a white panama on my head," Russell continued. "Then I was ordered to get into a black taxi which was outside the club."

Told He Was Hostage

Four men were in the taxi, Russell related, all of them armed. One man said to him, "You need not worry, you are a gentleman. I am a gentleman. You are a hostage."

Russell said the taxi drove for five minutes, then halted. He was transferred, his hands tied behind his back, to a small green truck where he was dumped into a large crate with a hinged lid.

Captain Rae, "gagged with adhesive tape and bleeding with a head wound," already was in the crate, Russell said.

A military announcement said that Rae was slugged while resisting abduction.

Ample Supply Of Food

The truck took them to a structure on a side road where they were placed in a cellar which was carpeted with mattresses. Under the direction of a black-masked man who was flanked by four armed guards, Russell's and Rae's ankles and wrists were chained, Russell related.

"There was an ample supply of food in the cellar and every night the masked leader brought more," Russell continued, adding they also asked and received a Bible and shaving gear.

Late last night, Russell said, the masked man handed him and Rae all their possessions except their identity cards and "ordered us unchained."

Paid For "Wear And Tear"

"He pushed £1 ($4) into my pocket, saying it was for 'wear and tear' and any inconvenience I suffered. He insisted I take it, and when I offered it to one of the guards he refused."

Russell said the masked men made him and Rae don dark goggles before being led from the cellar. They entered a taxi outside the structure and were driven, with several guards, including a woman, for about ten minutes.

"The taxi stopped and we were ordered out and instructed not to turn around until we counted 200," Russell said.

The officers said they then found themselves in the garden.

Americans In China Seeking Officer For Byroade's Place

Peiping, June 23 (AP)—The choice of a successor to Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade, as director of operations at the Peiping Executive (truce) Headquarters presented American leaders in China with a new problem today.

The 32-year-old General returned here from Manchuria suffering from what was tentatively diagnosed as typhoid fever and Gen. George C. Marshall's headquarters in Nanking reported he would be evacuated to the United States. At the Marine Hospital here, his condition was described as "fair."

Since the work of field truce teams in Manchuria has been under Byroade, the choice of a competent replacements is important to peace in China. Walter Robertson, American Commissioner at headquarters here, said the selection had not been made.

Byroade, who played an important part in organizing the truce executive headquarters here, flew to Changchun, capital of Manchuria, on orders of General Marshall to prepare the groundwork for executing any peace pact agreed upon in current negotiations between the Government and Chinese Communists.

Peiping newspapers said Byroade had been scheduled to fly to Harbin to meet Gen. Lin Piao, commander of Communist forces in Manchuria, when he was stricken with chills and high fever.

Both Gen. Cheng Kia-min and Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, Government and Communist members, respectively, of executive headquarters here, expressed confidence today that the eight-day prolongation to July 1 of the Manchurian truce would yield important results. News of the truce and its extension was generally welcomed.

An indication of the influence of the truce was the fact that the market price of gold, a sensitive index, remained steady.

JAP DEFENDANT ILL

TOKYO, June 23 — (AP) Yosuke Matsuoka, one of the framers of the Axis tripartite pact and a defendant in the international war crimes trial here, is in critical condition today in the Tokyo Imperial hospital, Kyodo news agency reported.

The agency said that in addition to tuberculosis, Matsuoka has kidney trouble and since Saturday has been in a critical condition. His hands and feet showed symptoms of dropsy.

Matsuoka was removed from the prisoners' box shortly after the war crimes trial started. After examination at an American military hospital he was transferred to the Japanese institution.

Tokyo Closes Restaurants

TOKYO, June 23 (AP)—All first-class restaurants in Japan were ordered by the Home Ministry today to close for four months, beginning July 1, as a means of alleviating the food problem.

WIVES OF ARMY MEN ARRIVE AT YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA, Monday, June 24—(AP) Escorted into port by aircraft and piped ashore by two bands, the first U. S. Army dependents arrived aboard the transport Ainsworth today.

There were 312 aboard, including 128 children. They reached a sunny, humid Japan two days after the first naval familes landed.

Mrs. Robert L. Eichelberger, wife of the U. S. Eighth Army commander; Mrs. Ennis C. Whitehead, wife of the Air Forces commander, and Mrs. George Atcheson, Jr., wife of the American member of the Allied council, led the arrivals.

There were only two enlisted men's families aboard; the others were dependents of officers or warrant officers.

JAPANESE SILVER HOARD DISCOVERED AT SENDAI

SENDAI, Japan, Monday, June 24—(AP) Twenty-nine 80-pound bars of silver were found buried in the woods on the outskirts of this north Honshu town in a search which also netted quantities of foodstuffs and brought arrest of "some Japanese," U. S. Eighth army officers reported today.

There was no announcement of the number of Japanese arrested or why. The silver bars were formerly the property of the Japanese navy; Japanese sources had reported their existence.

PRACTICE BOMB DROPPED AT BIKINI

Rehearsal Goes As Scheduled; Admiral Blandy Pleased

Aboard the U.S.S. Mount McKinley, *Monday*, June 24 (AP)—The "Queen Day" atomic test practice bomb was dropped at 9.11 A.M. Bikini time (5.11 P.M. Sunday, E.S.T.).

A ball of orange flame bursting from the practice bomb close to the center of the target fleet off Bikini puncutated the final rehearsal for the "Able Day" test scheduled later.

Correspondents aboard the flagship at a distance of slightly more than 10 miles from the practice bomb said the bomb appeared to explode between the battleship Nevada and the light carrier Independence at a height of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Observers on the flagship were unable to see the B-29 which released the practice bomb.

Officers Pleased

Task force high command officers were well pleased with the experiment.

Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, who followed closely the progress of the bombing plane, told reporters that the drop "was all right, very good."

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, in charge of the test, asserted:

"Swell! I hope the real show is as good as the rehearsal."

Superficial Reports Expected

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, En Route to Bikini, June 23 (AP)—There is growing concern among correspondents aboard this press ship that the American public may receive only superficial reports by press and radio of damage to the guinea pig fleet in Bikini lagoon in forthcoming atomic-bomb tests.

One veteran editor expressed it this way:

"What conclusions will we be able to draw from the atomic explosion? Does it mean a new era in ship construction? Does it mean the day of surface craft is ended?

"There will be plenty of pretty word pictures about the explosion, but can we draw any real conclusions?"

Indications are that correspondents will be extremely limited in their movements around Bikini, both before and after the bomb is dropped. They already have been notified that "time and transport will not permit much individual initiative."

There will probably be a landing craft to carry the 150 news and radio writers aboard the Appalachian on a conducted tour of Bikini lagoon before the blast, but small boats for individual trips will be lacking.

Also, the manner in which the target ships are anchored in the lagoon is classified as "secret." So is the exact point at which the bomb will explode.

There is no indication, either, that any close inspection of the target fleet after the blast will be permitted.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF BIKINI TESTS DISPUTED BY NAVY

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, June 23 — (AP) The Navy defended today the expense of the atomic bomb tests and denied that the cost would soar above half a billion dollars, even though the operation compares in number of ships and personnel and supply problems with a goodsized wartime task force.

Critics of the test have estimated that the target vessels alone are worth $400,000,000 and that another $100,000,000 would be spent in additional costs.

But, the cost of the operation depends on how you do your bookkeeping. The Navy estimates the cost, outside of the expense by the critics.

"Many figures as to the cost of this test have appeared," said Cmdr. Lawrence Julihan, Arlington, Va. "None have emanated from a proper authority and usually have been gross exaggerations."

The Navy's official estimate of the cost will not be disclosed until Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, atom task force commander, makes his final report. But Julihan said the entire Crossroads operation would cost less than one capital ship of the Iowa class, a $110,000,000 investment.

"What we learn may save many lives and ships and dollars in the future," he added.

In figuring the operation's costs, the Navy does not accept the estimates of $400,000,000 as a true value of the target ships. That was the approximate cost of construction.

Now most of the target vessels are considered worth little more than junk. If it were possible for the Navy to sell all 77 of the target ships for scrap at $10 a ton American taxpayers would realize only about $5,500,000 on the deal.

Many of the target ships were obsolete and destined for the scrap pile and would have been sold. But the majority, because of the expense of dismantling them, could not have been peddled even for junk, the Navy asserted.

NAVY NURSES WILL SEE BIKINI BOMB EXPLOSION

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, June 23. — (AP) Women will be at the Bikini atom bomb party, after all.

Almost everyone has thought it would be a strictly stag affair.

The Navy disclosed today that among the 42,000 persons who will have ringside seats, so to speak, at the test will be a group of nurses. They will be the first American women to see an atomic explosion.

The nurses, whose numbers press officers did not know, will be aboard the hospital ships Bountiful and Benevolence, which will stand by with other task force ships outside Bikini lagoon to give aid to any injured personnel in the fleet.

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Three Decisive Battles Clinched Victory in Europe, Eisenhower Says in His Official Report on Invasion

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower reported tonight that his European victory was clinched in three decisive battles by Allied might and teamwork and by German mistakes.

"The war was won before the Rhine was crossed," the Allied supreme commander advised the combined chiefs of staffs in a massive 123-page report on the sweep of his armies from Normandy to the Elbe.

Hitler and Field Marshal Von Rundstedt guessed wrong at D-Day, he said, by holding the bulk of their forces opposite England in wait for a second assault which never came.

Enemy Played Into Our Hands

Then, he related, "the enemy played into our hands by his insistence upon fighting the battle where he stood."

As the most decisive episodes of the history-turning eleven months between D-Day and V-E Day, Eisenhower listed:

1. Battle of the Normandy beaches, where the enemy was beset by difficulties of supply and communications "which were ultimately to prove his undoing." Because of air weakness and consequent lack of reconnaissance, the enemy was "completely misled by our diversionary operations, holding back until too late the forces in the Pas-de-Calais which, had they been rushed across the Seine when first we landed, might well have turned the scales against us."

2. Battle of the Falaise pocket, where the enemy "showed that fatal tendency to stand and fight when all the logic of war demanded a strategic withdrawal." By so doing, Eisenhower said, "he allowed the Seventh army to be encircled and ground to pieces, and the battle for France was decided among the bloody orchards and hedgerows of Normandy."

3. The battles west of the Rhine during February and March, where "the armies which had been intended to defend Germany were shattered beyond recovery."

Could Not Supply Armies

"Throughout the struggle, it was in his logistical inability to maintain his armies in the field that the enemy's fatal weakness lay," Eisenhower concluded. "Courage his forces had in full measure, but courage was not enough. x x x.

"For this state of affairs we had, above all, to be grateful to the work of the Allied air forces."

On the score of Allied might, it was noted that on the eve of the Rhine crossing Eisenhower had nearly 4,000,000 men in the armies under his command.

11,000 Planes Available

"In addition we had available nearly 11,000 fighter and bomber airplanes x x x and the striking and strangling force of two formidable naval fleets working as one," he added.

Behind the combat units were the efforts of 3,000,000 other men and women in uniform, and Eisenhower said in tribute that "no army or navy was ever supported so generously or so well."

As for Allied cooperation, he reported that the United States and Great Britain worked "not merely as allies, but as one nation, pooling their resources of men and material alike."

The Russians were more difficult.

"Up to the end of 1944 I had received no information on matters affecting the Russian grand strategy," he recorded.

But in the following January a staff group from supreme headquarters, Allied expeditionary forces, headed by Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Eisenhower's deputy, received from Marshal Stalin a "full explanation" of the Red army's plan for its forthcoming four-pronged offensive. That drive by 150 to 160 divisions turned out to be a success "even greater than had been anticipated."

Eisenhower noted incidentally that most of the 90 divisions which fought in armies under his command during the later stages of the battle for Europe were usually reinforced by tank, anti-aircraft and other attachments to 17,000 men, "well over twice the strength of Russian divisions."

Follows Report by Marshall

Covering the decisive period between D-Day and V-E Day, Eisenhower's report was similar in bulk to the earlier final report of Gen. George C. Marshall, his predecessor as War department chief of staff. It was accompanied by a separate atlas of maps charting the relentless advance against the Axis in the Pacific as well as in Europe, and was dated July 13, 1945 when SHAEF was dissolved.

The report detailed the telling blows struck by the U.S. and Royal Air forces, with the comment that "the overwhelming Allied superiority in the air was indeed essential to our victory."

Although the broad tactical plans for the "Overlord" operation—the invasion of the continent—were completed and approved by the combined chiefs in August, 1943, Eisenhower related that he won agreement to increasing the Normandy assaulf force from three to five divisions. D-Day originally was May 1, but it was delayed until June 6 chiefly by lack of sufficient landing craft and by weather.

D-Day for the southern France landing had to be delayed from July 1 to August 15 because of the same shipping shortage.

The scheme of maneuver against Normandy proposed in the advance plans, Eisenhower noted, was "practically identical with that which was followed during the campaign."

Landing Was Surprise

In the actual landing, he said "we achieved a degree of tactical surprise for which we had hardly dared to hope." For two months German Generals von Rundstedt and Rommel kept their greatest strength in the Pas-de-Calais district of France, opposite England, guarding against the threat of a second Allied assault which never materialized.

"Rommel's confidence in his mines and concrete was indeed to have disastrous results for the German army," Eisenhower observed.

In relating General George S. Patton's spectacular armored breakthrough from the beach area, Eisenhower reported that the French F.F.I. resistance forces were of great assistance in reducing Brittany, and said that British Field Marshal Montgomery's handling of one tactical situation was "masterly."

Eisenhower said in a chronicle of the German final Ardennes counter-offensive that he took a "calculated risk" in holding a 75 mile front between Trier and Monschau with no more than four divisions, feeling sure that any attempt by Von Rundstedt to break through there again as in 1940 would "ultimately be disastrous to Germany."

He said he put the American forces north of the Ardennes salient under Montgomery's command because it would have been "impracticable" for General Omar Bradley to handle forces both north and south of the bulge.

Battle Costly to Nazis

Although the Nazis' final effort "delayed our offensive operations by at least six weeks," Eisenhower noted that the enemy had paid with 220,000 casualties and "widespread disillusionment" by the end of the Allied counter-thrust.

During the Battle of the Bulge, Eisenhower disclosed he ordered General Jacob L. Devers to withdraw his 6th Army group forces back to the Vosges, giving up virtually all of hard-won Alsace.

This, however, entailed the loss of Strasbourg, and the French protested that this would bring "unfortunate political repercussions" and perhaps even the downfall of General de Gaulle's government.

Eisenhower said the French, although ill-prepared, were ready to make a fight for the historic city. He said he ruled against the French plea on military grounds but changed his decision when he became convinced that the withdrawal might bring "such grave consequencies in France that all our lines of communication and our vast rear areas might become seriously affected through interference with the tasks of the service troops and through civil unrest generally."

Crushed Colmar Pocket

Lt. Gen. A. M. Patch's Seventh Army and French forces, under Devers, beat off the Germans, subsequently crushed the dangerous Colmar pocket in Alsace and, in the Saar, along with Patton's Third Army helped inflict a defeat which Eisenhower said was the "most devastating" the Germans suffered except possibly the Tunisia debacle.

Of the fighting leading up to the Rhine crossing, the Allied commander said General Bradley's tactical operations as commander of the 12th Army group were "the equal in brilliance of any that American forces have ever conducted."

Jet Planes Were Threat

German jet-propelled fighter plane production, Eisenhower said, was "the most serious threat with which we were faced" in planning the 1945 campaign. It was countered by massive Allied air attacks on German fuel plants, fighter fields and aircraft factories.

The German failure to destroy the Remagen bridge across the Rhine presented the Allies with a "golden opportunity" which he was quick to seize.

"Because our main 'power' crossing of the Rhine was attempted x x x we were already in possession of two sizeable bridgeheads," he observed.

The Germans, he said, made the same error they had committed in France and west of the Rhine in electing to defend the Ruhr where 325,000 of Field Marshal Model's men were rounded up.

With the junction with the Russians and the penetration of the last-stand "national redoubt" in southern Germany, Eisenhower said "the German war machine which had sought to dominate the world lay overwhelmed and crushed to a degree never before experienced in the history of modern armies."

More important than weapons, Eisenhower said, was "the indomitable fighting spirit of the men of the Allied nations who wielded them."

"The courage and devotion to duty which they exhibited throughout the campaign, in the grim days of the Ardennes counter-offensive as well as in the excitement of the dash across France and later the advances into the midst of Germany, were unsurpassable," he said.

Partial Eisenhower Report

JUN 24 1946

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Following is the "Summary of Operations in Northwest Europe" with which General Dwight D. Eisenhower opened his report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the final blows against Germany in World War II and the "Conclusions" which completed the Supreme Commander's account:

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN NORTHWEST EUROPE

The broad strategy, behind our main effort against the German war machine included as a highly desirable preliminary the successful conclusion of operations in North Africa and their extension across Sicily to the Italian mainland. With these accomplished, with the Mediterranean "flank" freed for Allied shipping, and with the necessary special equipment built or in sight, we were at last in a position to prepare for the final cross-Channel assault which had been agreed upon since April, 1942, as our main operation against Germany. It was correctly believed that only on the historic battlefields of France and the Low Countries could Germany's armies in the west be decisively engaged and defeated.

America and England—the Western Allies—could not be sufficiently strong to undertake the assault against France until June, 1944, but the broad tactical plans for the operation were completed and approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in August, 1943, prior to my assumption of command of the European theater in February, 1944.

Bombing Intensified

As part of our basic strategy, and in accordance with the task given to the Strategic Air Force under the Casablanca directive in January, 1943, the bombing of Germany, begun early in the war by the British Bomber Command, was intensified in May, 1943, and continued with mounting strength to the end of the campaign. Neither the contemplated invasion of Europe nor the direct attack on the German industrial and economic system would be feasible until we had achieved supremacy over the German air force.

This struggle for air supremacy, which had been going on throughout the war, was given added impetus by a new directive (known as Pointblank) in January, 1943, which aimed at subjugating the enemy air force by the spring of 1944. In the event, German air might was thoroughly dominated by D-day and we were free to apply the immense strength of the Allied air forces in the manner we wished and to launch the invasion confident that our plans could not be seriously upset by the German air force. In addition, air bombardment had disrupted the German communications system, immeasurably aiding our ground forces by impeding enemy movements.

Our main strategy in the conduct of the ground campaign was to land amphibious and air-borne forces on the Normandy coast between Le Havre and the Cotentin Peninsula and, with the successful establishment of a beachhead with adequate ports, to drive along the lines of the Loire and the Seine Rivers into the heart of France, destroying the German strength and freeing France. We anticipated that the enemy would resist strongly on the line of the Seine and later on the Somme, but once our forces had broken through the relatively static lines of the beachhead at St. Lo and inflicted on him the heavy casualties in the Falaise pocket, his ability to resist in France was negligible. Thereafter our armies swept east and north in an unimpeded advance which brought them to the German frontier and the defenses of the Siegfried line.

Outdistanced Supply Lines

Here enemy resistance stiffened, due primarily to the fact that he had fallen back on long-prepared defenses. At the same time our own offensive capabilities were lessened because our forces had, in their extremely rapid advance, outdistanced supply lines which had been maintained only by herculean efforts. By mid-September our armies in the north and center were committed to relatively static warfare and faced the threat of stabilization. This was true also on our southern flank, where forces landed from the Mediterranean against the south of France in mid-August had swept north through the Rhone Valley to link with the central group of armies and close the Belfort Gap.

At this time we planned to attack quickly on the northern front in an effort to establish a bridgehead over the lower Rhine while the German armies were still reeling from our blows, but the air-borne operation launched at Arnhem was not altogether successful in this respect, although considerable ground was gained and our positions in this area improved. Coincidentally with approving the Arnhem op-

eration it was directed that operations be undertaken to clear Antwerp as a supply port on the north, essential to our continued offensive action. This was accomplished in November.

While our forces moved slowly in attacks launched at selected points on the front to close to the Rhine, the enemy on 16 December launched a desperate and last counterattack designed to throw our campaign into disorder to delay our planned advance deep into Germany. The attack was not without its immediate effect upon us, but the sturdy defense by our forces followed by our rapid and continuous counterattacks brought home clearly to Germany's military leaders that the last effort had failed completely and that the Nazi war machine faced inevitable disaster.

Isolation of Ruhr

My plan was to destroy the German forces west of the Rhine along the entire length of the front in a series of heavy blows beginning in the north, and it was my expectation that the enemy would, as he had done in Normandy, stand without giving ground in a futile attempt to "fight it out" west of the Rhine. Moreover, the air forces were used intensively to destroy his mobility. By March, when our forces crossed the river north of the Ruhr, at Remagen, and at various points to the south, resistance on the eastern bank was again reduced to resemble that in France following the breakthrough, particularly because the enemy, mistaking our intentions, crowded a great part of his remaining forces into the Ruhr area.

Our attack to isolate the Ruhr had been planned so that the main effort would take place on the front of the northern group of armies with a seconodary effort on the central group of armies' front. This secondary effort was to be exploited to the full if success seemed imminent. Clearing the left bank of the Rhine throughout its length released the means required to strengthen this secondary effort. With the capture of the Remagen bridgehead and the destruction of enemy forces west of the Rhine, the anticipated opportunity became almost a certainty.

Our forces were now able to bridge the Rhine in all sectors and they fanned out in great mobile spearheads through western Germany, disrupting communications, isolating one unit from another, and in the area of the Ruhr completing perhaps the largest double envelopment in history, rendering that great industrial area useless to support what was left of the Nazi armies.

Surrender Negotiations

As our forces moved rapidly eastward with the main effort in the center, to establish contact with the advancing Russian armies at the Elbe, and in turn to swing swiftly north and south to cut off any remaining refuge, the German high command reluctantly recognized defeat and belatedly initiated negotiations which terminated with unconditional surrender on 7 May, 1945.

In these campaigns the United States of America and Great Britain worked as one nation, pooling their resources of men and material. To the Combined Chiefs of Staff, through whom the directives of the two governments were expressed, we constantly accorded our admiration for their well-devised system of command by which they applied the concerted national efforts. Their political leaders, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister, also contributed immeasurably to the success of our armies in the field; once they had committed themselves to a course of action they never failed to give us unstinted support.

CONCLUSION

In attempting very briefly to assess the factors underlying the Allied success in this campaign, I would stress the importance of three episodes as being the most decisive in insuring victory.

The first of these was the Battle of the Normandy Beaches. We sailed for France, possessed of all the tactical information which an efficient intelligence service could provide, but we had yet to take the measure of the foe we were to meet. We were embarking upon the largest amphibious operation in history against a coastline bristling with all the defenses modern ingenuity could devise, and behind the beaches lay the German armies of the west which had not been tried in full-scale battle since the dark days of 1940.

As we struggled first to gain and then to hold our footing in Normandy, we learned the strength and also the weakness of these armies. We learned that the German soldier was still the same stubborn fighter whom we had met in Africa and in Italy, but we saw, too, how slender was the thread upon which his existence in France depended. During the months of June and July all the difficulties of communications and supply which were ultimately to prove his undoing became manifest.

It was thus that we were enabled to establish ourselves on the Continent and to build up the great armies necessary to achieve the liberation of Europe. We learned also, at this time, how inadequate was the enemy's intelligence concerning the Allied intentions. Thanks to his air weakness and consequent lack of reconnaissance, he was completely misled by our diversionary operations, holding back until too late the forces in the Pas-de-Calais which, had they been rushed across the Seine when first we landed, might well have turned the scales against us.

Battle of Falaise Pocket

The second vital battle was that of the Falaise pocket. Here the enemy showed that fatal tendency to stand and fight when all the logic of war demanded a strategic withdrawal. By so doing, he allowed his 7th Army to be encircled and ground to pieces, and the battle for France was decided among the bloody orchards and hedgerows of Normandy. As the broken forces fled eastward we strained every effort to complete their overthrow before they could reach the shelter of the Siegfried line, but the logistical burden was too great, and we had to wait until the weary winter drew to a close before we could strike the final blow.

The third decisive phase in the campaign consisted of the battles west of the Rhine during February and March. Once again the enemy played into our hands by his insistence upon fighting the battle where he stood. In the lowland country between the Rhine and the Meuse, in the Eifel, and in the Saar, the armies which had been intended to defend Germany were shattered beyond recovery. The potential barrier of the Rhine lay practically undefended before us, and from that time onward there was no German force in existence capable of halting our forward march. The war was won before the Rhine was crossed.

Throughout the struggle, it was in his logistical inability to maintain his armies in the field that the enemy's fatal weakness lay. Courage his forces had in full measure, but courage was not enough. Reinforcements failed to arrive, weapons, ammunition, and food alike ran short, and the dearth of fuel caused their powers of tactical mobility to dwindle to the vanishing point. In the last stages of the campaign they could do little more than wait for the Allied avalanche to sweep over them.

Air Support Invaluable

For this state of affairs we had, above all, to be grateful to the work of the Allied air forces. Long before we landed in France, the heavy bombers had begun their task of destroying the centers of production upon which the enemy relied, and the fruits of this effort were evident immediately the land campaign began. Following the invasion, these strategic blows at the heart of German industry were continued, and the task was also undertaken of cutting the supply lines which linked the factories to the fronts.

Meanwhile the tactical aircraft, by their incessant bombing and strafing of the enemy before us in the field, broke his powers of resistance and prepared the way for the ground advances which struck toward the center of Germany. Those thrusts, moreover, were made with a rapidity which only the expedient of airborne supply could support. The overwhelming Allied superiority in the air was indeed essential to our victory. It at once undermined the basis of the enemy's strength and enabled us to prepare and execute our own ground operations in complete security.

It is difficult even for a professional soldier to appreciate the tremendous power which was achieved on the battlefields and in the skies of western Europe by the concerted efforts of the Allied nations. As stated earlier in this report, most of the ninety divisions which fought in the later phases of our operations were habitually reinforced to a strength of 17,000 men by tank, tank destroyer and anti-aircraft attachments.

Terrific Fire Power

An idea of their shattering impact upon the Nazi war machine comes from consideration of the terrific fire power which they represent, of the mass of heavier corps and army artillery which supported them, of the inexhaustible supply system that sustained them, and of the flexibility with which their efforts could be applied by means of the efficient communications system.

For behind the combat units the efforts of 3,000,000 of other men and women in uniform were devoted to maintaining them in action. We could, in effect, apply against the enemy on the continent a force thirty times as large as the Allied armies which defeated Napoleon on the battlefield at Waterloo.

In addition, we had available nearly 11,000 fighter and bomber airplanes whose mobile firepower could be applied at virtually any point we desired, as I have just described, and whose annihilating effects are evidenced by the wreckage of a powerful nation's cities, industries and communications, and by the destruction of the air forces which defended them. To this power was added the striking and strangling force of two formidable naval fleets working as one.

Mention has already been made of the skill and devotion of our service forces whose efforts, both in the field and at home, made an essential contribution to our victory. To them, and to the civilian workers of factory and farm who provided us with unstinted means, we are forever indebted. Our enormous material superiority gave us an unchallengable advantage over our foes. While Germany's own war potential crumbled, that of the Allies rose to heights unprecedented. No army or navy was ever supported so generously or so well. Never, during the entire campaign, were we forced to fight a major battle without the weapons that were needed.

Fighting Spirit

More important even than the weapons, however, was the indomitable fighting spirit of the men of the Allied nations who wielded them. The courage and devotion to duty which they exhibited throughout the campaign, in the grim days of the Ardennes counter-offensive as well as in the excitement of the dash across France and later the advances into the midst of Germany, were unsurpassable. It was the spirit that had enabled them to withstand the shocks of Dunkirk and Pearl Harbor which brought us at last to Lubeck to Torgau and to Berchtesgaden.

Underlying this invincibility of spirit was the confidence in Allied unity and the justice of the common cause which permeated all who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the struggle. The comradeship which had been first exemplified in North Africa carried us to new triumphs in northwest Europe. Within my own headquarters the American and British personnel worked harmoniously together, obliterating all distinction of national outlook in their zealous service to a single organization, while in the field of battle the men of the Allied armies fought shoulder to shoulder under my supreme command.

Those civilian volunteers who shared the rigors and dangers of campaign that they might brighten the existence of our men have the assurance of our warmest gratitude.

The United States of America and Great Britain have worked, not merely as Allies, but as one nation, pooling their resources of men and material alike, in this struggle against the forces of evil engendered by Hitler's Germany. In the expeditionary forces which it has been my privilege to lead, both in the Mediterranean theater and in northwest Europe, an Allied experiment unprecedented in the history of the world has been carried out with decisive results.

Tribute to Helpers

In concluding this report it is with regret that I am unable to record here the details of my personal and official obligations and gratitude to those who served so devotedly at supreme headquarters and at the other headquarters which co-operated so loyally and effectively with us.

Nor can I make adequate recognition of the collaboration of those many individuals in civil and military positions in Great Britain and the United States with whom my duties brought me into contact, and whose efforts aided in a major degree the accomplishment of our common task. Yet I know that all these would have me pay a final tribute to the memory of two very senior and gallant officers who started the campaign with us and who lost their lives before its conclusion. These were Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay of the Royal Navy, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory of the Royal Air Force.

At the beginning of the operation these officers were respectively my naval commander-in-chief and my air commander-in-chief. The former lost his life in an airplane accident near Versailles, France, while still serving in the same capacity. The latter, relieved from my command to take over the Allied Air Forces in Southeast Asia, was lost in an airplane accident near Grenoble, France.

The war service, the devotion to duty, and the sacrifice of these two outstanding men typify the irreplaceable cost of the campaign represented in the lives of thousands of officers and enlisted men and members of the women's services, of the American, British, and French forces.

Gratitude to Marshall

All of them died in the spirit of that unity which joined the Allies in our common ideals. To them, and to those who bear the wounds of battle, we, their comrades in arms, render most grateful and humble tribute.

Under the arrangements made by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for the control of the field forces, General of the Army George C. Marshall acted as their executive in transmitting to me their orders and instructions. Moreover, under that most distinguished Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, General Marshall was always my direct administrative superior in my capacity as a commander of United States Army Forces. To

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this great soldier-statesman, I owe a particular debt for his friendly counsel and constant support. There was nothing throughout the war so morally sustaining as the knowledge that General Marshall concurred in the plans I was adopting and the means I was taking to put them into effect.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force.

AUSTIN WAITS TO PUSH TWO DEFENSE BILLS

Senator To Delay Taking U.N. Post Pending Action On Draft, Merger

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Senator Austin (R., Vt.) announced today he will delay taking over his duties as President Truman's representative on the United Nations Security Council in an effort to obtain Senate approval of Army-Navy merger legislation.

Austin said he intends to stay on as a senator until a compromise version of the draft act he helped frame becomes law and until an attempt is made to bring the merger bill to a vote.

Draft action is necessary by the end of this week if selective service is not to die, and there are reports the Administration is strongly urging early merger action.

Reason For Delay

Austin had not planned to take up the regular post of delegate to the United Nations until the end of his senatorial term, for fear of conflict with the constitutional prohibition against a lawmaker's going into an office which he has helped to create.

The plan, however, had been for him to perform most of the actual duties without the title, serving as the President's personal representative to advise Herschel Johnson, the deputy who took over the delegate's seat when Edward R. Stettinius resigned.

"We ought to get this unification question before the Senate for a showdown and decide the question one way or the other," he said. "Of course, there is going to be argument about it, but it is something to be decided. It must not be permited to drag along."

Stronger Position Seen

Austin contended that action bringing the Army, Navy and Air Force into closer relationship under a single Cabinet head, with three sub-Cabinet secretaries, would "strengthen the military posture" of the United States. This in turn, he said, would give this country's views added weight in international negotiations.

A merger bill sponsored by Austin and Senators Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) and Hill (D., Ala.) now is being redrafted to meet the specifications laid down by President Truman in settling differences between the Army and Navy over the proposal.

A Capitol official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said it was his understanding that James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, had written Mr. Truman indorsing the revised proposals. The President told his news conference last week he expected a letter from the navy chief similar to the indorsement previously given by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War.

Joining Austin in the demand for Senate action, Senator Hill said he can see no reason for putting off a decision until the next Congress.

Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) and some other members of the Navy Committee have indicated an intention to fight the proposal, but Hill said that is to be expected.

"You never get any good legislation through Congress without having some controversy over it," he declared.

To Be Out Of City

However, Thomas, who would be in charge of the bill as chairman of the Military Committee, is expected to be out of town until July 1. Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) said he would resist any effort to break into the schedule of appropriations bills, draft and OPA extensions due to occupy the Senate's time until that date.

The Administration pressure for action in this session, now expected to end in mid-July, reportedly has been coming from White House aides and department officials who want to see the question settled so the Army and Navy can plan more intelligently for the future.

But Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), a supporter of the bill, said he doubts there is time left to get the bill through both houses before the scheduled quitting date.

URGES CIVILIAN ATOM CONTROL

McMahon Says Public Must Act Now For Sake Of Peace

JUN 24 1946

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) called on the public tonight to "speak out once again in support of civilian control" of atomic energy.

"Your future and the future of your country is at stake," he said in a broadcast speech. "You must speak now, or it may happen that forever after you will have no peace."

"The chairman of the Senate's Atomic Energy Committee is seeking defeat of a House Military Committee provision for military representation on the commission being set up to control domestic use of nuclear power.

Turned Down By Senate

A similar provision was turned down by the Senate after McMahon's own committee had adopted it over his opposition.

McMahon said Military Committee amendments to the Senate-passed bill "make it possible for the President to appoint two military officers to the five-man" commission and "make it compulsory that he appoint at least one military man."

"One of these two may be made chairman of the commission," McMahon said. "Another officer is to be named as head of the military applications division. The military men are to be given a green light to go ahead and make atomic bombs as they wish."

"Becomes Obvious"

The legislation "already provides for a military liaison committee of unspecified number," the Senator continued. "If to these uniformed men you now add two uniformed commissioners and a uniformed division head, it becomes obvious who is to control atomic energy in this country, under these amendments. . . .

"With the military in control of the project, all the possible beneficient applications of this most powerful force—its use for medical therapy, industry, agriculture and electric power—all these will be neglected and sidetracked so that the Army can go on making more and more bombs.

"Making all these bombs won't give us a nickel's worth of defense. Our security does not depend on whether we have atomic bombs, but rather on whether other nations have them."

Morse Backs McMahon Bill

New York, June 23 (AP)—Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) called today for approval of the McMahon bill to regulate atomic energy in the United States and international control of "atomic energy as a weapon for making war."

In an address at Brooklyn College, Morse said that "if any one nation, including our own, is permitted to go its independent way in the manufacture of atomic bombs, world peace will be but a temporary period during which other nations race for time in preparation for atomic warfare."

COURT FEUD VIEWS SOUGHT OF JUSTICES

Capitol Hill Makes Quiet Attempt To Find Out What Action To Take

Washington, June 23 (AP)—A quiet attempt is under way on Capitol Hill to learn from Supreme Court members themselves what they think Congress should do about the feud between Justices Jackson and Black.

An influential legislator reported today that some of his colleagues are having informal talks with the other justices about the court controversy.

This informant, who asked not to be named, said the chief subject of the discussions is whether any legislation could be helpful in smoothing out court procedure and settling differences.

No Impeachment Talk

He asserted there has been no talk of possible impeachment proceedings against any member of the court. The House Judiciary Committee has decided that thus far there is no evidence which would provide grounds for such drastic action.

The committee made its decision shortly after Jackson issued his broadside attack on Black June 10 in a lengthy cablegram from Germany, where he is directing prosecution of the war criminal trials.

Jackson accused Black of imperiling the court's reputation by sitting in cases in which a former law partner appeared as counsel. Black has made no comment on the statement.

Proposal Up Today

Meanwhile, the Senate Judiciary Committee prepared to consider tomorrow morning a proposal which is an outgrowth of the Jackson-Black squabble.

The committee has been called to decide what action, if any, to take on a proposed constitutional amendment which would shake up sharply the present membership of the court.

The proposal, by Senators Eastland (D., Miss.) and Bridges (R., N.H.), would limit to three the number of justices whom any president could appoint.

Would Oust Four Members

The plan, which would require approval of Congress and three fourths of the states, would be retroactive. This would force off the bench four appointees of President Roosevelt—Justices Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge and Jackson.

Eastland told the Senate recently such action is needed because the court is "torn by the bickerings of a faction." He also asserted it would provide a "competent Supreme Court" by "unpacking" the present body, which he said is conducting a "social and economic revolution."

CONFLICT ON END OF MEAT CONTROLS SNAGS OPA ACTION

House Conferees Oppose Senate Plan on Decontrol.

THREE OTHER ISSUES

Length of Extension May Be Discussed at Meeting Tonight.

JUN 24 1946

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP)—The last big controversy in OPA extension boiled down today to the Senate's insistence on dropping price controls from meat, poultry and dairy products, tobacco and petroleum at midnight next Sunday.

Three other fairly important points remained to be settled, but a member of the joint Senate-House committee working out differences in bills passed by the two branches said the specific decontrol proposals loomed above all other matters in dispute.

Amendment Added by Senate

The meat-poultry-dairy exemption originated in the Senate Banking committee. The tobacco amendment, which includes cigarettes, and the petroleum amendment, which takes in gasoline, were added on the Senate floor. Each was accepted without a roll-call vote.

The House singled out no items to be dropped from control and a firm majority of the seven House members on the conference group was reported lined up stoutly in opposition to the Senate's list.

Of the seven House conferees, only one, Rep. Patman (D-Tex) is from an important meat-producing state.

Taking note of this, a western senator expressed privately the belief that if the Hous delegation refuses to give ground at the showdown conference tomorrow night the House may force it to knuckle under.

This could come about if the House conferees reported a disagreement with the Senate. A majority of the House could vote to send them back with instructions to yield and accept the Senate provision.

Length of Extension Debated

The other principal matters in disagreement are the length of time the price control law should be extended past its June 30 expiration date, establishment of a decontrol board, and the size and duration of food subsidies.

One of the conferees said none of the three presented great difficulties.

The Senate voted a full year's extension, while the House held it to nine months. The House wants to quit paying food subsidies Dec. 31, while the Senate is willing to permit them until next May 1.

The decontrol board was a Senate idea. The board, independent of OPA, could override either the price administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to force lifting of controls from specific commodities.

The House conferees announced agreement with the Senate yesterday on several provisions, including one which would give the agriculture secretary power to decide whether controls should be kept on particular farm crops, dependent on whether they were scarce or plentiful.

PRICE OF SUGAR BOOSTED BY OPA

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) Retail sugar prices will go up one-fifth cent a pound tomorrow, OPA said today.

At the same time, refiners' ceilings for both cane and beet refined granulated sugar will be increased 10 cents per 100 pounds.

OPA said the increase for cane sugar was allowed to cover higher costs to refiners brought about by wage hikes and because of reduced earnings caused by lower output. Beet sugar prices were permitted to rise to maintain the price relationship with cane sugar. Other home use sugars were excluded from the increase.

The refiners' new price for fine granulated cane sugar will be $6.10 per 100 pounds, up from $6.00. Beet sugar will rise from $5.90 to $6. The retail increase will amount to one cent on a five-pound package.

LIVING COSTS SOAR THIRD ABOVE 1939, SURVEY DISCLOSES

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)

Living costs in the large cities of the country are a third higher than in 1939, a month before the war began, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

The consumers' price index as of May 15 was given by the bureau as 131.5 per cent of the 1935-1939 averages, compared with 98.6 per cent in August, 1939.

By way of comparison, the bureau said consumers' prices from the beginning of World War I to the high point in 1920 more than doubled.

The bureau, in a report showing that prices for essential commodities rose a half per cent from last April 15 to May 15 said increased costs for food, clothing, housefurnishings and miscellaneous goods and services contributed to the general increase.

The rise since the Pacific war ended in August, 1945, the report showed, has been 1.7 per cent with clothing and housefurnishing costs up 6.1 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively and food up 1.7 per cent.

Effects of recently announced higher ceiling prices for numerous dairy, bakery and cereal products will not be reflected in the price index until June and July, the report said.

Noting that meats, butter, oleomargarine, shortening, bread and some canned foods were scarce in most large cities during May, the bureau said this condition made it impossible to obtain price quotations for the price index.

The bureau gave the price index for various commodities as of May 15 compared with August 1939 as follows:

All items 131.5 for May, 1946 and 98.6 for Aug., 1939; food 142.6 and 93.5; clothing 155.4 and 100.3; fuel, electricity and ice 110.3 and 97.5; housefurnishings 152.4 and 100.6; miscellaneous 126.3 and 100.4.

UNRRA Sending Italy More Raw Materials

Washington, June 23 (AP) — To speed the industrial rehabilitation of Italy, the UNRRA has increased its shipments of raw materials to that country and still further increases are contemplated, F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director, said today.

These shipments, he said, are in addition to food sent to Italy.

During May, the director recounted in a statement, the UNRRA delivered 200,000 tons of coal, chiefly from the United States, and expects to send 204,000 tons from the Eastern Hemisphere during June and 440,000 tons from the United States in July.

Rubber to provide tires for the country's stalled automobiles and trucks, tin for food containers, copper for the transport and machine-production industries, and hides and rubber soling for shoes are among other materials shipped or to be sent soon to Italy, LaGuardia said.

"Although I am gratified with the progress we are making in the field of industrial rehabilitation in Italy and elsewhere, I am confident that we shall be able to step up our shipments of industrial materials still further in the weeks ahead," LaGuardia said.

JUN 24 1946

NAVY TESTS HARNESS USED IN CRASH LANDING

WASHINGTON, June 23 — (AP) The Navy is testing a "deceleration harness" shaped like a fencer's vest to save pilots from being killed in crash landings. The announcement said the light weight harness has not yet been tried in planes, but in tests has withstood over 10,000 pounds of impact—the equivalent of flying straight into the ground at 100 miles per hour. Volunteers on a special test rig at the Naval Medical Research institute, Bethesda, Md., barely grunted under the sudden application of 64 times the force of gravity.

The violent strain is absorbed by specially processed undrawn nylon which stretches under the impact. The Navy expects the idea to have commercial as well as military application, commenting that "loss of life in commercial airline crashes often results from passengers being thrown from their seats and fatally injured."

VETERANS EAGER TO BUY AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) Air-minded veterans are buying up most of the government's surplus airplanes now that they have a high priority.

Under an amendment to the surplus property act signed by the President last month, veterans were given a priority second only to government agencies.

In two sales of aircraft since then, the War Assets administration said today, veterans snapped up most of the desirable planes. In the first sale the agency offered 131 planes and veterans took 80. In the second at Norfolk, Vt., where 358 Stinson AT-19's were offered, nearly 1,200 veterans showed up and bought everything in sight, including 55 crated fuselages which had no wings.

SENATOR CHARGES SCANDAL IN SALE OF SURPLUS GOODS

JUN 24 1946

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) said today that the handling of surplus property is "scandalous," and got a prompt retort of "politics" from War Assets administration officials.

Writing to Rep. Slaughter (D-Mo) chairman of the Special House committee investigating war surplus disposal, Wiley pointed particularly to sales of $200,000,000 worth of electrical equipment, from $400,000,000 worth declared surplus. Included is radio, radar and communications equipment.

He said priority claimants, such as veterans and schools, had obtained only $2,120,000 worth "while private, commercial sources got $198,000,000 worth."

Furthermore, he said, "a commercial crowd has taken over WAA's handling of surplus electronics" and one independent contractor employed at $35 a day for consultation "wangled 130 receivers for his commercial company."

Wiley said veterans and schools and colleges, despite priority rights, "are being intentionally ignored by WAA" although they desperately need equipment. He estimated that "at the most" veterans obtained $50,000 worth and schools and colleges another $50,000 worth out of the total of $200,000,000 that has been sold.

Replying, Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, WAA chairman, told a reporter:

"Senator Wiley has access to certain information in our office from a disgruntled employe. He makes a political issue of it. This stuff isn't true at all.

"Priority purchasers do have a chance at this equipment. If they don't buy during the time period allotted for priority sales, then it goes to others. Some material is held exclusively for veterans.

"Most of our employes are honestly trying to do a good job. They work hard and conscientiously. But they get sick and tired of people accusing them of being dishonest."

Salvaged Army Lumber Available Within 60 Days

Dismantling of Surplus Camps to Supply 125,000 Homes

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Wholesale dismantling of surplus Army camps and other projects to provide material for veterans' housing will begin soon, the government announced tonight.

The program is expected to make available enough lumber for 125,000 three-bedroom houses, it was estimated informally. The over-all quantity to be obtained is officially calculated at 1,500,000,000 board-feet or more.

The salvaged lumber is due to begin flowing into housing channels within sixty days. The Engineer Corps will have thirteen dismantling jobs well under way by Aug. 1, another fifteen by Sept. 1 and twenty more by Oct. 1, the War Assets Administration and the National Housing Agency announced.

Authority to flatten entire temporary installations and ordnance plants was granted by Lieutenant General Edmund B. Gregory, W. A. A. Administrator.

Wilson Wyatt, N. H. A. Administrator, issued a directive to channel the lumber, fittings and utilities into new homes "with the greatest possible speed."

To short-circuit priority claimants, the announcement said the W. A. A. will amend its regulations to provide only a ten-day period, instead of ninety days, in which Federal agencies, state and local governments and non-profit institutions may exercise their priority rights to buy surplus materials.

SURPLUS GOODS SALES RECOVER HALF VALUE

NEW YORK, June 23—(AP) Approximately 50 per cent recovery of acquisition cost in disposals of government surplus property for the first five months of 1946 was reported today by Col. Frank L. Seymour, regional director of the War Assets administration for New York state, northern New Jersey and Fairfield county, Connecticut.

Disposals totaled $81,726,000 in disposal value, Seymour said, compared with $164,801,000 in acquisition cost. Consumer goods accounted for 66 per cent of the total activity.

Welles Comments On Spanish Issue

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said tonight that the United Nations Security Council debate over Spain is "a struggle for position primarily between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, but in a large sense between the Soviet Union and the nations of the western world."

In his weekly broadcast over station WOL, Welles said that if the Franco Government is overthrown it is likely that civil war will follow and a Communist-dominated government will win control.

Three Likely Results

Should this happen, Welles said, three likely results would be:

British comunications with the Suez Canal and with Great Britain's military establishments in the Mediterranean might be cut off.

Communist influence in France, in Italy and North Africa might immediately be increased by direct support from such a new Spanish government.

There would be a strong inducement to such elements within the Soviet Union as are seeking immediate expansion of Soviet influence to take vigorous action against Turkey in order to secure without further delay a preponderant influence in the Dardanelles, and in order to consolidate those positions in the eastern Mediterranean which Russia desires to control.

Welles said he believes Spain is not an actual threat to world peace, but is a potential threat. He proposed a U.N. policy of "watchful waiting," permitting all 51 member states next September to decide what if any action to take against the present Spanish Government.

Red Propaganda Against U. S. Hints Revised Foreign Policy

JUN 25 1946

WASHINGTON, June 23 — (AP) New Soviet propaganda attacks on the United States are interpreted by diplomatic authorities here as evidence of a highly significant development in Russia's diplomatic maneuvers.

Both U. S. and foreign officials said today it appears that the main force and bulk of verbal and ideological assault now is turned against Washington. Formerly it was aimed at London.

This has given rise to a belief that Premier Stalin may be giving up his previous notion that while Russia would find it impossible to get along with Britain she should be able to work out all her problems with the United States.

Charges Attack on Workers

It is in this light that the latest article of the Soviet academician, Eugene Tarle, is being closely studied here. His complaints, in an article in Moscow Saturday, are that the United States is seeking to crush the working class in that it is trying to impose an "American peace" to conclude the war.

Two other illustrations of the shift appeared today.

A Tass dispatch took the tack that the American plan to help China modernize its army constitutes lend-lease under an assumed name to arm and supply the Nationalist forces. When the plan was announced last week emphasis was placed on provisions to train and arm Communist units too, and on the hope that Chinese unity would be achieved in time to start with both factions at the same time.

Along the same line Izvestia, Moscow government newspaper, gave prominence to a New York dispatch quoting The Daily Worker as saying U. S. authorities are suppressing the workers movement in Korea and helping American industrial firms move in to exploit Koreans.

Persons familiar with Moscow writings over the last several weeks say this is in line with accusations which the Russians have made before, but appears to mark a major intensification of the campaign.

Relations Were Cordial

From the time that the United States, Britain and Russia became allies against Germany until quite recently, relations between American and Soviet officials were generally much more agreeable than those between Soviet and British leaders. This situation has been changing slowly as the United States took an increasingly active role in affairs involving Russia all over the world.

Diplomatic informants here tell of a reported conversation about two months ago between Stalin and cabinet visitors from Czechoslovakia. The report, widely accepted as accurate, quotes the Russian leader as saying he was determined to get on with the United States but that he saw no prospect of getting along well with the British because he thought they were trying to organize Europe against him.

At the time this conversation first was reported, considerable significance was attached to it both in London and Washington with two interpretations given prominence. One was that Russia genuinely wanted American cooperation and friendship at any reasonable cost and the other that Stalin was simply engaging in a maneuver to weaken Anglo-American cooperation, where Russia is concerned.

ASK RELEASE OF C.O.'s

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) Dorothy Canfield Fisher, chairman of the American Amnesty committee, said tonight 20 British writers, artists and musicians, including George Bernard Shaw, have asked President Truman to release imprisoned American conscientious objectors.

INDIA FILES APPEAL FOR U. N. ACTION IN FIGHT WITH AFRICA

30.24-349

M. HARRELSON

Discrimination Against 250,000 Indians Is Charged in Plea.

RELATIONS IMPAIRED

Secretary-General Asked to Place Complaint Before General Assembly.

JUN 24 1946

NEW YORK, June 23 — (AP) India filed a formal complaint with the United Nations tonight charging the Union of South Africa with discrimination against approximately 250,000 Indians living in South Africa.

The complaint, filed by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, head of the Indian U.N. delegation, called on Secretary-General Trygve Lie to place the case before the General Assembly which meets Sept. 3.

Trade Agreement Ended

Sir Ramaswami said the difficulties between the two British states already had caused India to terminate her trade agreement with South Africa and recall her high commissioner. The situation is now so serious, he said, it threatens "to impair friendly relations between India and South Africa."

Meanwhile, it appeared almost certain that the General Assembly also would be called upon to act on Poland's charges that Franco Spain was a threat to world peace.

Polish circles indicated that Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the Security council, planned two moves if the Security council acts according to expectations tomorrow and rejects his demand for a worldwide diplomatic break with the Franco regime.

1. He would make an effort to keep the Spanish case on the Security council agenda.

2. Regardless of what happened in the Security council, he would bring the case before the General Assembly.

Four Votes For Plan

The delegates agreed that Poland was not likely to muster more than four votes—Russia, France, Poland and Mexico — for an outright break with the Franco regime, and that her move to bring the proposal up tomorrow was doomed in advance.

Some delegates saw it as a move merely to get the council members on record on the question.

The Indian complaint will be the first to go directly to the General Assembly instead of the Security council.

Under the Charter, cases which threaten international peace are handled by the council, while those which merely threaten to impair friendly relations can be taken to the assembly.

The assembly, after considering the facts, has the authority to make recommendations to the states involved or to the Security council.

The difficulties between India and South Africa have been the subject of numerous conferences between the two countries for the past twenty years, the most important of which were held in 1926 and 1932.

The Indian complaint charged South Africa with "unilateral repudiation" of agreements reached at these two conferences.

"Discrimination against Indians reached a climax in the recent enactment of the Asiatic land tenure and Indian representation act, which is designed to segregate Indians into particular areas for residence and for ownership and occupation of fixed property," the complaint said.

Text of Indian Protest

N.Y. TIMES

Text of a Government of India protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa, submitted to United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie by the Indian chief delegate, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar:

22 June, 1946.

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

I am directed by my Government to submit forthwith to you, as Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, the request of my Government that the question of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa be included in the provisional agenda for the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, which is to be held on the third of September, 1946.

A brief resume of the case is given below:

1. Indians in South Africa, mostly residing in Natal Province, number about a quarter of a million as against two and a quarter million Europeans. They are mostly descendants of laborers who proceeded to South Africa between 1860 and 1911 under the arrangement between the Government of India and the then Government of Natal and of traders who migrated in wake of indentured laborers prior to 1913.

Although one of the conditions of the arrangement was that laborers would be allowed to live as free men, enjoying all rights and privileges of citizenship, Indian settlers in South Africa have progressively suffered discrimination and deprivation of elementary rights ever since 1885. Amongst their disabilities are lack of parliamentary and municipal franchise, restriction of rights of ownership and occupation of property, restrictions on trading, employment in public services, and travel and lack of educational facilities. Discrimination against Indians reached a climax in the recent enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, which is designed to segregate Indians into particular areas for residence and for ownership and occupation of fixed property.

2. The Government of India, being a party to the arrangements which resulted in Indian emigration to South Africa, have felt continuing responsibility and have from time to time intervened on behalf of Indians with the South African Government. The latter have frequently sought the Government of India's comment and advice on proposals affecting Indians in South Africa. On two occasions, namely in 1926 and 1932, there were formal round table conferences between the two Governments. In the former year over the question of segregation of Indians, an agreement known as the Cape Town Agreement was concluded between the two Governments and in 1932 a joint statement was issued to the effect that the Cape Town Agreement was to continue and that there should be continued cooperation between the two Governments.

The principle of segregation was, however, again embodied in the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill, but the suggestion of the Government of India for another round table conference to explore means of amicable settlement of outstanding questions was rejected by the South African Government. Passage of this bill into law constitutes unilateral repudiation of the Cape Town Agreement and of the joint statement of 1932.

3. Reactions to these measures have been so serious in India that the Government of India have had to give notice of termination of the trade agreement between the two countries and have recalled their High Commissioner for consultation.

4. A situation has thus arisen which is likely to impair friendly relations between India and South Africa and, under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter, is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly."

A detailed factual memorandum dealing with this subject is being sent to you by my Government.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR,
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly, and Member, Government of India.

Mr. Trygve Lie
Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N. Y.

WINANT NOTES REFUGEE TASK

Hopes For New Oragnization By Time UNRRA ENDS

JUN 24 1946

New York, June 23 (AP)—John G. Winant, United States delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, tonight said the United States "will do everything in its power" to see that the new international refugee organization is ready to operate when the UNRRA goes out of existence at the end of this year.

Winant listed the refugee question as one of the most urgent facing the world, along with the reconstruction of devastated areas.

Two Tasks Held Critical

"The world cannot be restored to economic health until substantial progress has been made on both these tasks," his statement said.

He pointed out that the Council had approved plans for the handling of both problems, but that these plans still had to be approved by the General Assembly and ratified by the participating governments.

Speaking of the Council's general achievements to date, Winant said "substantial progress" had been made despite many disagreements among the delegates.

Organizational Problems

"Four weeks spent on organizational problems at a time when human misery is so widespread and human need so pressing has a difficult and at times discou ing discipline," he said.

"But this council is the nearest thing the world has yet achieved to a combined chiefs of staff in the economic and social field, and staff co-ordination and organization are just as essential to the successful launching of a long-range campaign for peace as they are in a military campaign."

AP, LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE NEW DELHI RADIO REPORTED THE CONGRESS PARTY WORKING COMMITTEE FAILED TO REACH ITS EXPECTED FINAL DECISION TODAY ON THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW, THE BROADCAST SAID.

JS1113AED

SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., JUNE 23-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT [redacted] GEORGE W. GOETHALS DOCKED TODAY FROM OSLO WITH 1,52[redacted] SCANDINAVIAN DEPENDENTS OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN. SHE WILL EMBARK 200 BRITISH BRIDES AND BABIES OF GIS BEFORE SAILING TUESDAY FOR NEW YORK, WHERE SHE IS DUE JULY 4. MOST OF THE SCANDINAVIANS WERE WIVES WHOSE HUSBANDS WENT TO THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1939 AND WERE PRESENTED BY WAR FRWT [redacted] WITH [redacted] FAMILIES TO JOIN THEM.

JUN 24 1946

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southampton, eng.--first add bride ship x x x join them.

One bride, mrs. mary mccard, wife of sgt. gilbert mccard of pine bush, n.y., boarded the ship at oslo the day after her wedding. mccard, an assistant to the u.s.military attache in oslo, is awaiting his army discharge and hopes to follow his bride in about three weeks, friends said.

JUN 24 1946

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Paris, June 23--(AP)--Reports of a French-sponsored compromise on the deadlocked Trieste issue, which responsible French officials would neither confirm nor deny, were widely discussed today in diplomatic circles here today but received No Confirmation from responsible French officials

American and British sources likewise declined to comment on the reports, according to which Trieste would be kept as an international city under the United Nations for 10 years prior to a plebiscite as to whether it on its becoming Yugoslav or Italian.

The report, if true, might lead to an agreement among the "Big Four" foreign ministers meeting here on peace treaties for Italy and the Balkans

and open the door to a general European peace conference next month.

Georges Bidault, French provisional president and foreign minister, repeatedly advanced the plan at Friday's closed session, when the Italo-Yugoslav border issue was being reexamined by the ministers.

It was also understood that U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov discussed the proposal at their small dinner party Friday night and that Byrnes talked it over with President Truman in their telephone conversation Saturday.

JUN 24 1946

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AP5
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VIENNA--SECOND ADD AMERICANS SHOT X X X KNOWN IMMEDIATELY.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMEN HAD RECEIVED WORD TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A STOLEN JEEP AND WHEN THEY SAW LT. APPROACHING THE AMERICAN DISTRICT THEY FLAGGED IT DOWN, REPORTERS WERE TOLD.

THE RUSSIAN IMMEDIATELY OPENED THE DOOR OF THE JEEP AND OPENED FIRE. ONE AMERICAN, IN ADDITION TO BEING SHOT IN THE FACE, WAS GRAZED BY A BULLET WHICH WENT THROUGH HIS HELMET AND ALONG HIS SCALP.

ROAD BLOCKS WERE THROWN UP ABOUT THE AREA IMMEDIATELY AND AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE AND INTERNATIONAL POLICE PATROLS COMBED THE CITY THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

A NUMBER OF RUSSIANS WERE BROUGHT IN FOR QUESTIONING AND ONE WAS BEING HELD BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES ASOCCUPANT OF THE STOLEN JEEP.

DN708AED

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AP6
VIENNA--THIRD ADD AMERICANS SHOT X X X STOLEN JEEP.

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS DECLINED TO MAKE ANY OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING LAST NIGHT'S SHOOTING PENDING COMPLETION OF AN INVESTIGATION, WHICH OFFICERS SAID MIGHT TAKE TWO DAYS. IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE RUSSIAN PROVOST MARSHAL WAS WORKING WITH AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN THE INVESTIGATION.

THE SHOOTINGS CLIMAXED A WEEK OF UNREST AMONG ALLIED TROOPS IN VIENNA. A WEEK AGO LAST NIGHT A RUSSIAN SOLDIER WAS REPORTED KILLED IN A FIGHT IN THE BRITISH ZONE, INVOLVING RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS.

DN750AED

WARSAW, JUNE 23-(AP)-WLADYSLAW ZAGORSKI, A DISTRICT LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY BY A BIALYSTOK MILITARY COURT. FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY RECEIVED PRISON SENTENCES RANGING FROM SIX TO 15 YEARS.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT AND PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTIVITIES OF TERRORISTIC BANDS.

MD1009PED

AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE TWO CONSERVATIVE PARTIES, SMALL BUSINESSES WHICH BELONGED TO NAZIS AND HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY THE STATE WOULD BE SOLD TO NEW OWNERS. THE RIGHTIST PARTIES PRESSED FOR THIS AS A GUARANTEE THAT SMALL, PRIVATELY-OWNED BUSINESSES CAN CONTINUE TO EXIST IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

THE COMMUNIST PRESS DESCRIBES THIS PROVISION AS "REFUTATION OF CHARGES MADE BY THE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY THAT THE FORTHCOMING PLEBISCITE MEANS THE END OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."

WHEN THE COMMUNISTS FIRST TACKLED THE NATIONALIZATION PROPOSAL, THEY WENT AT IT WITH SUCH ZEAL THAT THEY STARTLED EVEN THE RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT. THE COMMUNISTS ORIGINALLY WANTED TO NATIONALIZE SOME 4,800 PLANTS.

JS132PED

AP2
MOSCOW, JUNE 23-(AP)-IZVESTIA DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY TODAYA TASS DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK WHICH QUOTED A DAILY WORKER ARTICLE AS CHARGING U.S. AUTHORITIES WITH SUPPRESSING THE WORKERS MOVEMENT IN KOREA AND WITH REPLACING JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL FIRMS BY AMERICAN FIRMS AS A BASIS FOR EXPLOITATION OF KOREANS.

THE ARTICLE, PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER UNDER THE HEADLINE "UNITED STATES POLITICS IN KOREA," SAID AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS QUESTION AND SEARCH AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN KOREA BEFORE THEY SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEM TELLING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ABOUT CONDITIONS IN KOREA.

DN639AED

MOSCOW, JUNE 23-(AP)-TASS SAID TODAY IT HAD LEARNED FROM "INFORMED SOURCES" THAT LEND LEASE TO CHINA WOULD BE PROLONGED, UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME, UNTIL NOVEMBER, 1947 UNDER A NEW AGREEMENT SIGNED BY CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY'S DISPATCH SAID THE KUOMINTANG ARMY WOULD BE ARMED AND SUPPLIED WITH ALL NECESSARY EQUIPMENT UNDER THE AGREEMENT.

DN628AED

A113
BUDAPEST, JUNE 22-(AP)-SEVEN MALE SPECTATORS WERE WOUNDED BY RICOCHETS WHEN A CONVICTED WAR CRIMINAL WAS SHOT TODAY IN MARKO JAIL COURTYARD.

MANY SPECTATORS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN--WHO ARE NOT ALLOWED LEGALLY TO WITNESS EXECUTIONS BECAME HYSTERICAL.

THE EXECUTED MAN, JENO RUSZKAY-RANZENBERGER, WAS A FORMER GENERAL IN THE HUNGARIAN ARMY AND WARTIME DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

JR1112PED

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A57 (120)
JERUSALEM, JUNE 23-(AP)-SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED TONIGHT IN TEL AVIV.

MEANWHILE, THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL", ILLEGAL RADIO STATION OF THE HAGANAH DEFENSE ORGANIZATION, SAID THAT PEACE IN PALESTINE WOULD FOLLOW ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS INTO THE COUNTRY, AS CALLED FOR IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE REPORT.

"THE AIM OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE IS TO BUILD AND NOT TO DESTROY," THE BROADCAST SAID. "BUT WE UNFORTUNATELY HAVE TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION SO THAT THE WORLD WILL KNOW THAT IF JUSTICE IS NOT GIVEN, WE WILL TAKE IT."

THE BROADCAST ENDED WITH A REQUEST TO IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, MILITANT ILLEGAL JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, TO RELEASE THE THREE BRITISH OFFICERS IT PRESUMABLY STILL HOLDS OF THE SIX KIDNAPED IN PALESTINE LAST WEEK.
RW406PED

JUN 24 1946

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FIRST LEAD RIOTS
MADURA, INDIA, JUNE 23-(AP)-FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND THIRTEEN INJURED TODAY AFTER POLICE OPENED FIRE ON ARMED CROWDS ATTACKING PEDESTRIANS IN THE THIRD DAY OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST LAST WEEK'S ARREST OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

THE RIOTING CROWD KILLED THREE PEOPLE AND INJURED TWELVE WHILE POLICE BULLETS ACCOUNTED FOR TWO DEATHS AND ONE INJURY, A REUTERS TABULATION SHOWED.
JS1225PED

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NEW DELHI, JUNE 23-(AP)-DR.MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, CONGRESS PARTY PRESIDENT, INDICATED TONIGHT THAT THE PARTY, INDIA'S LARGEST POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, WOULD REJECT FLATLY THE BRITISH PLAN FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT LEADING TO INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA.

"BROTHER, THE THING IS NOW OVER SO FAR AS CONGRESS IS CONCERNED," HE SAID WEARILY IN AN INTERVIEW.
JS1156AED

quetta, india, june 23-(ap)- the khan of kalat, ruler of the third largest state in india, asked the british government today for cancellation of agreements entered into in 1883, 1899 and 1903, by which kalat leased out administration of quetta, bolan, mushki and nasirabad respectively to britain.

if the cancellation is agreed to, british-administered areas in baluchistan, in northwestern india, would shrink by 3,600 square miles of territory.

the state of kalat occupies [redacted]
sind and iran with an outlet to [redacted]

JUN 24 1946

wb/5259 01545

ARAB

BY EDWARD CURTIS
CAIRO, JUNE 23-(AP)-SECRETARY-GENERAL ABDUL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA SAID TODAY THE ARAB LEAGUE WOULD DEMAND INDEPENDENCE FOR PALESTINE IN NEGOTIATIONS REQUESTED WITH BRITAIN FOR SEPTEMBER.
AZZAM PASHA SAID THE LEAGUE HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY FROM BRITAIN TO THE MEMORANDUM REQUESTING THE NEGOTIATIONS.
HE ADDED THAT IF NEGOTIATIONS FAIL, THE LEAGUE WOULD TAKE THE PALESTINE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.
"IF NEGOTIATIONS SUCCEED, THE PLAN FOR ACHIEVING PALESTINE'S INDEPENDENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO U.N. FOR APPROVAL," HE ASSERTED IN AN INTERVIEW. "IN EITHER CASE, THE MATTER WILL FIMALLY REACH U.N."
AZZAM PASHA SAID THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSED INDEPENDENT PALESTINE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT BEEN WORKED OUT.
THE LEAGUE SECRETARY SAID HE HAD ONLY RCENTLYETURNED T

M THE LEAGUE SECRETARY SAID HE HAD ONLY RECENTLY REUURNED TO CAI

N THE LEAGUE SECRETARY SAID HE HAD ONLY RECENOLY RETURNED TO CAIRO

30-24-3495

FROM SYRIA AND HAD TALKED WITH NO EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, NOW IN EGYPT.

"INDEPENDENCE FOR PALESTINE WILL BE DEMANDED ON THE BASIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER," AZZAM PASHA SAID. HE ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD "INTERFERED IN THE PALESTINE QUESTION BECAUSE OF SYMPATHY FOR PERSECUTED JEWS."

"AMERICA'S ULTIMATE HOPE," HE CONTINUED, "IS PEACE FOR THIS PART OF THE WORLD AND FRATERNITY AMONG ITS PEOPLE. BUT AMERICA'S INTERFERENCE WILL ACHIEVE SOMETHING WHICH IS NOT THE OBJECT OF THAT POLICY."

ASKED IF THE ARAB LEAGUE WERE TAKING ANY MEASURES AGAINST TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE, AZZAM PASHA SAID THAT IT WAS "THE JOB OF THE BRITISH TO KEEP ORDER."

AZZAM PASHA SAID THAT THE LEAGUE'S ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN WAS A POSSIBILITY, THAT HE FAVORED SUCH A MOVE BUT THAT AS YET NO STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN THAT DIRECTION.

JS1213PED

A49FX

NANKING, JUNE 23-(AP)-MILITARY AND CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT, HEEDING A TYPHOON WARNING AT SHANGHAI, SOUGHT REFUGE TODAY AT AIRFIELDS HERE. CREWS WERE ALERTED TO FLY WESTWARD TO HANKOW OR CHUNGKING SHOULD THE STORM VEER INLAND.

MH1128APS

JUN 24 1946

NY ASKED

NANKING, JUNE 23-(AP)-A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN TODAY CHARGED GOVERNMENT SECRET SERVICE POLICE ASSAULTED TEN DELEGATES FROM THE SHANGHAI ANTI-CIVIL WAR ASSOCIATION AS THEY WERE DETRAINING HERE TO PETITION THE KOUMINTANG, COMMUNISTS AND THIRD PARTIES TO MAKE PEACE IN CHINA.

THE ASSERTED COMMUNIST WELCOMERS WAITING AT THE RAILROAD STATION WERE DRIVEN AWAY BY POLICE WHO USED CLUBS AGAINST THE DELEGATION. THE VISIT FOLLOWED PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT SEVERAL PERSONS WERE INJURED IN THE ATTACKS.

CY612PPS NM

(WEST OUT) (150)

WAR CRIMES TRIAL

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION IN THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF JAPAN'S FORMER LEADERS INTRODUCED TODAY JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AS AN "INTEGRAL PART" OF ITS CASE IN DETAILING JAPANESE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

KIMBEI NAKAI, JAPANESE NEWSREEL PRODUCER, IDENTIFIED THE STILL PHOTOGRAPHS AS TAKEN FROM A PROPAGANDA MOVIE. THE PROSECUTION DID NOT ELABORATE IMMEDIATELY UPON WHAT IT EXPECTED THE PICTURES TO PROVE. SHOWN WERE SHIPS OF THE MARYLAND AND CALIFORNIA CLASS.

SCREENING OF AN ENTIRE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA MOVIE WAS SCHEDULED BUT THE PROJECTOR FAILED.

TOMIN SUZUKI, FORMER EDITORIAL WRITER FOR THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER YOMIURI, WAS NEXT CALLED AS A WITNESS AND TOLD THE 11 ALLIED JUSTICES THAT PREWAR CENSORSHIP WAS SO STRICT THAT THE ARMY, NAVY, AND FOREIGN OFFICE OFTEN CALLED INDIVIDUAL WRITERS TO TELL THEM HOW AND WHAT TO WRITE.

FROM 1935 UNTIL THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR, HE ASSERTED, "THERE WAS NO SUCH THING AS A SEMBLANCE OF A FREE PRESS IN JAPAN."

NN951PCS

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-THIRTEEN JAPANESE CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES WENT ON TRIAL TODAY BEFORE A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL INCLUDING MILITARY JUDGES FROM AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND ENGLAND. THE PRISONERS WERE ACCUSED OF MISTREATING DUTCH AND AUSTRALIANS.

THE TRIBUNAL INCLUDES COL. THOMAS MOSSOTTAWA, AND TORONTO, CANADA; LT. COL. JAMES E. DAVIDSON, OMAHA, NEB.; LT. COL. FRANCIS G.J.PLACE, GLENSMOND, AUSTRALIA; WING CMDR. J.J. DAVIDSON AND MAJS. D.H.ISAKSSON, E.G.LAVER AND A.R.R.DAVIDS, ALL OF AUSTRALIA.

MA

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FRANCIS G.J.PLACE, GLENSMOND, AUSTRALIA; WING CMDR. J.M. DAVIDSON AND MAJS. D.H.ISAKSSON, E.G.LAVER AND A.R.R.DAVIDS, ALL OF AUSTRALIA.

MAJ. DOUGLAS M.CAMPBELL, BRISBANE, WILL PRESENT AUSTRALIA'S CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED, AND MAJ. JOHN W.RENCHARD, 329 BELDEN AVE., CHICAGO, WILL REPRESENT THE DUTCH PROSECUTION.

NN905PCS NM

-95-

BY CHARLES H. MCMURTRY

ABOARD B-29 CIRCLING BIKINI, MONDAY, JUNE 24-(AP)-MAJOR WOODROW SWANCUTT OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS. AND HIS ATOM BOMBING CREW DEMONSTRATED THEIR GRIT TODAY WHEN THEY SCORED A "GOOD" PRACTICE DROP ON THE TARGET SHIP THE USS NEVADA AFTER AN ARMY AIR FORCES CAPTAIN (NAME WITHHELD) HAD WALKED INTO THE PROPELLOR OF THEIR PLANE AT THE TAKEOFF FROM KWAJALEIN.

THIS WAS THE "QUEEN DAY" FINAL DRESS REHEARSAL, BEFORE THE ACTUAL BOMBING WITH A LIVE ATOM BOMB SCHEDULED LATER.

A141FX
COL. WILLIAM H. BLANCHARD OF CHELSEA, MASS., OPERATIONS OFFICER RIDING THE TAILGUN POSITION OF MAJOR SWANCUTT'S B-29, "DAVE'S DREAM," SAID THAT THE BOMBARDIER, HAROLD H. WOOD OF BORDENTOWN, N.J., MADE A "GOOD DROP, NICELY WITHIN THE LIMITS." HE DECLINED TO ESTIMATE THE PRACTICE BOMB'S DISTANCE FROM THE TARGET.
VICE ADM. WILLIAM H.P. BLANDY, IN CHARGE OF THE TASK FORCE SCHEDULED TO DROP THE ATOMIC BOMB, HAD SET THE DISTANCE FROM THE TARGET FOR TODAY'S PRACTICE BOMB AT 600 FEET. WOODS' LAST FOUR PRACTICE DROPS, PRECEDING TODAY'S, WERE ALL WITHIN 500 FEET OF THE TARGET.

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A142FX
MAJ. SWANCUTT'S PLANE WAS WARMED UP AND READY TO TAKE OFF WHEN THE AAF CAPTAIN, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF HIS RELATIVES, WALKED INTO THE PROPELLER AND WAS KILLED.
THE PILOT HELPED LOAD THE BODY INTO AN AMBULANCE AND THEN RETURNED TO HIS PLANE AND TOOK OFF ONLY ONE MINUTE BEHIND SCHEDULE.
A CLOUD ALMOST OBSCURED THE TARGET AND PREVENTED THE DROPPING OF THE BOMB ON THE FIRST RUN. BLANCHARD SAID WOOD DROPPED A FASCIMILIE BOMB WITH A "SPOTTING CHARGE" WITHIN THIRTEEN SECONDS OF THE ESTIMATED DROP TIME ON THE SECOND RUN WHEN CLOUDS BROKE NICELY TO REVEAL THE TARGET.

A143FX
BLANCHARD HIGHLY PRAISED MAJ. SWANCUTT, WOOD AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW FOR THEIR COOLNESS AND DETERMINATION TO CARRY THROUGH THEIR MISSION DESPITE THE TAKEOFF TRAGEDY.
THE CAPTAIN WHO WAS KILLED WAS AN AIR FIELD VETERAN WHO PRESUMABLY WALKED INTO THE PROPELLER WHILE HIS MIND WAS ON SOMETHING ELSE.
THE KWAJALEIN PRESS CORPS OF 24, MOST OF WHOM WILL BE GROUND BASED ON THE ISLAND ON THE DAY THE ACTUAL BOMB IS DROPPED, WERE TAKEN ON THE "QUEEN DAY" REHEARSAL IN TWO B-29S AND TWO C-54S, WHICH ON "A" DAY WILL BE USED FOR THE PRESS, RADIO AND PHOTOGRAPHERS AND OBSERVERS.
CY951PPS NM

ABOARD B-29 CIRCLING BIKINI, FIRST ADD MCMURTRY'S PRACTICE BOMB DROP X X X AND OBSERVERS
ALL OF THEM TODAY WERE GIVEN AN EXCELLENT VIEW OF THE TARGET SHIP SETUP FROM PLANES CIRCLING BIKINI LAGOON AT ALTITUDES FROM 2,000 TO 7,500 FEET. THIS B-29 WITH CAPTAIN LOUIS W. WHITTAKER OF 3243 SPRING GARDEN STREET, RIVERSIDE, CALIF, AT THE CONTROLS, WAS GIVEN PERMISSION TO DROP TO 2,200 FEET ALTITUDE TO GET UNDER THE CLOUDS IN THE DUMMY RUN.
THE PLANE PARTY INCLUDED MAJ. RUSSELL F. IRELAND OF 4092 ROSEWOOD PLACE, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., AS COMMANDER OF THE AIR ORIENTATION UNIT COMPRISING THE FOUR OBSERVATION PLANES.
"THE VOICE" IS EQUIPPED WITH A RADIO TYPEWRITER WHICH WILL BE USED ON A-DAY FOR THE THREE MAJOR NEWS SERVICE POOL STORIES TO BE WRITTEN ON THE ACTUAL ATOMIC BOMB TEST.
CY959PPS NM

A51FX
(220)
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 23-(AP)-IN LIEU OF MORE INTELLECTUAL EMPLOYMENT, CORRESPONDENTS HEADING FOR THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TESTS TODAY COMPOSED A SONG, DEDICATED TO CAPT. FITZHUGH LEE OF CHEVY CHASE, MED., PUBLIC INFIRMATION OFFICER.
THE SONG HAS VARIATIONS, DEPENDING ON THE SALTINESS OF THE AUDIENCE, BUT GENERALLY RUNS THIS WAY, SUNG TO GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S "HMS PINAFORE" REFRAIN ABOUT THE "QUEEN'S NAYVEE."

WE ARE THE BOYS OF FITZHUGH LEE,
WE HATE THE NAVY AND WE HATE THE SEA.
WE HATE THE ARMY AND WE HATE THIS SHIP,
BUT WE'VE ALL SIGNED UP FOR THE ATOMIC TRIP.

WE'RE ALL SIGNED UP AND READY TO GO,
TO OFFER OUR LIVES FOR THE UNO.
WE THROW OUR BUTTS UPON THE DECK
DESPITE THE SCOWLING OF THE OLD EXEC.

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IN DUDGEON HIGH HE VENTS HIS SPLEEN,
AND BELLOWS TO THE CREW TO SWEEP THE DECKS DOWN CLEAN
AND HE BELLOWS TO THE CREW TO POLISH UP THE BRASS,
AND HE WISHES HE COULD KICK A CORRESPONDENT'S TYPEWRITER.

THE PRO'S GET THE TOPSIDE ROOMS,
AND THE WORKING PRESS JUST FUSSES AND FUMES.
THE SKY IS BLUE AND THE SEA IS GREEN,
BUT WE MIGHT AS WELL BE IN A SUBMARINE.

WE MIGHT AS WELL HAVE STAYED AT HOME,
AND COVERED THIS FIASCO BY TELEPHONE.

LAURENCE AND BLAKESLEE JUST SIT AND THINK,
BUT DRINKERS HAVE GOOD CAUSE TO SCOFF.
FOR THE GOL-BLAMED THING MAY NEVER GO OFF.

OH, THE GOL-BLAMED THING WILL HANG IN THE AIR
AND ENERGY WILL NEVER EQUAL MC-SQUARE.

(THE LAST LINE REFERS TO EINSTEIN'S EQUATION FOR THE CONVERSION OF MASS INTO ENERGY - THAT ENERGY IS EQUAL TO MASS -- M -- MULTIPLIED BY THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT -- C -- SQUARED.)
MH1132APS NM

(310)
BY DON WHITEHEAD
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN, ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 23-(AP)-BENEATH THE GOODFELLOWSHIP AND CAREFREE ATTITUDE OF CORRESPONDENTS ENROUTE TO BIKINI, THERE IS A BITTER INTRUMURAL FEUD.
NO DISCORD IS VISIBLE AS THE NEWSMEN AGREEABLY VIE AT CARDS OR CHAT IN THE SUN, BUT IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM, REPRESENTATIVES OF WIRE SERVICES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS ARE BATTLING FOR TRANSMISSION PRIORITIES TO GET THEIR ATOMIC BOMB STORIES

30.24-3497

BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.
IF THE SHIP'S SIX RADIOTELETYPE CIRCUITS ASSIGNED TO THE PRESS ARE OPERATING AT PEAK EFFICIENCY ON THE DAY OF THE BLAST, SOME 200,000 WORDS CAN BE CLEARED IN 24 HOURS.
NORMALLY, THESE CIRCUITS WOULD BE AMPLE TO HANDLE ALL NEWS REPORTS, BUT ON BOMB DAY THE RUSH OF COPY WILL BE TREMENDOUS.
BECAUSE THE MAJOR AMERICAN WIRE SERVICES SERVE VIRTUALLY EVERY DAILY NEWSPAPER AND RADIO STATION IN AMERICA AND HUNDREDS IN FOREIGN LANDS, THE NAVY ASSIGNED THEIR WRITERS FIRST PRIORITY IN FILING. INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES OR "SPECIALS" HOWEVER, FORESEE SUCH A CRUSH THAT PERHAPS THEIR STORIES MAY BE SQUEEZED OUT OR DELAYED SO LONG THEY WOULD BE OF LITTLE VALUE.
CONSEQUENTLY THE SPECIALS ARE ASKING THE WIRE SERVICES BE HELD TO A LIMITED WORDAGE AT THE OUTSET, AND THAT THE CIRCUITS THEN BE THROWN OPEN TO ALL COMERS ON A "FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED" BAIS. THE WIRE SERVICES ARE FIGHTING TO MAINTAIN THEIR UNRESTRICTED PRIORITY ON AT LEAST HALF OF THE SIX CIRCUITS.
WITHOUT THIS PRIORITY, THEY FEEL, HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS NOT OTHERWISE REPRESENTED AT BIKINI WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF ADEQUATE COVERAGE.
BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS ALSO CONTENDED THAT THE BRITISH AGENCY, REUTERS, SHOULD BE GIVEN EQUALITY WITH THE AMERICAN SERVICES IN FILING COPY. THE STEERING COMMITTEE HEADED BY NAVY CAPT. FITZHUGH LEE DECIDED THAT NEWS AGENCIES OF ALL COUNTRIES REPRESENTED WOULD BE GIVEN THAT EQUALITY FOR THE FIRST HOUR AFTER THE BLAST. AFTER THAT, FOREIGN AGENCIES WOULD REVERT TO THE STATUS OF AMERICAN "SPECIALS," BEING ALLOWED TO FILE AFTER AMERICAN PRESS SERVICE COPY HAS CLEARED.

BA833PPS NM

JUN 24 1946

A119FX
BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER
ABOARD THE USS APPALACHIAN ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 23--THE MOST UNUSUAL SAFETY FIRST JOB OF ALL TIME FACES THE NAVY IN THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB TESTS.
THE SAFETY IS THAT OF 30,000 TO 40,000 MEN IN 150 SHIPS, STEAMING IN AMPHITHEATER-LIKE FORMATION OF PERHAPS 40 MILES OUTSIDE OF THE LAGOON WHERE THE ATOM BOMBS EXPLODE, AND FOR MORE THAN 100 AIRPLANES IN FORMATIONS ALMOST UP TO THE STRATOSPHERE, EACH WITH SOME JOB TO DO ABOUT THE DEADLY ATOMIC CLOUD THEY WILL BE WATCHING.
AT BIKINI, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY, THERE WILL BE A SAFETY FIRST JOB WITH WATER THAT MAY BE EMITTING RADIOACTIVE RAYS. AND THESE SAME RAYS FURNISH MOST OF THE OTHER SAFETY FIRST PRECAUTIONS THAT WILL BE APPLIED FOR THE FIRST TIME.
A NEW ANGLE OF RADIOACTIVE WATER DANGERS WAS BROUGHT UP AT A PRESS CONFERENCE BY MEXICO'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVE, O.GUZMAN.
"WILL," HE ASKED, "OUR DRINKING WATER BE RADIOACTIVE?"
HE REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT DRINKING WATER OF THIS AND OTHER SHIPS IS NORMALLY DISTILLED FROM SEA WATER. THE SECOND BOMB, WHICH WILL GO OFF UNDER WATER ON JULY 20, WILL RENDER SOME WATER RADIOACTIVE WITHIN THE LAGOON. SOME OF THIS RADIOACTIVE WATER WILL SPREAD OUTSIDE, ALTHOUGH PROBABLY NOT FOR MANY MILES.
GUZMAN WAS TOLD THAT AT BIKINI ALL DRINKING WATER WOULD COME FROM WATER CARRYING TANKERS. THIS MAY BE A SIGN OF THE FUTURE WHEN ATOMIC BOMBS ARE USED AT SEA AND IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO STOP DISTILLING SEA WATER IN CERTAIN AREAS BECAUSE OF RADIOACTIVITY.
ONE POSSIBILITY, REMOTE, BUT CERTAIN TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ATOMIC AGE, IS THAT WATER DISTILLED FOR BOILERS, NOW A COMMON PRACTICE ON ALL SHIPS, MIGHT CARRY ENOUGH RADIOACTIVITY TO CAUSE THE BOILERS TO EMIT RAYS FOR A SHORT TIME. IN THE BIKINI TESTS NO SUCH RISK IS POSSIBLE, BECAUSE CREWS WITH GEIGER COUNTERS, THE INSTRUMENTS THAT DETECT RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER, WILL BE ABLE TO MAP EVEN THE SLIGHTEST SPREAD OF RADIOACTIVITY.

JUN 24 1946

BA521PPS NM

A143FX
ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN--FIRST ADD SAFETY FIRST (BY BLAKESLEE)
X X X X RADIOACTIVITY.
ANOTHER QUESTION WAS VOICED ANONYMOUSLY. IT WAS:
"WILL A BROADCASTER IN A PLANE START TALKING IN A DEEP BASS VOICE THEN HAVE HIS VOICE CHANGE TO A TREMBLE?"
THIS QUESTION COVERS THE SINGLE GREATEST FEAR OF THE CREWMEN OF THE ATOMIC FLEET. THIS FEAR IS OF X-RAYS FROM BOMB FLASHES. THEY ARE ASKING "WILL IT MAKE US STERILE?" USUALLY THIS QUESTION IS BASED ON MISUNDERSTANDING. MANY MEN THINK IT IS SYNONYMOUS WITH THE LACK OF POTENCY. THERE IS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THESE TWO PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.
THE NAVY HAS TAKEN COMPLETE PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT ALL PERSONNEL AGAINST THE SLIGHTEST CONTACT WITH X-RAYS. THIS PROTECTION IS ONE OF THE EASIEST OF ALL THE PRECAUTIONS. IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO KEEP THE SHIPS AT A DISTANCE. AIR STOPS X-RAYS VERY QUICKLY. WHAT IS NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD IS THAT X-RAYS IN THE FLASH OF THE BOMB, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO CAUSE INSTANT DEATH, DO NOT EXTEND ANY FARTHER THAN THE HEAT FLASH AND THE BLAST THAT WOULD BE EITHER FATAL OR CAUSE SERIOUS BURNS OR WOUNDS.
ANY MAN WHO IS WITHIN A COUPLE OF MILES OF THE ATOMIC FLASH IS LIKELY TO BE TEMPORARILY STERILIZED. MANY JAPANESE MEN WERE STERILIZED AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, AND A FEW WOMEN. FEMALES ARE NOT AS SUSCEPTIBLE TO X-RAY STERILIZING.
BUT NO MAN AMONG THE TENS OF THOUSANDS WATCHING THE BOMB WILL BE CLOSER THAN FIVE OR TEN TIMES THE ABSOLUTE SAFE DISTANCE.
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS GO MUCH FARTHER. EVERY FOOT OF EVERY TARGET SHIP WILL BE SEARCHED FOR STRAGGLERS OR STOWAWAYS WHO MIGHT BE LEFT BEHIND WHEN THE LAGOON IS CLEARED OF HUMAN BEINGS BEFORE THE BOMB IS EXPLODED.
IF ANY MAN SHOULD BE MISSING WHEN THE LAGOON IS CLEARED, THE BOMB TEST WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL HE IS ACCOUNTED FOR.

A144FX
WIND DIRECTIONS ARE AMONG THE FIRST LINES OF SAFETY AGAINST ANY OF THE CONTENTS OF RADIOACTIVE CLOUDS FALLING UPON THE WATCHING SHIPS. IN A SHORT TIME RADOACTIVE PARTICLES IN CLOUDS EITHER LOSE THEIR RAYS OR DISPERSE SO WILDLY THAT THEY CAN NOT AFFECT HEALTH EVEN IF SOME OF THEM ARE PRECIPITATED BY RAIN.
THIS TYPE OF PRECIPITATION HAPPENED AFTER THE NEW MEXICO EXPERIMENT LAST JULY. HAIR ON THE BACKS OF SOME CATTLE TURNED GRAY, DUE TO THE SETTLING OF RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES. IN THE MIDWEST EASTMAN KODAK SCIENTISTS REPORTED THAT ENOUGH PARTICLES DESCENDED ON STRAW TO FOG PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM LATER PACKED IN THIS SAME STRAW. BUT PHOTO-

GRAPHIC FILM IS THOUSANDS OF TIMES MORE SENSITIVE TO RADIOACTIVE RAYS THAN IS MAN, AND RAYS FROM THE STRAW WERE COMPLETE HARMLESS TO HUMANS.

EVEN IF HEAVY RAIN PRECIPITATED SUCH PARTICLES ON THE DECKS OF THE BIKINI SPECTATOR SHIPS, HUMANS ABOARD WOULD ESCAPE HARM SIMPLY BY STEPPING INSIDE.

ON THE 100 OR MORE PLANES SAFETY WILL BE EVEN EASIER THAN ON THE SURFACE SHIPS. NO PLANE WITH HUMAN PASSENGERS WILL BE CLOSER THAN TEN MILES WHEN THE BOMB BURSTS AND THEIR SPEED WOULD ENABLE CREWS TO ESCAPE DANGER EVEN IF BY SOME MISTAKE THEY RAN INTO SOME RADIOACTIVE CLOUDS. THE REASON IS THAT RADIOACTIVITY FROM THE CLOUD IS NOT HARMFUL UNLESS THE EXPOSURE LASTS FOR SOMETIME, AND THAT IS A PERIOD LONGER THAN ANY PLANE WOULD TAKE IN GETTING OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE.

BA-JP803PPS

JUN 24 1946

medicine hat, alta., june 23 - (ap) - an alberta supreme court jury yesterday acquitted lance cpl. johan wittinger, a german prisoner-of-war, of a charge of murder in connection with the hanging of another prisoner in the medicine hat internment camp on july 22, 1943.

wittinger was the third member of field marshal erwin rommel's afrika corps to stand trial for the murder of august plaszek, a german soldier reputed to have held anti-nazi sentiments. sgt. werner schwalb and pvt. adolf kratz were convicted last march and were sentenced to be hanged on june 26.

U. N., 7 to 4, Bars Break With Franco Spain; Poles Propose a Compromise

Polish Delegate Offers New Plan Concerning Spain

F. Carpenter

JUN 25 1946

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP).—Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, went down to a 7 to 4 defeat today in the United Nations Security Council on his demand for a U.N. break with Franco Spain but he salvaged something of his effort by keeping Spain before the Council at least until Wednesday.

NIGHT

The Security Council was firm in its refusal to approve Dr. Lange's resolution by which it would call upon every member of the United Nations to rupture diplomatic relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco immediately and completely.

NEW PLAN PROPOSED

Only Russia, France and Mexico backed Poland today—just as they did when Dr. Lange first brought up his resolution April 19. The seven other members of the Council held their hands up when a negative vote was taken on the demand of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia.

Dr. Lange, apparently determined to do everything he possibly could to keep the case before the Council, threw in a resolution which would retain the "situation in Spain under continuous observation" of the Council and keep it on its agenda until Sept. 1.

WOULD SET TIME LIMIT

"The Security Council will take up the matter again not later than Sept. 1, 1946, in order to determine what appropriate practical measures provided by the charter should be taken," his resolution added.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, objected. He said he was willing to keep the case on the agenda, but suggested that the resolution be amended to provide the case remain on the Council books until the Assembly meets in September and drop the sentence calling for the Council to take it up by Sept. 1.

COMMITTEE NAMED

France and the United States expressed their agreement with Lange's proposal if it were amended and Russia gave unqualified support to it.

When the chairman, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, of Mexico, appeared about to postpone action, Dr. Lange proposed a drafting committee be appointed to shape a resolution which would be acceptable. Castillo Najera agreed and appointed Dr. Lange, Cadogan and Dr. Evatt to the committee.

SPANISH CASE 'BURIED'

He then adjourned the meeting until 3 P. M. E.D.T. Wednesday.

After the Council meeting, a representative of the Spanish Republican Government-in-Exile said: "This is the burial, with flowers, of the Spanish case."

The delegates apparently were in a mood for a swift vote when they convened at 3:05 p.m. It was the first council session since last week when Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, killed by a veto a proposal to refer the Spanish case to the General Assembly for its decision.

In the majority vote today were three powers holding the veto—Great Britain, United States and China, whereas last week Russia stood alone in its veto against the majority. The question of veto today was not raised however, since a simple majority killed the Polish resolution.

Dr. Lange submitted Poland's case briefly, with a remark directed toward Spain that even though the council was not unanimous in its action last week the members of the council were unanimous in their declarations against Generalissimo Franco.

Dr. Evatt asked the Polish resolution be re-read. He said a subcommittee appointed by the council April 29 had spent considerable time investigating the facts in the case and that the council had acted on results of the sub-committee's work.

He said the sub-committee did not find that Spain is an existing threat to peace; rather the present situation in Spain is "international friction" and a "potential danger."

Dr. Evatt said the facts did not prove the necessary basis for the proposed action and he would oppose Poland's resolution.

After the Russian, Mexican and French delegates spoke for Poland, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, expressed his opposition. The vote then was taken.

China's action alone would have killed the Lange resolution since China is one of the five great powers with the right of veto. But the veto question was not brought up and China was backed up by six other members. (Poor)

30.24-3499

U. N. Due To Reject Polish Plan On Franco

Only Four Votes Expected to Favor Diplomatic Break, But Alternate Proposals Are Predicted — India Charges South Africa With Discrimination

By Harrison

New York, June 24—(AP)—The United Nations Security Council was called into session today to act on Poland's demand for a world-wide diplomatic break with Franco Spain, but a check of the delegates indicated the demand would be rejected.

JUN 25 1946

DAY

As the delegates prepared to meet late this afternoon to debate the controversial question, it appeared that Poland would not be able to muster more than four votes out of the Council's total of 11—Russia, France, Poland and Mexico.

Polish delegate Oscar Lange, however was said by associates to be considering two other moves: An attempt to keep the Spanish case on the Council's agenda and steps to bring the case before the 51-nation General Assembly in September.

India Complains

As Poland fought for action against the Franco regime the United Nations was faced with these developments:

1. India filed a complaint against the Union of South Africa, charging discrimination against Indians living there and asking that the situation be brought before the General Assembly.

2. The secretary-general of the Arab League said in Cairo that the Palestine question would be brought before the U. N. either for action on the league's demands for Palestine independence or for final approval, in the event the British meet the Arab demands.

3. Poland was reported planning to offer a compromise atomic control plan when the Atomic Energy Commission meets tomorrow afternoon for further discussion of the plans offered by U. S. Representative Bernard Baruch and Soviet Representative Andrei A. Gromyko.

The Indian complaint was filed with Trygve Lie, U. N. secretary-general, by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Indian delegate, who charged that the situation was so serious it threatened "to impair friendly relations between India and South Africa."

Trade Pact Broken

He said the long-standing differences between the two British states already had developed to such an extent that India had terminated her trade agreement with South Africa and recalled her high commissioner.

The Indian complaint said the situation, which had existed for more than 20 years, had come to a climax recently when South Africa passed legislation "designed to segregate Indians into particular areas for residence and for ownership and occupation of fixed properties."

Sir Ramaswami asserted that this legislation was a "unilateral repudiation" of agreements made between the two states in 1926 and 1932. He said approximately 250,000 Indians were affected.

The Indian complaint will be the first to go directly to the General Assembly instead of the Security Council. Under the charter, situations which threaten international peace are handled by the Council, while those which merely threaten to impair friendly relations can be taken to the Assembly.

Veto Blocks Action on Spain

The Security Council last week sought to send the Spanish case to the Assembly with recommendations that it call for a diplomatic break with the Franco regime or take other suitable action, but the move was blocked by a Russian veto.

It was pointed out afterwards, however, that there is nothing to prevent any member of the Assembly from bringing the question up when that body meets September 3.

If Poland decides to lead such a move, she is likely to get strong support from several Security Council members, particularly Russia, France and Mexico.

French Delegate Alexandre Parodi demanded in a radio broadcast Saturday night that the Spanish case be kept before the U. N, despite Russia's veto.

(AP)

U. N. Charter Issue Raised

London, June 24—(AP)—India's complaint to the United Nations, charging South Africa with discriminating against 250,000 Indians domiciled there, "has raised complicated issues in regard to the U. N. charter," a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said today.

The spokesman declined to amplify, but said it was not a question of Indian sovereignty. Pressed to explain what complicated issues might be involved, he said he was unprepared to go into the matter at present. An official statement probably will come from Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britisher on the Security Council.

JUN 25 1946

INFORMATION CENTERS FOR U. N. TO BE SET UP

LONDON, June 24 — (AP) Information centers to disseminate news about the United Nations will be set up in various parts of the world, Benjamin A. Cohen, assistant secretary general of the U.N., said today.

Cohen, head of the public information section of U.N., told a news conference that five such centers would be put into operation soon and that four would be established later. The localities have not yet been chosen, he said, but one will be in London and another in Nanking.

Cohen said that an examination of the world press had show that the only U.N. activities given prominent display in the newspapers of most countries were reports on Security council meetings.

Yugoslav Delegate To U. N. Is Dunked

Great Barrington, Mass., June 24 (A. P.).—It wasn't fish that Stoyan Gavrilovic, Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations, pulled out of a pond here when he went fishing yesterday.

Gavrilovic, who was chairman of the United Nations Site Selection Committee, rowed on a small, deep, artificial lake with a companion. When he leaned over to take a closer look into the water, the boat overturned. Both Gavrilovic and his fellow fisherman had to swim ashores.

British Police Place Browder Under Guard

R. Wheeler JUN 25 1946

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Blueclad civilian security police held Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party of America, incommunicado at Heathrow airport tonight pending his departure tomorrow by plane for New York on the way home from Russia.

Browder was guarded around the clock in a grey brick police barracks at the edge of the airport, 15 miles from downtown London. Security officers said he would be prevented from communicating with any one until the moment he took off in an American Overseas Airlines plane.

ACTION NIGHT

In explanation of the extraordinary action, a British Home Office spokesman said:

"It's very simple. He arrived Saturday night and was due to leave Sunday, but there was no seat for him on the plane. Then he was to leave today, but the flight appears to have been canceled.

"Since he has no permission to remain in this country, he must either wait for a plane at Heathrow airport or return to Paris. He is waiting at the airport."

The spokesman conceded that Browder "very possibly" was being prevented from communicating with any one other than the police, but declined to comment on whether this was not an unusual procedure for persons delayed in Britain. The Civilian Security Police, under the Home Office, has charge of immigration matters.

An official of the American Overseas Airlines said the Home Office had agreed to Browder's departure at 9 A. M. (4 A. M., E. D. T.) tomorrow, and that the American Communist was scheduled to arrive at LaGuardia field late tomorrow night.

'IS PERFECTLY HAPPY'

A spokesman for the U. S. Embassy, when asked under what authority Browder was being held, said that the United States often employed similar procedure at Ellis Island. He said Browder's transit visa allowed him merely to "touch down" in England. He added that Browder "apparently is perfectly happy. He has made no effort to get in touch with us."

A security officer also said Browder was comfortable and satisfied with his treatment.

Browder arrived in Moscow via Sweden and Finland, early in May, but did not register at the U. S. Embassy there until May 22. He told newsmen in the Russian capital that the purpose of his trip was to arrange for publication of Soviet books in the United States, and that he had signed contracts with a number of Russian publishers.

Browder Held Incommunicado

Arrested on Arrival in Britain on Saturday— To Be Shipped Here by Plane Tomorrow.

R. Wheeler

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Earl Browder, deposed head of the Communist party in the United States, was held incommunicado today by the British Security Police acting on specific orders of the Home Office. He was picked up on Saturday night on his arrival here from a six weeks' stay in Moscow. The authorities said he would be allowed to continue his trip to New York tomorrow.

DAY

"It is very simple," a Home Office spokesman said. "He arrived Saturday night and was due to leave on Sunday, but there was no seat for him on the plane. Then he was to leave today, but the flight appears to have been canceled. Since he has no permission to remain in this country, he must either wait for a plane at Heathrow airport or return to Paris. He is waiting at the airport."

The Security Police said: "No one is to be allowed to come near him for any purpose whatsoever."

Embassy's Viewpoint.

An officer at the airport said: "I doubt that you will even see him get on the plane."

Browder was lodged in the gray brick barracks of the Security Police at the airport.

The American embassy said it was advised that Browder had a transit visa authorizing him to stop in England en route home from Moscow. Asked under what authority Browder was being held incommunicado, an embassy spokesman replied that the United States often resorted to similar procedure at Ellis Island. Explaining that Browder's transit visa merely authorized him "to touch down" in England, he added: "Apparently Browder is perfectly happy. He has made no effort to get in touch with us."

Says Browder is Satisfied.

A Security Police officer said that, "to quote Browder's own words," he was comfortable and satisfied with his treatment. Browder, he explained, had "plenty of air, a comfortable bed and adequate meals," but was not allowed to see any one.

American Overseas Airways said that the Home Office had sought to get Browder on a trans-Atlantic plane leaving tonight but had agreed to his departure at 9 A. M. tomorrow when told that no reservation was available. The air line said that Browder would reach LaGuardia Field, New York, late tomorrow.

(AP)

Mother of Quads Arrives in London

Three Surviving Babies With Her on Trip to Embassy for Interview on Visa to Join Father in U. S.

B. Wheeler

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Norah Carpenter brought her three babies to London today for a personal interview at the American embassy preparatory to leaving for the United States for her long-awaited marriage to the children's father, former S/S William Thompson of Pittsburgh. The two little girls and their brother, now nearly two and a half years old, had their first train trip on the journey from their mother's home in Heanor, Derbyshire. They arrived wearing almost identical clothes.

DAY

When Miss Carpenter gave birth to quadruplets early in 1944, Thompson, on duty with the American Army in England, promptly acknowledged being their father. One of the children later died. Thompson, who had a wife in Pittsburgh, promised Miss Carpenter that he and she would "always stick together and do all we can for the children."

The woman's arrival here and her expected receipt of a visa for the United States meant the end of waiting to give her babies a fair start in life. Since their birth Thompson has served his time with the American Army in Europe, and has returned to America, obtained a divorce and applied for permission to take the children to the United States.

The three children—Maureen, Madelein and Michael—bounced off the train in high spirits today the girls clutching dolls. Their abounding good health proved they had flourished in their tiny Derbyshire cottage. In London they rode in their first elevator—to the delight of Michael and the trepidation of his sisters.

"I knew it would be all right if we waited long enough," Miss Carpenter said quietly as she looked out of the window. "I knew Red (Thompson) loved me and the children, and that we would be together one day."

Financial Accord Signed By London and Warsaw

Pact Provides for Funding of Poland's War Debts

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—A British-Polish financial agreement setting forth terms for settlement of Poland's war debt to Britain was signed today. The occasion was marked by issuance of a Polish official's statement denying Poland was under Russian domination.

"The opinion that Poland does not wish to or cannot develop her economic relations in western Europe, being too closely linked to or dependent on the Soviet Union, is just a legend," said E. Drozniak, chairman of the National Bank of Poland. "We have already started discussions concerning a monetary and transfer agreement, and I think that in the near future talks concerning a trade agreement should be started."

The financial agreement provides that $12,000,000 of Polish gold reserves in Britain will be handed over to help meet Polish war debts.

Debts for civilian expenditures by the former Polish goernment in exile in London haee been cut frm $128,000,000 to $40,000,000. Payments by Poland of these debts, to begin in five years, will be made over a fifteen-year period.

The military debt of $188,000,000 will be held in abeyance, and the cost to Britain of equipping Polish forces will be handled on a lend-lease basis, with repayment not requested.

Briton Kidnaped in India

Political Agent Is Held by Mahsud Tribesmen

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Peshawar today said that Major John O'Manney Stewart Donald, British political agent in South Waziristan, had been kidnaped two days ago by Mahsud tribesmen. Efforts are now being made to obtain his release, the dispatch said.

South Waziristan is one of five political agencies under British control situated between the Indian northwest frontier and Afghanistan.

British Exports Up Over '38 Average

Total 115% in May, Against 50% Last December

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Great Britain's exports in May passed the 1938 average monthly volume for the first time since the war, H. A. Marquand, Secretary for Overseas Trade, said today.

The value of the country's May exports was £85,200,000 ($340,800,000), an increase of £15,800,000 ($63,200,000) over April, Mr. Marquand told a press conference.

He said that during the last six months the rate of export had more than doubled, rising from 50 per cent of the 1938 monthly volume for November and December of 1945 to 115 per cent in May, 1946.

British Empire Lead And Tin Seen Failing

London, June 24 (A. P.).—British Empire resources o flead and tin will be nearly exhausted in twenty years, W. R. Jones, dean of the Royal School of Mines in London, today told the Royal Society's Empire Scientific Conference. He said lead is scarce and costs about four times what it did a few yeais ago.

"This very serious world situation is very much realized in the United States, where a great deal of intensive prospecting is being carried out," Jones said.

British Cars to Cost More

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Morris Motors, one of Great Britain's largest automobile manufacturers, announced today general price increases ranging as high as £54 ($216) which, it said, were necessitated by higher materials and labor costs. Upward revision of prices for Jaguar cars, a more expensive British make, also was announced.

Army Ends Hospitals in England

STOCKBRIDGE, England, June 24 (AP)—The last United States Army hospital in England was closed today. Col. W. D. Graham of Laguna Beach, Calif., the commandant, turned over the facilities of the Sixth Field Hospital to British authorities and prepared to depart for home tomorrow.

Big 4 Parley Rejects Austrian Bid for S. Tyrol

PARIS, June 24 (AP).—The Big Four Foreign Ministers Council rejected today Austrian claims to a portion of the South Tyrol, and failed to agree on the Franco-Italian frontier issues, free navigation on the Danube and disposal of Italian naval units, informants said tonight.

Attention centered on a suddenly called half-hour talk between U. S. Secretary of States James F. Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov at the American delegation headquarters.

SOUGHT BY MOLOTOV

The meeting was arranged at Molotov's request, American sources said. The topic of the discussions was not learned, but later an American informant said the United States and Britain were studying the French-sponsored compromise on Trieste, admittedly the key to Soviet-American accord on the projected treaties with Italy and the Balkans.

American sources, in speaking on the French proposal to internationalize Trieste under the United Nations and then hold a plebiscite after 10 years to determine its final sovereignty, said that sole criterion of the United States was workability of the plan.

UNSUCCESSFUL IN PAST

They said that other international settlements such as that proposed for Trieste have not worked. They believe the United States might support internationalization of the port, but not necessarily the entire area.

Byrnes planned to dine tonight with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and his aides in a continuation of bilateral talks.

The American, British and French ministers urged the adoption of a joint statement in support of the principle of free navigation on the Danube, but Molotov objected on the grounds that the council could not take such action without participation of the Danube countries, informants said.

DIFFER ON ITALIAN FLEET

Molotov was said to have accepted conditionally a French-sponsored compromise on the disposal of Italian naval units involving eventual ownership of the newer vessels. The French list of ships to be left to Italy was midway between the American and British proposals and the Soviet list.

Byrnes announced tonight that American Military Government authorities had been instructed to restore to Hungary, Italy and Austria all goods and properties forcibly removed by German troops from those nations.

His announcement came on the eve of discussion by the foreign ministers of a projected treaty with Hungary. When this treaty was discussed in the April-May sessions Molotov criticized the American policy on Hungarian reparations.

American officials would make no estimate of the total value of the wealth to be returned, but it is known to include at least $20,000,000 in gold taken from Hungary.

AUSTRIA'S PLEA FOR TYROL SAID TO HAVE FAILED

Big Four Is Reported to Have Judged It as Not a Minor Change.

RAILROAD IS IMPORTANT ITEM

Consideration of French Plan Raises Hope for Accord in Trieste Dispute.

Paris, June 24 (AP)—An American informant said the Council of Foreign Ministers rejected today Austria's demand to take part of the Southern Tyrol from Italy but was unable to agree on the Italian-French frontier issue.

The Austrian demand would have given the new republic control of the strategic Pusterthal Railroad.

The ministers met for an hour and a half during the morning.

The United States, Russian, British and French Foreign Ministers planned to continue discussions of the French-Italian border late today. The French have demanded and received tacit approval at previous conferences for minor adjustments in the Alpine region.

Disposition of surplus Italian Naval units also was on the afternoon agenda.

Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia was declared to have sought a postponement of the French-Italian frontier issue while the American and British conferees insisted on an immediate decision.

Hope for solution of the troublesome Trieste problem, key to the Italian peace treaty, mounted today amid reports that the British, American and Russian delegations to the Foreign Ministers Council were considering a compromise plan put forward by France.

Calls For Plebiscite Later

While nothing official was announced concerning the plan, it was reported that France had proposed that the disputed Adriatic port be internationalized for a period of 10 years, after which a plebiscite would be held to decide whether the city should go to Italy or Yugoslavia.

It was understood that Georges Bidault, French provisional president and foreign minister, advanced the plan at a closed session last Friday, when the foreign ministers were re-examining the Italian-Yugoslav border issue.

It was not clear from unofficial reports of the French proposal how the compromise, if adopted, would affect the Italian-Yugoslav border question.

The Russians have proposed a line which run south from the Austrian border to the Adriatic far west of Trieste, while the other three ministers favor a frontier which would run a little east of the city.

The three Western allies have held that ethnically Trieste is Italian and should go to Italy, but the Russians say this would make an Italian enclave within Yugoslav territory if the Soviet line were accepted.

Might Accept Red Plan

If the Western allies accepted a plan to internationalize Trieste, it would appear that they did so to meet Russian objections and were thus ready to accept the Russian frontier line.

In an effort to speed up their work of drafting the Italian peace treaty the foreign ministers scheduled both morning and afternoon sessions today. The officially announced agenda included the Austrian-Italian and French-Italian borders and the disposal of surplus Italian naval units, but observers believed that the Trieste matter might possibly take precedence.

No fundamental disagreement has been reported on the Austrian-Italian or French-Italian frontiers, and these matters are not expected to offer any obstacle. Some discussion is expected, however, on the distribution of surplus Italian naval units.

De Gasperi Insists Italy Will Never Give Up Trieste

Says Country Cannot Accept Loss of Western Istria

ROME, June 24 (AP).—Premier Alcide de Gasperi declared today that Italy would "resist with all her strength" any peace settlement which would internationalize Trieste and cede western Istria to Yugoslavia. He said such a settlement would be "iniquitous," and he added: "We are weak and unarmed but we will not suffer outrage to our rights."

De Gasperi said lack of official information from the Foreign Ministers' Council in Paris permitted hope that alarm being felt here is "exaggerated."

"Should the unofficial reports be confirmed, however, Italy could not accept," he asserted. "Even if we are defeated in the first phase of the treaties, we shall not lose courage but will continue fighting on all fronts, including that of world public opinion, which cannot permit that a war waged in the name of liberty and international justice close with an oppressive and unjust peace."

De Gasperi's statement was made yesterday at a meeting here of members of the Christian Democratic party, but was not issued to the press until today.

De Gasperi said no Italian government could sign a treaty forfeiting Trieste. He declared also: "A compromise made by the big powers to reconcile their interests to the detriment of the small powers connot be the basis of new international co-operation but only the beginning of new misfortunes."

BIDAULT FORMS NEW CABINET WITH COALITION

Keeps Foreign Minister's Post—Communists Yield on Wage Issue

Paris, June 24—(AP)— France's third post-liberation coalition government was organized today by President George Bidault with eight ministers of his own party, the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), seven Communists and six Socialists.

Bidault—who kept the foreign affairs portfolio handed him by Gen. Charles de Gaulle a year and a half ago—staked his future and that of his party on a cabinet formed only after sizeable concessions by the Communists, who retreated from their insistent demand that trade union demands for 2 per cent wage increases be met.

Communists Yield

They agreed to Bidault's ceiling of 15 per cent salary boosts for low-wage brackets and a suggestion for for a worker-employer-government conference to study the whole problem of wages and prices.

The Communists also abstained from demanding one of the three key ministries in the government—interior, foreign affairs and national defense—which they had sought in vain to enforce upon General de Gaulle and threatened to ask of Bidault. Socialist Edouard Depreux got the interior post and the other two key portfolios went to MRP men.

Bidault's party also took over the finance, national economy, justice and information ministries. The French people will have an opportunity, at elections in October, to give their verdict on how they think the new government has run the country.

One newcomer to the government line-up was Alexander Varenne, one time governor of Indochina. He entered the cabinet as its only independent after his own party—the Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance—joined the Radical Socialists in refusing to participate. He was appointed, with Francisque Gay, an MRP leader, a minister of state.

Approval Due Wednesday

The new cabinet will meet tomorrow and will go before the constituent assembly for formal approval Wednesday. Socialist Felix Gouin, retiring president, entered the new cabinet as a vice president, together with Maurice Thorez, Communist party leader.

The government was formed after The Communists held the same an agreement by all three parties that October 15 would be the deadline for new general elections. The assembly is committed to the completion of a new constitution to be voted on by the French peple before that date.

posts they filled in Gouin's cabinet —armament, industrial production, labor, public health, veterans affairs and reconstruction. The Socialists held, in addition to the vital interior ministry—which controls the police—the portfolios of public works, agriculture, education and colonies. They relinquished the finance post to Robert Schuman of the MRP.

Bidault offered the food ministry to Yves Farge, a member of the "Group des Republicains et Resistants," which is affiliated with the Community party. His reply has not been received. The food ministry is one of the toughest posts in the cabinet.

3 SOLDIERS REFUSE AGAIN TO TESTIFY

Lichfield Witnesses Charge Courts Are 'Fixed' Since Transfer to Germany

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 24 (AP)—A new strike of three soldier-prisoner witnesses occurred in the Lichfield trials today when one of them declared that "these are fixed courts since the trials have been moved to Germany."

Protesting that the sentences already passed on guards convicted of brutality to prisoners at the United States Army's prisoner barracks in Lichfield, England, were too light, the three refused to testify in the court-martial of Pfc. Thomas E. Warren of Plainview, Tex., a former Lichfield guard. "I don't believe justice is being done," William Pond of 2840 Zulette Ave., New York, said. "The men who beat me and almost killed me got fined $80."

The trials were opened originally in England, then transferred here. The strike caused Warren's trial to be recessed until tomorrow. The two other soldiers who refused to testify were Otto Holt of Gilman, Ill., and Simon Blocker of Chicago, who, like Pond, are general prisoners serving court-martial sentences ranging from seven to twenty years.

An angry clash between the prosecution and a member of the military court marked the trial of Col. James A. Kilian, former commander at Lichfield, on charges of cruel and unusual punishment of soldier prisoners. Major Joseph S. Robinson of New York, the prosecutor, accused Col. Hardin Sweeney of Omaha, a member of the court of bias and demanded his removal. Major Robinson withdrew the challenge after Col. Sweeney denied having any prejudice.

Major Robinson charged that Col. Sweeney had had a long friendship with Kilian and displayed a "hostile attitude" toward the prosecution. Col. Sweeney was put on the stand and questioned at length. He said that he had met Kilian in 1917 while both attended an officers' school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., but denied any intimate acquaintance. "I have no bias whatever in this case," he said.

Sgt. Judson Smith of Cumberland, Ky., the first guard to be convicted in the Lichfield trials, testified in Kilian's trial that a prisoner serving fourteen days in solitary confinement in a totally dark cell on bread and water had once cried out to Kilian as he walked past, asking to see the commander. Kilian refused to see him, Smith said.

Smith testified, as he has in other trials, that guards were instructed by officers to "beat prisoners to the floor with their billy clubs" and to "work repeaters over."

Col. C. B. Mickelwait, the United States Army's European theatre judge advocate, told twelve American publishers and editors visiting the Lichfield trials that the Army held soldiers responsible for illegal brutality, even though done on orders from superior officers. The newspaper men, who are touring the theatre, left for Berlin after attending the trials and a luncheon given by Brig. Gen. T. F. Brosnahan, continental base-section commander.

Colonel Mickelwait told the editors the background of the trials. The editors questioned him about the Army's policy on illegal and cruel punishments if ordered by superiors, as most of the Lichfield defendants contended that they were.

"No one is justified in carrying out improper or illegal orders," Mickelwait answered, "although the facts must always be tested to see whether the defendant should have known the orders were illegal, and orders may be considered as mitigating circumstances."

touring Germany and Austria as guests of the War Department, arrived at Tempelhof airport today. The newspaper men planned to confer with officials of the economics division of the military government tomorow afternoon. They are scheduled to lunch with Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, on Wednesday and to go to Munich on Friday.

MEMBER OF COURT IN LICHFIELD CASE ACCUSED OF BIAS

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 24—(AP)—The prosecution today accused Col. Hardin Sweeney of bias and demanded his removal from the U. S. Military Court which is trying Col. James A. Kilian on charges of cruel and unusual punishment of soldiers in the U. S. Army stockade at Litchfield, Eng.

The demand was withdrawn, however, after an angry scene during which Sweeney himself took the witness stand and denied having any prejudice.

The prosecutor, Maj. Joseph S. Robinson of New York City, prefaced his challenge with the assertion that Sweeney had shown a "hostile attitude" toward the prosecution and had concealed a long friendship with Kilian, who formerly commanded the Lichfield guardhouse.

Sweeney, a tall be-ribboned regular Army veteran from Omaha, Neb., said he had met Kilian, whose home is in highland Park, Ill., while both were attending officers' school in Fort Leavenworth in 1917. He denied any intimate acquaintance with the defendant, however, and said he did not remember having seen Kilian since then until coming here for the trial.

"I have no bias whatever in this case," Sweeney declared, "those questions the trial judge advocate says were 'sharp' were merely attempts to bring out things I wish to know about the evidence. My oath requires me to reach a fair and honest decision and I intend to do that."

After half an hour of examination on the stand, Sweeney apologized for his "intimidation" remark and clutched Robinson's arm as they walked from the court room to begin a recess which Robinson requested "to decide whether or not to withdraw the challenge."

When court resumed Robinson announced that, "having heard Col. Sweeney's statement and having no reason to believe that he could not continue as a fair and impartial member of the court, the prosecution now withdraws its challenge."

NAZI SURPRISED BY APPEASEMENT

NUERNBERG, June 24. — (AP) Baron Constantin von Neurath one-time German foreign minister, said today that signers of the Munich pact could have halted Hitler's aggressions with a stern diplomatic reproof after the absorption of Czechoslovakia in 1938.

The aging ex-diplomat, describing the political events of the pre-war years to the International Military Tribunal trying him and other top-rank Nazis on war crimes charges, declared he was still surprised that France and Britain allowed the Fuehrer to get away with his Czech adventure.

Von Neurath engineered the meeting when Britain's Neville Chamberlain and France's Edouard Daladier set an appeasement policy with the Axis. The former German foreign minister said he thought it was a "genuine" peacemaking meeting.

When Adolf Hitler called in President Emil Hacha of Czechoslovakia and turned the German armies loose in that country, von Neurath said, the Munich signatories sent only "paper protests." "I had expected that they would at least have recalled their Ambassadors," he added. "The German pepole would have realized how serious the situation was, and Hitler would have avoided further aggressive action."

Earlier, von Neurath testified that the reoccupation of the Rhineland by Germany in 1936 had been accomplished by a single division and had been merely a "symbolic and defensive" gesture.

The aging witness pictured the Germany of the 1930s as a nation without arms and cut up by the Versailles Treaty in both east and west, "an impossible situation which could not continue." He said that the framers of that treaty had failed to realize that such a great people as the Germans would refuse to accept the physical separation of their former territories. Any attempt to regain them, he added, could not be the result of the wish of one man such as Adolf Hitler.

The German naval treaty with Britain in 1935 opened the door for scrapping the Versailles Treaty, von Neurath said, since Germany took the terms of that treaty to constitute tacit approval for relaxation of the overall military restrictions. The pact between France and Russia in 1936, he continued, impelled Hitler to take what he called the spontaneous step of marching into the Rhineland.

After further recital of considerable length, the witness was instructed by Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding member of the tribunal, to "get along" to the years of primary interest—when the German armies were pouring into one country after another.

ACCUSES FRENCH OF PLOTTING WAR

Nuernberg, June 24 (A. P.).—Baron Constantin von Neurath, former German Foreign Minister, testified today that the reoccupation of the Rhineland by Germany in 1936 was carried out by a single division and was merely a symbolic and defensive gesture, motivated by the discovery of secret plans of the French General Staff to move on Germany with simultaneous attacks from Russia and Czecho-Slovakia.

Army Bars Visits To Graves Abroad

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 24 (AP).—The U. S. Army graves registration command denied today reports that relatives of dead or missing soldiers would be permitted to visit Europe soon.

"There are definitely no plans for travel of next-of-kin from the United States to visit cemeteries in Europe, nor is there any likelihood that such travel can be authorized in the near future," an announcement said.

THIRD TO BE DEACTIVATED

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 24.—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today that the famous Third infantry division would be deactivated Aug. 7 as part of the changeover from military to "police force occupation" in the U. S. zone of Germany.

GERMAN ALLEGES BEATING IN U. S. JAIL

DACHAU, Germany, June 24 (AP)—Col. Joachim Peiper, German tank commander on trial for the massacre of American prisoners, startled the American military court today with the assertion that the chief prosecutor "admired" him.

He testified also that he had been beaten cruelly while a prisoner. He is one of seventy-four Germans on trial for excesses committed during the battle of the Ardennes "bulge," Germany's last offensive.

Peiper was specifically accused of ordering men of his Elite Guard armored regiment to slaughter unarmed Americans. He told the court that he had been beaten when he was brought in for interrogation.

"When an American sergeant left the room to get other prisoners, I was struck several times," he said. "I think the guards were Poles, since Poles were guarding the place."

Peiper said that Lieut. Col. Burton F. Ellis, the chief prosecutor, had told him: "I admire you and hardly know another soldier I estimate as highly. But you are sacrificing yourself for an ideal which no longer exists * * *. We are parting as friends but will meet again as enemies, and I shall have to paint you in most bloody colors. But you will understand I will only be doing my duty."

When Peiper's speech had been admitted, Col. Ellis asked the court to admit questions that he had previously been forbidden to ask. "Over my objection he testified as to what a wonderful person he was, and that certainly places his character at issue before the court," Col. Ellis said. His plea was denied.

Schedule on Dependents Ships

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, June 24 (AP).—Thirty-one ships transporting dependents of American troops stationed in the European theater are scheduled to arrive here by Dec. 1, Army authorities said today.

RED PRESS ASSAILS U. S. ATOMIC PLAN

Pravda Repeats Russian Insistence on Right to Veto.

R. JAMES

MOSCOW, June 24 — (AP) — Pravda denounced today the American plan for international atomic control as "atomic diplomacy" reflecting "evident striving for world rule," and asserted that Russia never would surrender the right to veto any such proposal.

The official Communist newspaper, in a lengthy attack on the control plan [illegible] days ago by Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations Security council, said "there is not and cannot be a surrender of this (veto) right."

U. S. Will Not Yield

An authorized American source in New York commenting on the Pravda article, declared that it appears the Russians "would rather have the atom alive than the veto dead." He said "it would be interesting to know why the veto is so important against the atomic bomb," and added that the United States "has no intention of releasing its secret unless adequate safeguards are set up.")

Pravda praised a Russian counter proposal, presented to the council last Wednesday by Andrei Gromyko, as designed to restrict the use of atomic energy to "peaceful purposes."

"Prohibition of production and use of atomic weapons—that in a few words is the essence of the Soviet proposal," the newspaper said.

"The Soviet plan reflects the unchanging Soviet politics of peace and defense and universal security. But the American plan, a product of atomic diplomacy, reflects evident strivings for world rule.

"But in our times, such striving cannot have success."

In contrast to the Gromyko proposal, which it described as "humane, clear and workable," Pravda said the Baruch plan providing for an international atomic development authority was "extremely perplexed" and would:

Fear U. S. Monopoly

1. 'Stretch to an indefinite period" the "monopoly of the United States" in the production of atomic energy.

2. Require all countries to 'show a blind trust toward the intentions of the United States, at the same time that the United States shows clear expressions of distrust not only toward her partners but also toward the international control organ."

3. Allow the United States to decide when it would permit the "international organ, by successive stages, to peep into the secrets of its 'atomic kitchen.'"

4. Enable the United States to "produce and store atomic bombs" pending disclosure of atomic information to other powers.

"If the United States announces the production of atomic weapons is forbidden, why does the United States government want to continue to make and store atomic bombs?" Pravda asked.

"On what basis does she pretend to stretch her monopoly in the realm of production of atomic energy to an indefinite period?

"Doesn't Washington understand that the main source of distrust toward the United States is the noise raised over the forthcoming tests of atomic bombs in the Pacific ocean?"

The newspaper also asserted that production of atomic bombs in the United States was not entirely in the hands of the government, but that some phases of production were leased to "private monopoly firms" such as E. I. duPont de Nemours. Pravda said the Delaware chemical concern was "tied by thousands of threads" before the war to I. G. Farbenindustrie, German chemical trust.

This alleged pre-war connection, Pravda said, "is not such as to create confidence."

(In Wilmington, Del., president Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., said his firm had undertaken "its part in the atomic energy program at the urgent request of the United States government at a time of great danger for all the United Nations, including Russia" and had received a fee of only $1 for its work.

("As for I. G. Farben, the implication that the Dupont company had any connection with the German company of a nature detrimental to the United States or the United Nations is just as far from the truth as Pravda's comment that atomic research was 'sold to private monopolies,'" Carpenter added.)

Charges Defect in Plan

Pravda said Baruch's proposed relaxation of the veto principle, by which Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, France or China may block any measure in the United Nations Security council, was one of the "actual defects" of the American plan.

"The American press twaddles about the necessity of 'rejection by the powers of their sovereignty,'" the newspaper continued. "The renunciation by the powers of their sovereignty would be' in favor of the United States.

"The past few months experience has shown sufficiently convincingly that the rule of unanimity by great powers is an unfailing condition for maintaining the quality of the sides of this (Security council) organ of the United Nations, upon which depends the adoption of responsible decisions. There is not and cannot be a denunciation of this rule."

Pravda continued, "during this period, which will be conditioned by the development or work of an international control organ, the United States intends to produce and store atomic bombs.

"Afterwards the United States intends by degrees—'by successive stages'—to share with the international control organ information about the production of atomic energy and permit it to spread its control."

Pravda Says Russia Will Retain Veto Power In Atom Control Plan

R. JAMES

Moscow, June 24—(AP)—Pravda declared flatly today that Soviet Russia never will surrender the veto power in any atomci control plan, and said the United States proposal for control of the weapon "reflects evident striving for world rule."

"In our times, such striving cannot succeed," Pravda said in its lengthy international review denouncing the proposal of Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations Security Council as the "product of atomic diplomacy."

"The official Communist newspaper said that "there is not and cannot be a surrender to this right" of veto in atomic matters, such as the Baruch plan envisages if the United States is to share its secret of atomic fission in an effort to outlaw and control this $2,000,000,000 weapon.

Lauds Soviet Plan

The newspaper praised the Russian counter proposal placed before the Security Council by Andrei Gromyko calling for "prohibition of production and use of atomic bombs—that in a few words is the essence of the Soviet proposal."

"The Soviet plan reflects unchanging Soviet politics of peace and defense and universal security," Pravda said, terming Gromyko's suggestion "humane, clear and workable."

The Russian proposal has been published conspicuously and textually in Russia. Baruch's American plan never has been published fully or in its complete text in the Soviet press.

Pravda said the United States Government counted on naming the period, under its own judgment, during which it will permit an international agency "by successive stages to peep into the secrets of its 'atomic kitchen.'"

"The American plan amounts, as a matter of fact, to clinching the monopoly position of the United States in the production of atomic weapons for an indefinite period,"

Calls Plan 'Perplexed'

The Communist newspaper said the American proposal was an "extremely perplexed plan" and asserted:

"Each point calls forth doubtful questions and is pregnant with all possible complications."

The newspaper asks why the United States, if it announces that the production of atomic weapons will be forbidden, "wants to continue to make and store atomic bombs?"

"On what basis does she pretend to stretch her monopoly in the realm of production of atomic energy to an indefinite period?" the article continued.

"Why are all other countries obligated to show blind trust toward the intentions of the United States at the same time that the United States shows clear expressions of distrust not only toward her partners, but also toward the international control organ?

"Doesn't Washington understand that the main source of distrust toward the United States is the noise raised over the forthcoming tests of atomic bombs in the Pacific Ocean?"

These were some of the questions Pravda raised in its argument asserting the superiority of the Soviet plan over the American plan.

Pravda argued also that the production of atomic bombs in the United States was not fully in Government hands, but that separate stages of the production were leased to private "monopoly firms" such as E. I. du Pont de Nemours. The Delaware Chemical Company, Pravda charged, was before the war "tied by thousands of threads to the German chemical concern I. G. Farbenindustrie."

Pravda said this charge was "in general, not such as to create confidence."

Discusses Veto Power

Writing of the veto power by which either Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, France or China may block any proposal in the United Nations Security Council, Pravda said the proposed relaxation of this principle (as applied to atomic matters) was one of the "actual defects" of the American plan. Pravda said the U. S. demand was not in accord with "one of the fundamental principles of the activity of the Security Council."

"The American press twaddles about the necessity of 'rejection by the powers of their sovereignty'." Pravda said in discussing the veto power. It contended "the renunciation by the powers of their sovereignty" would be "in favor of the United States."

"The past few months' experience has shown sufficiently convincingly that the rule of unanimity by great powers is an unfailing condition for maintaining the quality of the sides in this (Security Council) organ of the United Nations, upon which depends the adoption of responsible decisions. There is not and cannot be a denunciation of this rule."

In praising the Russian atomic plan, Pravda asserted that it envisaged the widest possible "use of atomic power for peaceful purposes and for improving the welfare of peoples."

Answers Pravda's Attack.

Wilmington, Del., June 24 (A. P.)—Walter S. Carpenter Jr., president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, said today that Pravda's attack on the du Pont company in an article on atomic energy "is a typical Communist mixture of untruth and distortion."

"Citizens of countries that have a free press," he said in a statement, "have known for a long time what Pravda deliberately covers up:

"That du Pont undertook its part in the atomic energy program at the urgent request of the United States Government in a time of great danger for all the United Nations including Russia, received a fee of $1 for doing it, and insisted that any patent rights growing out of its work belong to the Unted States Government.

"They know further that du Pont has already arranged to withdraw from the program not later than September 1 of this year, retaining no interests or rights therein.

"As for I. G. Farben, the implication that the du Pont company had any connection with the German company of a nature detrimental to the United States or the United Nations is just as far from the truth as Pravda's comment that atomic research was 'sold to private monopolies.'"

Mihailovitch Contends Accuser 'Sold' Partisans

G. PALMER

Interrupts Trial to Denounce Prosecution Witness

BELGRADE, June 24 (AP).—The trial of General Draja Mihailovitch by a Yugoslav military court was interrupted briefly today when the Chetnik leader shouted an accusation that the first prosecution witness had "sold" Partisan war prisoners to the Germans.

The witness, Vojin Skavovitch, said Mihailovitch had ordered that Partisan prisoners be turned over to the Germans, and that a group of 365 Partisans were delivered to the Nazis in November, 1941.

"You didn't hand them over," shouted Mihailovitch. "You sold them!"

After the trial was resumed, the court president asked Skavovitch what happened to the Partisans, and he replied: "I heard later they all were shot."

Another prosecution witness, Milan Grol, minister in the Yugoslav government in London and later a Vice-Premier in the Tito government, testified that the government at London was "not allowed to have direct contact with Mihailovitch. It had to go through the British."

Ruth Mitchell Has Her Say on Belgrade Trial

Admits She Had Contact With Gestapo—She Was Its Prisoner at the Time

HENDERSON, Nev., June 23 (AP). —Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late General William Mitchell, and a guerrilla fighter under the Yugoslav General Draja Mihailovitch, assailed Sunday what she termed the "mockery of justice now being conducted in Belgrade."

Answering charges of one of Mihailovitch's co-defendants, Dragomir Jovanovitch, police prefect of Belgrade during the occupation, that she was seen with the Gestapo and Chetniks, Miss Mitchell said:

"It is a great honor, one of the greatest ever bestowed upon me, to be called a traitor by that scoundrel, Tito (Yugoslav Premier Josip Broz). If ever there was a traitor to the Serbian people, it is Tito. For even now he is holding power by using the notorious Croat Ustashi, an organization of murderers trained by Mussolini. During the war they were responsible for the slaughter of Serbian peasants. Now they are cast in the role of patriots."

Miss Mitchell admitted she had been seen with the Gestapo on the occasion of her arrest and court martial for Chetnik activities. She was sentenced to death after thirteen months in eleven different Nazi prison camps. Pressure by the Swiss government won her release on a prisoner of war exchange.

Miss Mitchell attacked bitterly the American State Department for its "failure to force the Tito government to allow me and the American aviators aided by the Chetnik forces to testify at the trial."

Miss Mitchell went to the Balkans as a magazine correspondent to cover an Albanian regal function. She remained to write and eventually fight against the German invasion. For a time she worked for the British intelligence. After her capture in May, 1940, by the Germans she was condemned to death. A Belgrade prison chief offered to commute the sentence if she would fight for Tito, she said.

"That should clear up who collaborated with the Germans," she declared. "I have been sickened by the Belgrade travesty and I intend to continue my fight to enter Yugoslavia, for I would consider it a high honor standing trial beside Mihailovitch. If he is a traitor, so is every one of the democracy-loving Serbian people."

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BREAK HELD NEAR IN VIENNA SHOOTING

Russians Cooperating With U.S. Officials in Inquiry Into Red Army Man's Attack on M.P.

L. Heinzerling

VIENNA, June 24 (AP)—A solution was near today as American and Soviet officials cooperated closely in the investigation of the wounding of two American military policemen who had tried to halt three Russian soldiers Saturday night in a stolen jeep.

The Americans were recovering in an army hospital, but a Soviet lieutenant [illegible] while resisting arrest by United States authorities investigating the shooting had only a fifty-fifty chance to recover.

Soviet physicians said the lieutenant had suffered a grave bullet wound in the abdomen. An occupant of the stolen jeep was in custody, but there was no indication that the wounded Russian was connected with the case.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States commander in Austria, visited the two soldiers in the hospital. He found one walking around the room. The other is expected to be able to leave his bed in about ten days.

The Americans were shot when they pulled alongside the stolen jeep in one of their own. A Russian reached out and fired at close range, hitting both Americans in the face. One was still suffering today from powder burns around his eyes.

Additional Russians were still being questioned. The Soviet police and investigators have worked with the American provost marshal from the outset. Russian judge advocates have participated in the questioning.

American officers had high praise for the cooperation they were receiving from the Russians, who gave assurances that all the men involved in the shooting would be turned over to American authorities.

TWO AMERICANS SHOT BY REDS RECOVERING

JUN 25 1946

Solution Near of Fracas Over Stolen Jeep—Russians Aid Probe

L. Heinzerling

Vienna, June 24—(AP)—Russian and American investigators, working in close co-operation, were near to a solution today of the shooting of two American military policemen Saturday night.

The Americans, both recovering in an Army hospital, were shot when they attempted to stop a stolen American jeep in which three Russian soldiers were riding.

Russian police and investigators have worked with the American provost marshal on the case from the beginning. Russian judge advocates participated in the questioning of suspects. A number of Russians were still under questioning today and one of the occupants of the stolen jeep was in custody.

A Russian lieutenant was shot while resisting arrest by American military policemen ordered to pick up suspects in the case. He was in serious condition with a bullet wound in the stomach.

The two Americans were shot at close range. One of them suffered from powder burns around his eyes. They were shot when they pulled their jeeb beside the stolen jeep. A Russian reached out and fired at close range, hitting both soldiers in the face.

American officers praised Russian co-operation in investigating the case. The Russians have given assurances that all the men involved in the shooting would be found and that they would be turned over to American authorities.

The names of the two wounded Americans were withheld pending notification of their families.

The shooting capped a week of unrest involving Allied troops in Vienna. A Russian soldier was reported killed a week ago in the British zone of the city during a fight among British, French and Russian troops.

BORDER REPORTS DENIED

Morgan Says Line in Venezia Giulia Is Unchanged

JUN 25 1946

ROME, June 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Morgan, supreme commander in the Mediterranean theatre, denied today persistent reports that the demarcation line between Zones A and B in Venezia Giulia was being moved approximately five and a half miles eastward.

He also denied reports that Yugoslav troops in American uniforms had been observed among the British and American units in Zone A. General Morgan said that there had been no change in the British and American policy of maintaining present positions in Venezia Giulia until the future of that territory had been decided and put into effect.

Red Newspaper Staffs Are Excommunicated

Rome, June 24 (A. P.).—Ansa, the Italian news agency, said today that the Most Rev. Carlo Margotti, Archbishop of Gorizia, has excommunicated the employees of four Communist newspapers in the Trieste area on the ground that they had campaigned against the church. Two Italian language newspapers and two Yugoslav publications were affected.

Food Rioting Breaks Out In South Italy Cities

Women Beat Bitonto Mayor in Protest on Poor Bread

NAPLES, June 25 (Tuesday) (AP).—A throng of irate women invaded the city hall at Bitonto yesterday and beat up the mayor because of the recent poor quality of bread in the city, as food rioting broke out in toeh municipalities in Southern Italy.

At Bari, war veterans demonstrated, demanding bread and work. About 2,000 unemployed farm workers staged a demonstration against land owners in Rutigliano, setting fire to the property of one of ithe owners.

Carabinieri dispersed the demonstrators in all the cities and restored order.

U. S. WRITER EXPELLED

Rumania Carries Out Russian Order on Markham

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 24 (AP)—Reuben Markham, Christian Science Monitor correspondent, has been expelled from Rumania by a Russian order, it was announced today. He was reported to have left by plane for Greece.

The Russians issued the expulsion order a month ago, but permitted him to stay in the country pending decision "from a high level." Meanwhile, the State Department attempted to intervene in his behalf.

According to information here, the Russians notified Washington that their military commander in Rumania, who issued the original order, had "substantiated" all his charges against the correspondent. For this reason, they said, and because of Mr. Markham's "attitude toward the Rumanian Government," the Russian military commander was being upheld.

The Russian military command has charged that Mr. Markham, "in a political speech," said that war between Russia and the United States was inevitable. He denied making any political speeches.

At an interview prior to the stadium speech Szakasits said there was no complete freedom of speech and the press in Hungary, but asserted that when Hungarian decocracy was as old as that of the United States it would be just as complete.

9,850 LOYALISTS IN JAIL

15,000 Released Since Autumn, Spanish Cabinet Aide Reports

MADRID, June 24 (AP)—Raimundo Fernandez, Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, said today that only 9,850 of the "hundreds of thousands" of Loyalists imprisoned as a result of the Spanish civil war still were in prison.

Señor Fernandez reported to prison officials that 15,000 prisoners had been released since last September, leaving Spain's present prison population about the same as it was just before the civil war.

Citing the quality and quantity of food served political prisoners, other prison conditions and the care of prisoners' children, Señor Fernandez declared: "Our conscience tells us we have nothing for which to reproach ourselves. We are doing our painful duty with maximum feelings of humanity and can show the world our clean, stainless conduct. * * *"

Hungary Plans to Halt Its Runaway Inflation

Will Draft Black Marketeers for Forced Labor

DEBRECEN, Hungary, June 23 (Delayed) (AP).—Acting Premier Arpad Szakasits said today that black-market operators would be drafted for foreign labor and "reactionaries" would be eliminated in Hungary's fight against the most fantastic ination in the nation's history.

Addressing more than 100,000 persons in Debrecen Stadium, Szakasits said Hungarians would have to wor': horded and higher taxes would have to be levied to stabilize the currency.

Recently a ten-trillion-pengo bank note was placed in circulation with an exchange value of 26 cents in American money. Under pre-war exchange values, the note would have been worth two tr illion American dollars.

Greeks Suspend Parliament

Fights Had Threatened Between Republicans and Monarchists

ATHENS, June 24 (AP).—A session of the Greek Parliament was suspended tonight amid recriminations and threatened fights between republican and monarchist representatives.

The dispute began when a monarchist representative, Theodore Turcovassilis, speaking on the proposed plebiscite on the return of King George II said the late General John Metaxas was one of three factors which accounted for Greek victories in 1940 and 1941. The other two were the King and the people, he added.

Palestine Hunt Pressed For 3 Kidnaped Britons

JERUSALEM, June 24—(AP) British troops hunted in vain today for three British officers still being held by Jewish resistance [illegible] while the secret Jewish radio charged that the Arab league planned to install the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem as the head of a provisional Palestine government.

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The radio, operated by the Haganah defense organization, also appealed again for the British to stay the death sentences of two members of the extremist organization Irgun Zvai Leumi.

A secret plan to install the Mufti, now in exile in Egypt, as head of a Palestine government, was drafted at the recent conference of the Arab league council at Bludan, Syria, the radio asserted.

'BOMBS' BREAK UNEASY QUIET IN PALESTINE

Bursts Found to Carry Leaflets—Two More Britons Reported Freed

Jerusalem, June 24—(AP)—An air of uneasy quiet settled over Palestine today after a troubled weekend marked by the release of two of five British officers who were kidnaped in Tel Aviv on June 18 by Jewish resistance elements.

Tel Aviv was disturbed during the night by a series of sharp explosions later discovered to be the detonation of bombs which distributed anti-British propaganda leaflets as they burst. The leaflets, issued by the illegal resistance organization, Irgun Zval Leumi, contained statements made by two members of the organization now under sentence of death.

Earlier the illegal radio of the Haganah defense organization, "Voice of Israel," declared in a broadcast that peace would only come to Palestine after the admission of 100,000 European Jewish refugees, called for in the British-American committee report.

"The aim of the Jewish people is to build and not to destroy," the broadcast said, "but we unfortunately have to resort to violence and destruction so that the world will know that if justice is not given we will take it."

Two Reported Freed

Hebrew newspapers in Tel Aviv said last night they had received mysterious telephone calls, purportedly from an illegal Jewish organization, declaring that two more of the kidnaped British officers had been freed, but there was no immediate confirmation of this from British sources.

Two officers were released Saturday night in a garden near the Hotel Yarkon, where an armed gang seized them on June 18.

One was suffering from injuries which, a military announcement said, he suffered when slugged with an iron pipe while resisting abduction.

The other officer said that throughout their detention the two were kept chained in a basement carpeted with mattresses. They were guarded by four armed men. Before he was released, he said, one of his guards forced on him a one-pound note (about $4), "saying it was for 'wear and tear' and any inconvenience I suffered."

CHINA COMMUNIST DEMANDS RECALL OF U. S. TROOPS

19 MILES

NANKING, June 24 — (AP) A blunt charge of China's No. 1 Communist that the United States was responsible for China's internal strife shook the framework of peace negotiations here today.

The accusation was made in a statement issued from Yenan by Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Communist party. He flatly asserted that the stationing of large U. S. forces in China was the "fundamental cause of the eventual outbreak and propagation of civil war in this [illegible]

Madame Chiang [illegible] American military

and naval forces had become "a grave menace to national peace, security and freedom," and that the Chinese want them to go home.

The Communist leader's broadside against U. S. policy in China came at a delicate period in General Marshall's efforts to negotiate peace between the nation's warring factions. Some observers felt it virtually ended the American envoy's chances of bringing the Government and Communists together.

It came at a moment of special tension caused by the mobbing of a leftist "peace delegation" arriving from Shanghai to urge a permanent halt to internal strife.

Communists charged that Kuomintang (Government party) "secret police" had engineered the attack, in which a howling mob assaulted and beat the delegates as they stepped off a train at Nanking's railway station.

A delegation spokesman later said that although four delegates—including the leader of the group—had been hospitalized as a result of beatings, they would not abandon their efforts to see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Marshall and the chief Communist negotiator Chou En-lai. (ADD)

The bitterness against Marshall is struggling w[illegible] emplified earlier today wh[en] howling mob assaulted and [beat] up a group of Leftist peace [dele]gates from Shanghai at the Na[n]king railroad station. The delegates were mobbed as they left the train and four delegates, one member of the Democratic League and three Chinese reporters were taken to a hospital as a result. The gendarmes made no arrests.

The Chinese Communists have charged that Kuomintang (National party) "secret police" engineered the attack to prevent the delegation from making a public appeal to Marshall, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist negotiator, Chou En-lai. The Government - controlled Daily News, however, said that the fight resulted from the efforts of some refugees from North Kiangsu province to persuade the delegation to assist them.

One Ray of Light.

Mah Su-Lung, head of the Shanghai delegation and one of those beaten by the mob, declared from a hospital bed that his group would stay in Nanking "until we accomplish our purpose of telling leaders of all groups that China must have peace."

Marshall himself was reported gravely concerned by the incident. One informant close to him and to the Government and Communist members of the Committee of Three said that the possibility that the attack may have been an attempt to sabotage peace discussions "is not above investigation."

The only ray of light in the whole tangled situation, meanwhile, was an unconfirmed report that Chiang has agreed to modify somewhat his demand that the Communists give up certain areas they hold in North China as a first step toward peace.

Chinese Red Calls U. S. Menace

Mao Denounces American Armed Forces as Threat to Peace and Freedom

Nanking, June 24 (A. P.).—The Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, declared today that the Chinese people believe that the United States Army and Navy forces in China have become a grave menace to the peace, security and freedom of China.

Mao, the head of all Chinese Communists, issued a statement at his Yenan headquarters—by far the strongest criticism yet leveled at American activities in China—saying that the people felt the departure of American military forces to be long overdue. DAY

It came at a time when the efforts of Gen. Marshall, special American envoy, to bring the Government and the Communists together had reached a crucial stage.

Leftists Beaten Up.

Lange Working on Compromise

The Polish proposals, it is understood, are based on those presented to the General Assembly last January and are similar to the Russian plan, although Dr. Oscar Lange, the Polish delegate, has been working on a formula to reconcile the American and Russian proposals.

There were, however, considerable misgivings last night in in-

EGYPTIAN STRIKE CANCELLED

CAIRO, June 24. — (AP) A general strike of all workers in Egypt, scheduled for tomorrow by the executive committee of Egyptian labor unions, was called off today after the Ministry of Social Affairs agreed to appoint a committee to study workers' demands and grievances.

Anti-Foreignism Again.

Shanghai, June 24 (A. P.).—The anti-civil war movement today became tinged with anti-foreignism, for which Nation Government spokesmen blamed the Communists.

Students have demonstrated for peace for several days; and now crude posters have begun to appear. Some typical ones said: "Americans, you go sweet home," "G. I.'s, you get the hell out of China," "American Army and Navy must go," "No more lend-lease," and "How would you like a war started in your country?"

The Communist offered no immediate comment. In the past, they have frequently blamed American military aid to the Government for prolonging China's struggle.

CHINESE PRIESTS THREATEN STRIKE

Singapore, June 24 (A. P.).—Something new in labor troubles was reported today from upcountry Malaya. The Penang Buddhist Association of Chinese Priests announced that it would refuse to conduct prayers until granted $1.50 more a week for special prayer meetings. They now receive the equivalent of $10 a month, plus food and lodging.

British Seek To Avert Deadlock On India Plan

New Proposals Reported as Gandhi's Congress Party Prepares to Reject Outline for Interim Government —Five Killed in Nehru Demonstrations

New Delhi, June 24—(AP)—Faced by the virtual certainty that the All-India Congress Party would reject its plan for an interim government for India, the British Cabinet mission was reported today to have made new last-minute proposals to avert a breakdown in negotiations.

The new proposals reportedly were discussed at an hour-long meeting between Pethick Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps of the British delegation and Mohandas K. Gandhi and Sardar Patel, representing the Congress party.

Gandhi hastened from the conference to attend a morning session of the Congress working committee, which had been reported ready to adopt a resolution turning thumbs down on the British plan. The fact that the committee failed to release the expected resolution after a two and one-half hour session stirred speculation that an agreement might yet be reached on the form of government that is to rule India pending adoption of a charter of independence for this troubled land.

New Development Forecast

After the working committee meeting Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress Party president, told newsmen:

"There is some new development today."

Asked whether the situation was hopeful he merely smiled and said: "It is for you to draw your own conclusions."

Kalan Azad had been obviously pessimistic over the outlook yesterday. Emerging from a three-hour working committee session he said wearily:

"The thing is now over as far as the Congress is concerned."

Mohandas K. Gandhi, the party's spiritual head, said later, at an evening prayer meeting:

"Let us not look to the British cabinet mission but let us ourselves become a cabinet mission and develop that power and authority. We cannot build freedom in a hurry, nor can we get it in a hurry. We have to work patiently and perseveringly."

Five Killed In Madura

In Madura, meanwhile, five persons were slain and 13 injured when police opened fire on armed crowds attacking pedestrians in a continuation of demonstrations protesting the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru, president- elect of the Congress Party in aKshmir State last week.

Dispatches from Madura, in Southern India, said police bullets killed two and injured one, while the rioters killed three and injured 12, bringing the death toll in three days of demonstrating to seven. At 7 P. M. to 5:30 A. M. curfew was ordered for the city.

Nehru returned to New Delhi yesterday to attend the working committee sessions and for discussions with the cabinet mission and Viceroy Lord Wavell. He said he had no complaint to make against the Kashmir Police but criticized an order which barred him from entering the princely state.

A new element was introduced into the governmental situation, meantime, when Sardar Baldev Singh, Punjab minister and Sikh nominee for the proposed interim cabinet, received a mandate from his community to decline the post. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, previously had demanded that the league consent be obtained before filling vacancies caused by such a refusal.

Baldev Singh's nomination had the approval of the Congress Party. Five Congress Party members, five Moslem League members and four representatives from minority groups in India would serve on the interim cabinet under the British plan.

BRITISH HEAR INDIA TURNS DOWN OFFER

London, June 24 (A. P.).—The Congress party's working committee rejected today the proposal for an interim government for India made by the British, Reuters reported from New Delhi. A decision whether to accept the long-term phases of the independence plan was expected tomorrow.

Hyderabad Seeks U S Machinery

KARACHI, India, June 24 (AP)—The State of Hyderabad plans to place orders for industrial machinery to a total value of £3,000,000 ($12,000,000) in the United States and Britain, Nawab Zian Yar Jung Bahadur, Hyderabad Public Works Minister, said today. The minister, who is heading an industrial delegation from the State to America and Britain, said, "We propose to convert Hyderabad into the Manchester of India."

Electricity And Gas Rationed In Australia

Sydney, Australia, June 24—(AP)—Rationing of electric power and household gas is being put into effect this week, due to coal shortages, in Australia's four most populous states. Train and tram service in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia also has been drastically cut.

The Commonwealth Coal Commissioner, Harold L. Williams, said the fuel shortage was due chiefly to depleted stocks resulting from widespread work stoppages at the mines.

JAPANESE COLONEL FACES CHARGES IN $30,000,000 THEFT

Batavia, Java, June 24—(AP)—Dutch authorities charged Japanese Col. Akira Nomura today with "illegal possession of property" in connection with the theft of a $30,000,000 cache of looted East Indian jewels, gold and cash, about $5,000,000 worth of which has been recovered.

E. Brunsveld van Hulten, Dutch prosecutor, said Nomura, a former Tokyo school teacher and director of the Japanese planning board in Java during the war, was believed to know where the bulk of the treasure was hidden. Nomura was taken from a prisoner of war camp to face the charges.

X-RAY SHOWS FRONTAL WOUND KILLED KING

23-Man Mission in Siam Leaves Major Verdict on Death Unanswered

Bangkok, June 23—(Delayed)—(AP)—An official source said today that an X-ray examination of the body of King Ananda Mahidol, who died of a gunshot wound in the palace June 9, had proved conclusively

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that the fatal bullet entered the front of the 20-year-old monarch's head.

The first disclosures of an investigation conducted by a 23-man medical mission—appointed to still spreading rumors that the King had been a victim of foul play—made no mention, however, of any conclusions as to whether the ruler's death was an accident, suicide or murder.

An official source said a study of X-ray pictures of Ananda's skull, made during a six-hour examination of the body Saturday, established definitely that the King was not shot from behind, as many rumors concerning the King's alleged assassination claimed.

The first announcements of the King's death said Aananda, a firearms enthusiast, had been examining a weapon when it discharged accidentally, the bullet entering his skull. Later announcements, intended to quiet rumors casting doubt on the official version of the death, repeated that it was accidental.

Test Made On Cadavers

The effects of .45 caliber bullets on a number of cadavers at Sirirat Hospital also were studied by the commission, as a result of which the medical men said they were able to estimate the distance from the head at which the gun was fired. This estimate was not made public, but there were hints that the distance was not great.

One informed source said the commission found that gunpowder marks could have been sponged away and concluded that a cross-shaped wound on the King's forehead was caused by gun gases tearing away the flesh.

When the King's body was removed from the golden urn, in which tradition requires that it be kept for 100 days before the cremation rites, members of the medical commission prostrated themselves for 10 minutes before proceeding with their examination.

One of commission members was Dr. Edwin C. Cort, an American missionary doctor, a graduate of Johns Hopkins and an old friend of Ananda's father. He has been a medical missionary in Siam for 30 years.

TOJO BETRAYER STARTING WAR, TRIBUNAL TOLD

Japanese Newsman Says Action Violated Promise to Foreign Minister

Tokyo, June 24—(AP)—A Japanese newspaperman testified today that former Premier Hideki Tojo "betrayed" his own foreign minister when he plunged Japan into war with the United States.

Prosecution witness Tomin Suzuki told the International War Crimes Tribunal that less than two months before Pearl Harbor Tojo promised Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo he would support a policy of peaceful settlement of differences with the United States.

Suzuki said he had been surprised to see Togo, now on trial along with Tojo and 26 other Japanese leaders, enter the militaristic cabinet because "I always believed him to be an exponent of peace."

So Suzuki, who got into trouble with the authorities for opposing Japanese aggression, asserted he went around to see Togo, who told him he became foreign minister only because Tojo had assured him he wanted peace.

"I was still doubtful," said the former editorial writer for the prominent newspaper Yomiuri, "and I tried to learn if General Tojo would live up to his promise.

"Togo answered me by saying that he had known General Tojo for a long time and believed that even Tojo was aware that to bring a peaceful settlement it was necessary to keep such a promise."

Suzuki added that Togo, former ambassador to Germany and Russia "was thoroughly convinced that General Tojo would not betray him."

LENIENCY TO EMPEROR APPLAUDED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, June 24 (AP)—Thunderous applause shook the House of Representatives today when Premier Shigeru Yoshida said the Allies' attitude on the Emperor's war responsibility was "improving." [Apparently the Premier referred to the recent tendency displayed in the Tokyo war crimes trial and elsewhere to emphasize that the Emporor was not responsible for decisions made in his name.]

Mr. Yoshida took note of the applause and declared that it indicated the gratitude of the House toward the Allies.

In the House of Peers, on the other hand, a member asserted that all Japanese males (presumably including Emperor Hirohito) were responsible for the war and should get out of politics.

The author of this sweeping statement, Jinjiro Mizuno, then proposed petticoat rule for Japan and invited his colleagues to resign in favor of the women. To Mr. Yoshida he addressed the query:

"What is the attitude of the Government on this problem?"

Mr. Yoshida, presiding over an all-male Cabinet, replied gently that the Government was studying ways to improve the lot of Japanese women.

The first Communist ever to speak on the floor of the House of Representatives, Secretary General Kyuichi Tokuda of the Communist party, bitterly assailed Mr. Yoshida's Cabinet as "the enemy of the people."

RED SCORES YOSHIDA

Tokyo, June 24 (A. P.).—The first Communist ever to speak on the floor of Japan's House of Representatives bitterly assailed Premier Yoshida's Cabinet today as "the enemy of the people." The Communist law-maker, Kyuichi Tokuda, secretary-general of his party, also styled Japan's proposed new Constitution "a betrayal of the people."

Tokuda asserted that the Yoshida Cabinet was unable to solve the problems of food and unemployment and was trying to rush through the Gen. MacArthur-approved Constitution "in order to consolidate the power of the bureaucracy."

The Communist centered his criticism of the Constitution on the contention that "the Emperor system hasn't been revised, even slightly."

Yokohama To Have U. S.-Like July 4

Tokyo, June 24—(AP)—Parades, reviews and gun salutes will mark observance here and in Yokohama of the Fourth of July. A 48-gun salute is to be fired on the plaza of the Imperial Palace grounds here after a review of U. S. troops, probably by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander.

Petticoat Rule for Japan

TOKYO, June 24 (AP).—Jinjiro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, advocated today a petticoat rule for Japan, saying that all Japanese men were responsible for the war and should get out of politics. After proposing that every one resign in favor of the women, Mizuno turned in the House of Peers and asked Premier Yoshida: "What is the attitude of the government on this problem?" Yo[shida], presiding over a strictly [male] cabinet, refused to be pinned [down]. He replied that the government was studying ways to better women's position.

Food From U. S. Ready for Japs

Tokyo, June 24 (A. P.).—Approximately 22,250 tons of wheat, flour and bagged rice imported from the United States will be distributed in the Tokyo-Yokohama area in the next few days to relieve the food shortage.

Pacific Air System Formed

TOKYO, June 24 (AP)—The United States Army, Navy and Air Forces have coordinated to form the Pacific Air Routes System, which incorporates a flight-control system on designated airways and a plan for air-sea rescue applicable to military and civilian planes. The Pacific Air Command, announcing the new organizational set-up today, said that the system extended from the American coast to the Orient and from Alaska to the tropics.

TROOPS IN JAPAN RUSH TO WELCOME FIRST WIVES' SHIP

Yokohama, June 24—(AP) — The first U. S. Army dependents arrived in Japan today—183 wives, 128 children and one mother—and were given a riotous welcome at the dock.

The gangplank had just touched down when husbands and fathers swarmed aboard, brushing past scores of military police who had thought they were on hand to preserve order.

There were reunions all over the Army Transport Ainsworth, in the passageways, in the cabins, even on ladders between decks as families separated as much as two years got better acquainted.

It was mainly an officers' party, but the families of five enlisted men were aboard. Only 36 enlisted men in the whole U. S. Eighth Army of Occupation so far have asked transportation for their families. Apparently most of them hope they won't be here too long.

When a semblance of order was restored, families began moving down the gangplank to the music of two bands, which kept playing "Roll Out the Barrel" over and over, as though the needle was stuck.

Tonight the families were scattering throughout Japan.

Jap Who Tortured Yanks to Be Tried

Yokohama, June 24 (A. P.).—Genji (Water Snake) Mineno, prison camp guard charged with thrusting burning slivers beneath the fingernails of his American prisoners, burning them with hot pokers and pouring water into their noses, goes on trial tomorrow. The prosecutors will include Jesse Deitch of White Plains, N. Y.

RUSSIANS CLOSE CONSULATE IN SOUTHERN KOREA

Seoul, Korea, June 24—(AP)—Andrei Polianski, Russian consul, and members of his staff entrained yesterday for Pyongyang, headquarters of Russian-occupied North Korea, after closing their Seoul consulate. Three caretakers remain.

U. S. headquarters here declined comment on reasons for the closing.

There is no government of Korea to accredit foreign consulates, but the Russian establishment had operated here since shortly after the Soviet declaration of war upon Japan. The United States and Britain maintain only liaison agents in Seoul and no other governments are represented here. An American military government controls Southern Korea and Russians rule the north.

ROXAS CHARGES ICKES' CRITICISMS 'ENTIRELY FALSE'

Manila, June 24—(AP)—Pres. Manuel Roxas, in an unprecedented personal cable, today took former U. S. Secretary of the Interior Ickes to task for "completely false statements" in a recent radio talk.

Roxas defended his war record, said that he only surrendered to the Japanese after he was implored by General Wainwright to do so "to prevent hardships to other U. S. troops," and added:

"Your statement that I signed a declaration of war (against the Allies) is completely baseless, as inspection of the records will show.

"I withstood savage insistence by the Japanese for two years (before entering the Philippines government while it was under Japanese domination) and I only agreed to direct a food organization on the pleas and entreaties of hungry children and mothers . . .

"Filipino people who knew what transpired fully vindicated me even before General MacArthur made a formal statement disclosing my wartime role . . . I solicit your earnest support, not your inaccurate criticism. I hope your sense of fairness, which has been described to me, will lead you to give this reply careful and impartial consideration."

Pauley Wants Industries In Japan to Aid Orient

Says Needs of Weak Should Control Use of Reparations

MANILA, June 24 (AP).—Edwin W. Pauley declared today that the needs of weaker nations—not the claims of great powers—should guide the distribution of reparations to be exacted of Japan.

The American Reparations Commissioner told a press conference that "the industrial machinery of Japan must now be used to liberate the people of the Orient from economic bondage and misery."

Paule mentioned no nation by name, but declared that reparations negotiations were rapidly becoming "a scramble in a competitive sense." He said shipments of reparations machinery from Japan probably would begin within thirty days.

Pauley and his party will leave tonight for India en route to Europe.

HONDURAN EDITORS FLEE

They Report Others Jailed After Press Freedom Is Proclaimed

GUATEMALA, June 24 (AP)—The Guatemalan press said tonight that four Honduran newspaper editor-executives had arrived here, fleeing what they termed a "wave of terror" in Honduras, directed especially against newspaper men and students.

The executives were quoted as saying [illegible] editors were among a number of persons recently imprisoned in Honduras. The local newspaper Nuestro Diario said the refugees and the prisoners had been "fooled" by Honduran President Tiburcio Carias Andino's proclamation of freedom of the press several months ago.

Those arriving in Guatemala were Victor F. Ardon, director of Libertador of Comayague; Alejandro Flores Morales, director of Orientacion of Tegucigalpa; Pedro Antonio Moncada, director of En Accion of Tegucigalpa, and Vidal Mejia, director of Norte of San Pedro Sula.

The newspapers here listed as imprisioned Abraham Cunera, editor of Libertado, and Adolfo Miralda, director of Tribuna of La Ceiba.

Find Plane Lost in 1943

OTTAWA, June 24 (AP)—The wreckage of a Liberator missing with 24 Royal Canadian Air Force personnel aboard since Oct. 20, 1943, has been sighted by a search party scouring an area sixty miles north of Dorval, Que., Air Force headquarters said tonight. Further details were not immediately available.

EIGHT SUBMARINES WILL BE AFLOAT AS A-BOMB DROPS

ABOARD FLAGSHIP MT. M'KINLEY, Bikini, Tuesday, June, 25 — (AP) The Crossroads task force has virtually decided to leave all eight submarines surfaced for the first atom bomb test and sumberge most of them for the second trial.

Although no immediate explanation was made, it was assumed experts wanted to determine pressures on the decks, conning towers periscopes and guns from the air burst of the bomb, then subject the boats to the possible hull-crushing pressures produced by the explosion of the second bomb at about 25 feet depth.

The undersea craft took the skippers of the Bikini target submarines through so many tight scrapes in the war that they expect the boats to survive even this most violent depth charging.

Cmdr. Richard A. Waugh of Manhattan, Kas., senior sub officer at Bikini, commander of Submarine Squadron 11 and skipper of the Dentuda, says:

"Submariners are pretty cocky. They've taken a lot of depth charging, but they always expect to come back. And they expect their boats to come back from this patrol."

Then Waugh added that actually the submariners don't know what will happen. Only the tests can show. But the submariners can hope.

In general, the submarines have the same recording instruments for the test installed on most of the surface ships. Like other combatant vessels of the target array, they will carry some torpedoes and ammunition in simulated war condition.

Five of the boats — the Parch, Pilotfish, Dentuda, Apagon and Skate—are the new heavy-hull type boats.

Those to be put under water for the second test will be trimmed to neutral buoyancy, then pulled under by the weight of concrete blocks attached to bridles over bow and stern. In that way they will float free of the bottom but under the surface, as boats do under battle condition.

BIKINI TEST DROP HAILED AS SUCCESS

W. C. FAY

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MOUNT M'KINLEY, June 24—(AP) A sheet of orange flame blossomed over the target fleet in Bikini lagoon today, signaling the final practice drop before the atom bomb tests scheduled July 1.

The full dress rehearsal of A-day was a preview down to the minutest detail—save that the atomic bomb itself was not used. It was pronounced a success.

Burst Near Target Ship

The practice missile dropped by a Superfortress at 9:15 a.m. (5:15 p.m. Sunday, E.S.T.) burst above and between the bullseye target ship—the old battleship Nevada—and the light carrier Independence.

"It was swell," was the report from Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy, commander of the atomic test force. "I hope the real show goes as well."

(A broadcast by CBS correspondent Don Mozley from Bikini, heard in San Francisco Monday, reported Mozley visited the Nevada after the rehearsal and found the ship's deck pitted by the practice bomb and some other minor damage. There was similar damage, Mozley said, aboard the Independence. No major installations were touched, however, he added, and radar beacons still were operating on the Nevada late in the afternoon.)

Plane Makes Three Runs

The final trial bomb, reasonably similar in size and shape to the real A-bomb but of negligible force, was dropped on the third run over the target by the Superfortress "Dave's Dream."

Maj. Woodrow P. Swancutt, pilot, and his crew of experts were balked in their first and second runs when clouds obliterated the target fleet, anchored in the lagoon.

The third turned the trick. Observers on this flagship 10 miles from the guinea pig ship could not see the B-29 as it swept high over the fleet on the final run. But there was no mistaking what had happened when a sheet of orange fire flared brilliantly for an instant against the blue sky, followed by a huge ball of greyish white smoke.

As the smoke cloud puffed upward, two accompanying B-29s dropped blast-recording instruments attached to parachutes. Next came the first of the planes that on "A-day" will trail the radioactive cloud rising over the lagoon.

There were 76 aircraft in the intricate rehearsal. Included were remote-controlled planes which will fly through the deadly radioactive clouds above the atomic bomb burst.

One tragedy marred the event. Before Swancutt's plane hopped off from Kwajalein, which like Bikini is in the Marshall islands, an Army Air forces captain walked into a propeller and was killed. His identity was not disclosed.

Flash-charged Substitute for Real Thing Goes Straight Home.

E. FAY

Aboard the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, June 24 (A. P.).—The final practice bomb exploded over the Bikini target fleet in a gigantic blossom of orange flame today—A full dress rehearsal for the real show a week hence.

The blinding feeble substitute for the atomic wrath to come, was let go on the third flight of a Superfortress high above the target fleet at 9:14 A. M., (5:14 P. M. Sunday, Eastern Standard Time.)

The first time the great bomber throbbed over it was a dry run. The second was supposed to be the real thing, but clouds obscured the target in the last minute or two. Observers on this flagship ten miles from the target fleet could not see the B-29 as it went roaring across the sky on the third and pay-off run.

DAY

NIGHT

Orange Fire Bursts Out.

But there, against the bright blue sky, the orange fire suddenly flamed forth for an instant brilliantly. Then a great ball of greyish white smoke drifted upward and began floating off to the southwest.

Two accompanying Superfortresses dropped blast-recording instruments on parachutes in split second timing after the explosion. And then the first of the aircraft designed to track the simulated radio-active cloud that will rise over the lagoon on "A Day" came winging over.

From the McKinley's upper decks, the larger target ships could be identified, even by untrained observers. The McKinley, together with an escorting destroyer, was closest in to the target.

Eight ships, which had remained in the lagoon overnight with the McKinley, sent out boats prior to the dropping of the atomic bomb on or about July 1.

According to Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, some 7,000 instruments of measurement and record will be utilized to make the test among the most thoroughly analyzed scientific experiments ever held. These devices will record the detonation of the bomb graphically, photographically, electronically and radiometrically, and the data provided will be collected and interpreted in preliminary reports and the final analyses by the instrument group under Admiral Parsons. Publication of the official results may be delayed for many weeks.

To Measure Blast and Effects.

The first problem is to measure the bomb as a bomb, in the sense that TNT or any other high explosive would be measured by blast, pressure, shock, heat and fragmentation, apart from any effect it may have on the target.

The second problem is to record the bomb's effect on ships and the third problem of measurement concerns oceanographic factors of wave motion, seismic changes, wave patterns and changes in ecology (relations between organisms and their environment) among living things in the area. The fourth and last problem in measurement concerns the energy released by the atomic bomb in terms of electrical changes in the atmosphere, in radiation and radioactivity. Very few data will be released on these findings, it is emphasized.

As for the effects of the blast on the target ships Rear Admiral T. A. Solberg of the Bureau of Ships lists five sources of damage that may be expected. They are radiological effects. The effects of heat, air blasts, underwater shock, extreme pressure and wave effects will probably be the most photographed event.

There is a battery of more than 450 cameras here. Official estimates place the number of pictures to be taken at 50,000 stills and 1,500,000 feet of movie film. These pictures will be subject to strict military review before they can be released for publication and many pictures will never be released.

The logistics involved in Operation Crossroads provided quite a problem to the personnel of the joint Army-Navy task force, under the command of Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, whose staff, already at Bikini, totals some 42,000 persons. Of this total, some 12,500 are engaged in logistics. From the standpoint of logistics, the operation compares in size and detail with that of a full-scale amphibious invasion requiring mammoth quantities of supplies.

MODERN SHIPS OF FOE BASIC IN ATOM TEST

Nagato May Yield Answers on New Construction

Aboard Crossroads Flagship Mt. McKinley, Bikini, June 24—(AP)—Two former enemy ships may supply the United States Navy with some of the best answers on how modern naval construction stands up under atomic bombing.

Of the big ships among the 75 target vessels in the guina pig fleet at Bikini, the most recently built types include the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen and the Japanese light cruiser Sakawa.

The hulls of both ships are of welded steel construction, a type of building used by the United States throughout most of the wartime construction program but represented in only one of the large American combatant ships brought to the test.

Welding is accepted by many ship designers as far superior to the earlier rivet method of building ship hulls, both in strength and flexibility. Those two elements will be of importance in view of the atom bomb's blast effect, a crushing blow delivered over the whole area of a vessel.

From 1912 to World War II

Of the eight large American combatant ships—four battleships, two cruisers and two carriers—only the carrier Independence was commissioned during the war. The age of the others dates back as far as the 1912 model battleship Arkansas.

In contrast, the Prinz Eugen, an Admiral Hipper class cruiser, was completed by Hitler's Germany in the early days of World War II. It was a shot from one of her main batteries that struck the magazine of the 42,000-ton British battleship Hood in the North Atlantic in 1941 and blew her up. The Eugen has a sleek, trim hull and a mast structure closely resembling that of recently built American battleships.

Reporters boarding the Sakawa at her target position in Bikini Lagoon found the Japanese cruiser's hull and topside structure in undamaged condition, although quantities of guns and equipment had been removed, some of it for laboratory study by the Navy Department.

The third captured enemy vessel, the Japanese battleship Hagato, displays in torn steel and fire-blackened decks the accuracy of American naval aviators who located here at the Yokoshuka naval base during one of their many strikes in the closing days of the war.

Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, task force commander, who inspected the Nagato along with the other two enemy ships, said he believed her hull was intact and that she would make a satisfactory target.

Except for the hull, however, the Nagato is a mass of wreckage.

Confrees Refuse to Lift OPA Price Curbs on Meat; One Year Extension Voted

30-24-3507

ALL FOOD SUBSIDY PAYMENTS TO END BY APRIL 1, 1947

Decontrol Board, Independent of Agency, Will Be Established.

SENATE GROUP YIELDS

Controls to Remain on Poultry, Dairy Products, Petroleum.

JUN 25 1946

WASHINGTON, June 24 — (AP) Congressional conferees agreed tonight on a full year's extension of price control after eliminating Senate provisions which would have ended controls on meat, poultry, dairy products, petroleum and tobacco next Sunday midnight.

The bill goes to the House tomorrow for ratification and there is a possibility the Senate may act later in the day.

NIGHT

Other Disputes Settled

Clearing up other major points which had been in disagreement, the joint committee decided on:

1. Holding subsidies of all kinds to $1,000,000,000 and ending food subsidies next April 1.

2. Creation of a decontrol board, independent of OPA, which could overrule the price administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture if they failed to remove controls from specific commodities.

3. Modification of the Wherry amendment adopted in the Senate, to provide that distributors, wholesalers and retailers must be allowed percentage markups and discounts which were effective last Jan. 1.

Long Night Session

Three and a half hours were required to reach the agreement. The conferees went into session behind closed doors a few minutes after 8 p. m. (E.S.T.) and threw open the doors to reporters at 11:35.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley announced the report was signed by a majority of the seven conferees from each house.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) announced that he and Senator Millikin (R-Colo) did not sign it. Senator Radcliffe (D-Md), running for renomination in the Maryland primary, was not present.

All the House members except Rep. Crawford (R-Mich) approved the pact, and his colleagues said he planned to do so tomorrow.

Victory For House

The decision to take out the section calling for almost immediate decontrol of meat, poultry, dairy products, tobacco and petroleum represented a victory for the House.

The Senate prevailed on the length of extension (the House had voted for only nine months) and on creation of the decontrol board.

Questioned on Veto

When a reporter asked whether the President is likely to veto the revised bill, Barkley replied:

"I'm not going to speculate on what the President is going to do about the bill. I am going to urge the Senate to adopt it, as I think it is the best we can get under the circumstances."

OPA was given 30 days after July 1 to make the necessary ceiling adjustments called for under the new price formulas. Members explained it would be a gigantic job to figure them all out.

The Senate had voted to hold subsidies to $1,100,000,000 and end food subsidies next May 1. The House wanted to cut off the $715,000,000 a year meat subsidy June 30, and stop all food subsidies at the end of 1946.

As Barkley put it, "The committee cut off one month and one hundred million dollars" from the Senate figures.

Taft said the food subsidies were trimmed to $869,000,000 of which no more than $629,000,000 can be spent in the last half of this year.

Washington, June 24—(AP)—OPA reaches its night of decision tonight. Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich.) predicted the final form of price control extension legislation should be determined by 10 P. M. (D. S. T.)

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DAY

Wolcott is a member of the joint Congressional Committee harmonizing differences between House and Senate OPA bills. The conferees meet at 9 P. M. in a session which Wolcott said probably will be conclusive.

If a deadlock develops on any of the four provisions which remain in dispute, the lawmaker said the decision may be checked directly to the House and Senate, by reporting disagreement and asking for instructions.

The committee has no time to waste, for OPA expires Sunday midnight unless the extension bill is enacted.

"I am very optimistic we can come to an agreement within an hour," Wolcott told a reporter. "Every member should have made up his mind on the remaining problems by the time he enters the conference room."

Two reasons lay behind the unusual night session. Some of the conferees wanted time to consult with colleagues who are not members of the committee. In addition, the banking committee from which the House conferees were picked had a date to confer with the rules committee on procedure for calling up the British Loan Bill in the House.

If an OPA measure is agreed upon tonight, the House can take it tomorrow. There will be no opportunity to amend it; the House must either vote it up or down, or send the conferees back with instructions to yield or hold out on controverted points.

goes to the Senate, where there is always the chance of a time-consuming filibuster. It was learned that the possibility of such a development was discussed in the conference sessions.

Four Major Disagreements

Although four major disagreements remain, the key to the dispute is whether to accept Senate amendments lifting price ceilings on meat, poultry and dairy products, petroleum and tobacco at the end of June.

House members take the attitude there is no need to single out specific commodities for special treatment, in view of the decontrol policy already agreed upon. In general, this policy calls for removal of ceilings as soon as the supply of a commodity exceeds or balances the demand for it.

The House members cite the Taft-Wolcott amendment as another argument why specific decontrols are not needed. That amendment, approved by the conference, declares that ceilings must reflect to producers, manufacturers and processors their 1941 prices plus average increased unit costs since then. At least the same dollar increase in ceilings would have to be passed on to distributors and sellers of the product.

Wolcott said if the decontrol problem is settled tonight, the other points at issue can be cleared away in a few minutes.

The House voted a nine months extension of price control and the Senate raised it to a year. It appeared to be a toss-up which period would prevail.

Th House called for an end of the $715,000,000-a-year meat subsidies on June 30, with other food subsidies to go December 31. The Senate was willing to pay them until next May 1.

The Senate approved establishment of a decontrol board, independent of OPA, which could overrule the price administrator (or the secretary of agriculture, in the case of farm commodities) for failure to remove ceilings from specific items. This provision, of course, stands or falls on the decision on specific decontrols.

Members of the committee professed to have no knowledge of whether President Truman may veto their handiwork. Likewise, they would not hazard a guess whether, in event of a veto, a resolution continuing OPA a matter of weeks or months without change could be put through Congress.

However, Senator George (D-Ga.), not a conferee, said he thought Congress would accept legislation extending rent control only.

Decision Slated Tonight On Extension Of OPA

House and Senate Conferees Will Attend Session Regarded as Conclusive — Deadlock Will Result in Reference of Matter Back to Both Bodies

STRIKE BY BUYERS URGED IF OPA GOES

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—Senator Taylor (D.-Ohio), speaking to a "Save OPA" rally at the Washington Monument grounds today, suggested a buyers' strike if the OPA's major controls are abolished and prices jump.

The final shape of legislation extending the OPA after June 30 is being decided by a House-Senate conference committee.

After delegations representing housewives and labor groups had swarmed in and around the Capitol demanding that Congress "save OPA," Taylor told the rally that consumers can make prices come down by refraining from buying.

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.-Cal.), told the same rally, sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions: "A majority of the Democrats and a few Republicans know that a 50 per cent rise in living costs will be as ruinous to our economy as the atom bomb was to Hiroshima."

The visitors buttonholed Senators and members of the House to plead for continuance of the present price control law. Taylor said they represented a march on Washington organized by various labor groups and citizens' committees in the East and Midwest.

SEES PENSIONERS HURT IF OPA GOES

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—Watson B. Miller, Federal Security Administrator, said today that the beneficiaries of social security insurance "stand to suffer additional hardships if controls over prices are relaxed." He said that field studies by the Federal Security Agency "show that the great majority of some 6,000,000 beneficiaries under the (Social Security) act already have been pinched by the rising costs of living, and many are suffering actual hardship."

Without direct reference to price control extension legislation, Miller declared that "any marked rise in living costs would make it impossible for social insurance beneficiaries and others to live on small fixed amounts acquired through earnings in earlier years."

"Further rise in prices," Miller said, "would cause hardship to millions of retired workers and their families. It would bring distress to millions of widows who are trying to keep their families together, their children in school, their homes intact. It would contribute to the privation and misery of millions of aged and blinded persons and to the nation's dependent children."

SOVIETS KEPT PLANS SECRET FROM ALLIES

Eisenhower Report Tells of Delay on Data—Lauds Final Red Offensive

Washington, June 24—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower recorded in his final report today as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe that he was kept in the dark about Russia's grand strategy until four months before V-E Day.

Then, however, Marshall Stalin came through with full plans for the Red Army's final offensive, which becme one jaw of a vise that crushed the German war machine "to a degree never before experienced in the history of modern armies."

Eisenhower's belatedly published 123-page detailed report to the combined chiefs of staff covered the fateful 11 months from D-Day in Normandy to the German surrender. It was released by the War Department, which said only minor details were deleted for security reasons.

Teamwork Lauded

In it the present Army Chief of Staff recorded briefly his difficulties of co-ordination with the Red Army while lauding the teamwork of the Western Allies. The United States and Great Britain, he said, fought as "one nation."

Aside from teamwork, Eisenhower concluded that the victory was due to Allied might and "invincibility of spirit" and to miscalculations by Hitler and Field Marshal von Rundstedt, the Nazi commander in the West.

In Eisenhower's judgment, three battles were decisive in liberating Europe:

1. The battle of the Normandy beaches, where the foe was revealed as a stubborn fighter but beset by difficulties of supply and communications resulting largely from the Allied hammering from the air. "Completely misled" by Allied diversionary operations, von Rundstedt held the bulk of his forces in the Pas-de-Calais opposite England waiting for a second assault which never came.

2. The battle of the Falaise pocket, where the enemy "showed that fatal tendency to stand and fight when all the logic of war demanded a strategic withdrawal."

3. Battles west of the Rhine during February and March, 1945, where "the armies which had been intended to defend Germany were shattered beyond recovery."

Needed Soviet Pressure

Of the Russians, Eisenhower said that in planning for the final spring drive last year it was recognized that its success hinged to a large degree upon the weight of the Red Army's pressure in the east, and he noted:

"Up to the end of 1944 I had received no information on matters affecting Russian grand strategy, although I had expressed my willingness to afford any such information concerning my own over-

all plans as the Red Army might desire.

"At Christmas time, however, following upon a message which I sent to the combined chiefs of staff explaining the difficulty with which I was faced in attempting to evolve plans while still ignorant of the Russian intentions, President Roosevelt secured from Marshal Stalin his agreement to receive our representative in order to discuss the correlation of our respective efforts in the forthcoming Spring."

Accordingly Eisenhower's deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, and others of his staff received from Stalin in January a "ful explanation" of the plans for a four-pronged offensive by 150 to 160 Red Army divisions.

Red Push Big Success

Its success proved "even greater than had been anticipated," Eisenhower wrote.

His chronicle detailed air and naval as well as ground operations, and he acknowledged that "without the overwhelming mastery of the air . . ., our assault against the continent would have been a most hazardous, if not impossible, undertaking."

"We achieved a degree of tactical surprise for which we had hardly dared to hope," he said.

Of the German final Ardennes counter-offensive which developed into the Battle of the Bulge in December, 1944, Eisenhower said he took a "calculated risk" in holding a quiet 75-mile front with no more than four divisions.

As von Rundstedt's desperate assault smashed forward, Eisenhower said he put the American forces north of the salient under command of Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery because it would have been "impracticable" for Gen. Omar N. Bradley to direct tactical operations both north and south of the bulge.

Subsequently, Eisenhower rejected a British chiefs of staff proposal that Montgomery be given command of all ground forces for the whole front north of Luxembourg, directly under the suprere commander, as likely to result in decreased efficiency.

The proposal, he explained, was "based upon the assumption that all the remainder of the front would remain on the defensive, contrary to my plans."

"When there is more than one army group in a single theater, there cannot logically be an over-all 'ground cammander' separate from the theater or supreme commander," Eisenhower contended.

The Rhine crossing—speeded by the unexpected seizure of the Remagen Bridge—was carried out as originally planned, with Montgomery, Bradley and Gen. Jacob L. Devers each commanding an army group.

Highlights From Eisenhower's Report

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—Highlights of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's final report on the war in Europe between D-day and V-E-day:

The lack of infantry was the most important cause of the enemy's defeat in Normandy, and his failure to remedy this weakness was due primarily to the success of Allied threats leveled against the Pas-de-Calais.

JUN 25 1946

* * *

At the time of the German surrender, I had under command a total of ninety divisions: sixty-one American, thirteen British, five Canadian, 10 French, and one Polish. These averaged about 17,000 in combat strength, well over twice the strength of Russian divisions.

* * *

Without the overwhelming mastery of the air, our assault against the Continent would have been a hazardous, if not impossible, undertaking.

* * *

Had the program of production which the Luftwaffe envisaged been put into effect, our mastery in the spring of 1945 would have been precarious, for our own production had not enabled us to meet the jets on equal terms. The German effort was too little and too late.

* * *

Special mention must be made of the great assistance given us by the F. F. I. in the task of reducing Brittany.

* * *

I unhesitatingly class Gen. Bradley's tactical operations during February and March, which witnessed the completion of the destruction of the German forces west of the Rhine, as the equal in brilliance of any that American forces ever have conducted.

* * *

When the time came for launching the main assault across the Rhine, the Allied armies under my command had been built up to a total strength on the Continent of nearly 4,000,000 men.

* * *

We could, in effect, apply against the enemy on the Continent a force thirty times as large as the Allied armies which defeated Napoleon on the battlefield of Waterloo.

* * *

The war was won before the Rhine was crossed.

* * *

Never, during the entire campaign, were we forced to fight a major battle without the weapons that were needed.

* * *

The Allied navies and mercantile marines were able to land over 500,000 men by D-plus-9; a million tons of stores, and nearly 300,000 vehicles were put ashore by D-plus-38.

* * *

More important even than weapons, however, was the indomitable fighting spirit of the men of the Allied nations who wielded them.

NEWS ON UNRRA IS NOW CENSORED ONLY BY MOSCOW

JUN 25 1946

Truman Says U. S. Press Can Report Freely in Other Countries.

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—President Truman notified Congress today that arrangements had been made for American correspondents to report on UNRRA activities in all countries except Russia. In a letter to Speaker Rayburn, the President said that the Soviet censorship rules will bind radio and news correspondents, regardless of what they are reporting.

However, he added, arrangements had been made for UNRRA commissions to report on activities dealing with that organization in the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia (White Russia). When Congress appropriated new funds for UNRRA operations, it directed the President to use his influence to obtain the right for American correspondents to report on activities in countries receiving aid.

A State Department memorandum attached to the President's letter explained that through the arrangement for UNRRA commissions to go into parts of Russia receiving help, there will be the possibility that the American public might obtain information from the Ukraine and White Russia.

Text of Truman Letter.

The President's letter to Rayburn was as follows:

To the Speaker of the House:

In accordance with the recommendation in paragraph B of Public Law 262, Seventy-ninth Congress, I have, through appropriate channels, taken steps to advise countries receiving UNRRA assistance of the desire of the United States Government that the admission to those countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio be facilitated in order that they might be permitted to report without censorship on the utilization and distribution of UNRRA supplies and services.

I am advised that satisfactory arrangements are in effect to permit American press and radio representatives to report without censorship on the UNRRA programs in all UNRRA-receiving countries except the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There is attached a transition of a communication dated March 12, 1946, to the Secretary of State from the charge d'affaires of the U. S. S. R. with reference to the situation in that country, which in effect states that the censorship rules in force for all correspondents in the Soviet Union will be applied to correspondents desiring to report on the utilization and distribution of UNRRA supplies.

I am also advised that accredited representatives of UNRRA have been given necessary facilities for observing and reporting on the distribution of UNRRA supplies in all receiving countries including Ukranian and Byrlo-Russia Soviet Socialist Republics and have submitted extensive and detailed reports.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The Russian Note.

The President transmitted the following translation of the Russian communication:

The charge d'affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and with reference to the note of the Acting Secretary of State of January 8, 1946, has the honor to communicate the following:

Inasmuch as special commissions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be sent to the Ukrainian S. S. R. and the Byelo-Russian S. S. R., American official circles and the public will have the responsibility of receiving information of interest to them concerning the utilization and distribution of the supplies and services of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration through these commissions.

With reference to the request of the State Department for granting representatives of the American press and radio the possibility for full and free execution of their functions in accordance with the desire expressed by the Congress of the United States, representatives of the American press and radio on the territories of the Ukrainian S. S. R. and the Byelo-Russian S. S. R. should be guided by the rules in effect on all the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and for that reason the establishment of any special rules regulating the activities of representatives of the American press and radio on the territories of the Ukrainian S. S. R. and Byelo-Russian S. S. R. is not contemplated.

REDS GOT U. S. JOBS, REES SAYS IN HOUSE

JUN 25 1946

Kansan Calls for Inquiry on Civil Service Clearances—Board Denies Charge

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Representative Rees, Republican of Kansas, said today that the Civil Service Commission had approved Communists and their followers for federal jobs, and he demanded an investigation. The commission issued a denial.

Mr. Rees urged his colleagues, in a speech, to approve a resolution authorizing a House Civil Service subcommittee to scan the commission's records of its check-ups on federal workers' loyalty.

He said that during the war the commission set up a special board which "time and again" reversed the reports of investigators who had looked into the background of prospective Government employes.

"The evidence I have shows that in 75 per cent of the cases involving communist activities of federal employes," Representative Rees declared, "this board of advisers to the Civil Service Commissioners reversed the findings of the investigator who actually conducted the investigation."

Mr. Rees also demanded a reopening of the cases where the employes were cleared. The commission declared it had no authority to do this, since once an employe had been approved, the question of his fitness in the future was for his superior to decide.

The commission's statement said that since July 1, 1940, it had rated 1,283 persons ineligible for employment on loyalty grounds, of whom about half were rated ineligible "because the commission believed they were Communists or followers of the Communist party line." It added that because of lack of funds, its investigations covered only "a small percentage" of the total new employes.

As for the commission's overruling of investigators in 75 per cent of the cases, it said that this statement "is absolutely inaccurate as far as any fiscal year during the war period is concerned."

The commission defended the practice of separating the functions of investigating cases and making decisions on them.

"It is an elementary principle of just administration," it said, "that there should be a divorce between those who are charged with the responsibility of investigation and those who are called upon to recommend a fnal decision."

MRS. LUCE ATTACKS RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Representative Luce of Connecticut declared today that the "mission" of communism "is to overthrow" the democratic world.

"There can be no Russian appeasement because the heart and core of communism is that it cannot survive in a democratic world and its mission is to overthrow that democratic world," she told students of twenty-four Catholic universities at the International Pattern Institute.

Mrs. Luce said the price of peace is to face these "facts" about Russia: "She is a dictatorship," has "launched a tremendous plan of aggression which has already enveloped vast territories in Europe and Asia," and has "an underground in every country in the

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world and every Communist party member is an agent for the U.S.S.R."

To offset what she termed "Russian aggression," Mrs. Luce suggested:

"The maintenance of an army, navy and air force of sufficient strength and size to make it seem imprudent and unrealistic to start a war; our assistance in so far as possible in the rehabilitation of Europe and Asia; legislation for the betterment of our depressed classes and fair treatment of them, and proper appeasement of Russia, e. g., promise her we won't seek new and far flung bases to fortify around the world if she won't seek new bases and fortify hers."

WALLACE REPORTS MERGERS GAINING

Secretary Finds Pattern Is Similar to That Following First World War

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace reported tonight a sharp increase in business mergers, with larger companies absorbing small ones in a "trend closely resembling corporate concentration that occurred following World War I."

Noting that mergers and acquistions during the final three months of last year reached the highest level since 1931, with preliminary indications that the high rate is continuing this year, Mr. Wallace declared in a statement:

"If it continues for a number of years it will have important repercussions on the nation's economic system, primarily because competition will be further reduced and opportunitites of small business further limited."

The number of mergers and acquisitions during the first three months of this year was reported one-third higher than the corresponding period of last year, but below that for the last three months of 1945 because of a "normal seasonal trend."

The recent turn to corporate mergers has been most pronounced, Mr. Wallace said, among alcoholic beverage companies, drug and pharmaceutical companies, dairy concerns, paper mills, textile mills and metal and fabricating plants.

Mr. Wallace made a comparison of the present trend with experience following the first World War, in support of his report that mergers are most common in prosperous times. He said that since V-J Day "there has been a spectacular increase in the number of small lines absorbed by larger ones."

"The highly liquid asset position of the nation's corporations, their ownership of well-established nation-wide outlets and their nation-wide advertising programs all give impetus toward the trend to further corporate mergers and acquisitions," he said.

FRENCH BLAMED FOR FAILURES OF REICH RULE

U. S. Aide Says Haggling May Force New Occupation Plan

Columbus, Ohio, June 24—(AP)—Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Peterson said today the whole basis of German occupation plans will have to be revised radically unless the Allied powers end their haggling at Berlin.

Moreover, he asserted that as long as the conquered Reich is not treated as an economic whole the American occupation zone "will be a burden—and a heavy one—on the American taxpayer."

In a speech prepared for a luncheon meeting of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, Peterson ascribed failure to carry out terms of the Potsdam agreement primarily to French objections, adding that Russia presented difficulties but "to a lesser extent."

Backing up what he termed the imperative need to set up central administrative agencies to deal with foreign trade, finance, industry, communications, transportation and food and agriculture, Peterson reviewed the physical characteristics of the four occupation zones and declared:

"To oversimplify, the British have the industry, the Russians have the food, we have the scenery, and the French have the objections."

Planning on Unit Basis

All of the planning on reparations and the restorations of German economy," he continued, are based upon treating Germany as an economic unit. Unless some minimum central administrative machinery is determined upon, military government officials will have to revise radically the whole basis for our occupation of Germany."

Peterson reviewed the food difficulties in the U. S. zone, declaring:

"Our inability to match the Russian level of feeding does not, in the eyes of the Germans, reflect too favorably on the democratic way of life."

But Peterson insisted that the Army has done a "highly commendable job" in Germany. Most of the criticism that has been heard in this country, he continued, "fails to view our accomplishments in proper perspective. . . .

"We are being criticized today because the youth of Germany still are unreconstructed Nazis. Remember that a boy starting his education when Hitler came to power had 13 years of schooling under the Nazi regime. You cannot expect us in 13 months to change completely his basic philosophy of life. There is no magic wand that will perform miracles overnight."

Hungary Praises U.S. Aid To Get Gold Nazis Stole

Thanks America for Pledge to Return Nation's Bullion

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Hungarian Premier Merenc F. Nagy has expressed his country's thanks to the United States for its co-operation in restoring Nazi-looted Hungarian gold found recently in the American occupation zone in Germany.

In a message, made public today by the State Department, Mr. Nagy said he is confident the recent Hungarian mission to Washington "will have a great influence upon overcoming the difficulties in the way of peace and recovery." Mr. Nagy and his aids left Washington Wednesday.

In reply, Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, said he fully shared Mr. Nagy's conviction that a constructive purpose has been served by the conversations.

Mr. Nagy's visit gained him:

1. United States assurances that all other identifiable Hungarian property found in the American occupation zone in Germany will be returned.

2. United States consideration of an increase in the American credit limit to Hungary for purchase of American surplus property abroad.

The amount of gold to be returned to Hungary has not been disclosed. Mr. Nagy said, however, that it will be used to help stabilize Hungary's monetary system and economy.

DAVIS SAYS LAWS BANNING STRIKES ARE INEFFECTIVE

Tamiment, Pa., June 24—(AP)—Industrial peace in the United States cannot be secured by passing legislation outlawing strikes, William H. Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board, maintains.

"We cannot maintain a free economy and legislate against strikes in private industry," Davis declared in the closing session of the four-day Tamiment Social and Economic Institute yesterday.

Davis recommended, however, that Congress approve "a comprehensive legislative program designed to remove some of the causes of the insecurity felt by workers and employers."

"Unemployment insurance, health and medical services for families of low and moderate income at costs they can afford, fair minimum wages and continuance of price control stabilization laws in effective form," were urged by Davis as a definite way of finding "industrial peace."

Davis, now on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, asserted President Truman handled the railroad strike capably, pointing out:

"The country as a whole learned that the Federal Government would act to preserve the general welfare in such a crisis and that it would be backed up without any significant element of disunity.

"When the general welfare—the preservation of the economic and social structure of the nation—compels the Government to act, it should be the recognized duty of all those with special skills in that trade or industry to make their skills, influence and experience available to the Government for the duration of the Government operation."

ITALIAN VETERANS SEEK RIFLES FOR CEREMONIES

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP) Legislation directing the government to supply rifles for ceremonial purposes to the Italian-American World War Veterans of the U. S., Inc., was introduced today by Rep. Fuller (R-NY).

The Italian-American veterans, Fuller said in a statement, claim a membership of 32,000 in six states—New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio.

"Under existing law," he explained, "unless a veterans' organization's name is actually in the law, or on an approved list, that organization is not entitled to any consideration in regard to the rifles—no matter how patriotic the services of its members during the war."

Fugitive German P. W. Caught

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—The Justice Department today announced the arrest in Lordsburg, N. M., of Franz Gaisch, twenty-eight, an escaped German prisoner of war who was trying to reach South America via Mexico. Gaisch was arrested by border patrol inspectors on a west-bound freight train, a Department spokesman said. Gaisch escaped June 8 from the Port Allen, La., guardhouse where he was serving a sentence for escaping from Camp McCain, Miss. The spokesman said he worked two days in New Orleans on a banana barge and later took a west-bound freight.

Unknown Soldier Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—President Truman today signed legislation directing the Secretary of War to place beside the body of the first Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery Mausoleum that of an unknown service man of World War II. Selection of the body, as provided in the bill, will be made from among the unidentified dead who lost their lives in overseas combat.

Senate Votes War Fiancee Bill

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—The Senate passed and sent to the White House today a bill to permit foreign girls engaged to marry American service men to enter this country regardless of immigration quota limitations. The measure was approved without comment as the Senate agreed to House amendments to the immigration act. Alien girls could enter the United States after proving to American Consuls in their country that they are the fiancees of veterans now in this country. They would have to post a bond guaranteeing their return fare in case the wedding failed to come off.

Mrs. Wood Gets Legion of Merit

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Mrs. Helen H. Wood, widow of Colonel Arthur Wood, former Police Commissioner of New York, today received the Legion of Merit from the War Department. It was given for her administrative ability in recruitting, organization and direction of the Women's Army Corps while serving as staff director of the W. A. C. Army Air Forces Western Flying Command from May, 1943, until February, 1945. Mrs. Wood was discharged as a lieutenant colonel.

N.A.M. Spurns House Hearing

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Representative Augustine B. Kelley (D.-Pa.) hinted tonight at possible contempt action against the National Association of Manufacturers, which he said had refused to send representatives to a Congressional hearing tomorrow on labor-management unrest.

The hearing has now been postponed.

DISLIKES TO BRING CHARGE

Kelley, chairman of a House Labor subcommittee empowered to investigate labor unrest, wrote Walter B. Weisenburger, N.A.M. executive vice president;

"The subcommittee dislikes to bring a charge of contempt against the National Association of Manufacturers and hopes your decision may be reconsidered."

His letter, which he made public, said the N.A.M. decision not to be represented "appears to be in contempt of the public interest, which so clearly would be served by prompt and conscientious study of the factors behind labor-management unrest."

AGAINST FURTHER STUDY

Kelley said Weisenburger had informed him, in turning down an invitation for N.A.M. witnesses to appear at the hearing, that the N.A.M. "does not believe that any further study should be used to relay legislation correcting the (labor) abuses which already are apparent."

Weisenburger's letter, Kelley added, said the proposed hearings "will only complicate the task of reaching a sound solution of this problem in the public interest."

ESPIONAGE TRIAL DELAYED ON COAST

SEATTLE, June 24—(AP) Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black today postponed until tomorrow the opening of the espionage trial of Russian Navy Lt. Nicolai G. Redin to permit defense counsel to complete a study of the juror list.

Michael S. Vavilov, Russian consul-general, was here from San Francisco to report the trial to his government.

The defendant appeared in dress uniform. He told reporters he expects acquittal. Consul-General Vavilov told interviewers that upon acquittal, Lieutenant Redin will return to naval duty.

The U. S. government charges that Redin, while on duty here, induced ahd attempted to induce Herbert Kennedy, a shipyard worker, named as principal government witness in Redin's indictment, to obtain for Redin the plans of the destroyer tender, the U.S.S. Yellowstone.

10,000 Veterans Seek 1,588 Jeeps

Ex-Wac in Line That Was Started Night Before

BENICIA, Calif., June 24 (AP).—Ten thousand car-hungry veterans, forgetful of war-time vows never to ride a jeep again, besieged Benicia Arsenal today to buy 1,588 jeeps offered for sale by the government.

It was first come, first served. But it was the twenty-sixth man in line, Peter Bosko, twenty-four of Oakland, an ex-corporal, who bought the first jeep.

Mr. Bosko knew what he wanted. Quickly he selected a jeep priced at $250.40 disdaining the cheapest ones at $99 and the cream of the lot at $700.

Mr. Bosko started to drive off. The jeep snorted, coughed, died.

Two special mechanics, on the alert for just such an emergency, pounced on his prize, made a few quick adjustments, and Mr. Bosko drove happily away.

Captain Frank Fisher, arsenal public relations officer, estimated at fully 10,000 the number of veterans trying to get a car. There were several women among them. Miss Dorothy Howard, of San Francisco, a former Wac, said she was there to get a jeep "for essential personal transportation."

There were extra guards on hand to keep the crowd in line, and extra traffic details. Coffee and sandwiches were served throughout the day by the Benicia American Legion Auxiliary.

The line of jeep seekers started forming Sunday, and by nightfall numbered 500.

Lilienthal Urges 'Faith In Men' to Control Atom

Says They Can Use Science for Good, Not Evil

GRINNELL, Iowa, June 24 (AP).—International control of atomic energy must rest on "faith in men," David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, declared here tonight.

Mr. Lilienthal, oneof the five-man board which wrote a government atomic energy report made public last March by the State Department, addressed the biennial convention of the Congregational Christian Churches.

"My four associates and I advanced a specific plan that, if put into effect by the peoples of the world, we believe could provide security against the evil applications of science's latest great discovery, the release of atomic energy," he asserted in his prepared address.

The T. V. A. head said this report proposed "putting the faith in men to practical use" and was a concrete case of how men could put science to work for good rather than for evil.

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TROOPS AT DEVENS AGAIN

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 24—(AP) Several hundred troops of the First Army who will be sent to New England to participate in Cambridge's July 4th tricentennial celebration, will be quartered at this post, the Army said today. The first units are scheduled to arrive July 2.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Four troop carrying ships are scheduled to arrive today at east and west ports with at least 5,300 men.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Williams Victory from Le Havre, 1,505; Maritime Victory from Le Havre, 1,363; and Chanute Victory from Bremen, 1,061.

At San Francisco

Storm King from Pearl Harbor, 1,385 Navy and Marine personnel.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Gustavus Adolphus Victory from Le Havre, 1,421; Wheaton Victory from Bremen, 977; Santa Paula from Le Havre, 319 war brides.

At San Francisco

Carlton Victory from Hong Kong, 12; General Butner from Shanghai, 3,578 Navy, 810 Marines, 563 Army.

At Seattle

Stetson Victory from Yokohama, 631 Army, one Navy.

At San Diego

Amphibious flagship U.S.S. Eldorado from forward area with 185 Navy and Marine personnel.

A24UN 800 New York (Wheaton Victory) xxxxxxxxxx (Carpenter)

POLAND BEGAN THE FIGHT ON THE SPANISH QUESTION IN APRIL WITH A CHARGE THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO MENACES WORLD PEACE, HARBORS GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS, AND SHELTERS NAZI SCIENTISTS DEVISING NEW METHODS OF WARFARE.

THE POLISH DELEGATE CAPPED HIS CHARGES WITH HIS DEMAND FOR A UNITED NATIONS BREAK WITH FRANCO.

ONLY RUSSIA, MEXICO AND FRANCE SUPPORTED POLAND AT THAT TIME, BUT WHEN IT APPEARED THAT POLAND WOULD BE BEATEN, LT. COL. W.R. HODGSON, SITTING FOR AUSTRALIA, PROPOSED THAT A SUB-COMMITTEE OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL INVESTIGATE THE CASE AND REPORT BY MAY 31. THIS WAS APPROVED AND THE DELEGATES OF POLAND, FRANCE, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND BRAZIL WERE NAMED TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE. AUSTRALIA WAS GIVEN THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

AFTER CONSIDERING HUGE PILES OF EVIDENCE AND HEARINGS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, THE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTED THAT FRANCO IS A POTENTIAL THREAT TO PEACE. IT RECOMMENDED THAT THE QUESTION BE GIVEN TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEPTEMBER WITH A RECOMMENDATION BY THE COUNCIL THAT THE ASSEMBLY CALL FOR A BREAK IN RELATIONS BY ALL UNITED NATIONS IF FRANCO STILL IS IN POWER AT THAT TIME.

AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, THE RESOLUTION WAS TONED DOWN TO LEAVE TO THE ASSEMBLY THE WHOLE QUESTION OF BREAKING RELATIONS OR "OTHER" ACTION AGAINST FRANCO.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED THE SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND THE COMPROMISE, DECLARING NEITHER STEP WENT FAR ENOUGH AND THAT FRANCO HAD BEEN PROVED TO BE A MENACE TO PEACE AT THE PRESENT.

RUSSIA INVOKED THE VETO LAST WEEK ON A SHOWDOWN ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE RESOLUTION, KILLING IT.

THEN DR. LANGE CALLED UP HIS ORIGINAL RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS LOST WITH SHORT CEREMONY TODAY.

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AFTER THE STAND TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE IRAN ISSUE, HE SAID WE CAN'T AFFORD TO LET THE SPANISH ISSUE DROP VETO OR NO VETO. WE MUST NOT GIVE UP THIS ISSUE IS TOO IMPORTANT

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JUN 25 1946

London, June 24-(AP)-Minister of State Philip Noel-Baker expressed "grave concern" in commons today at the "delay in holding elections in Poland,"

He said there were "signs that this delay is being used to under-

one of the principal parties allowed by Polish law."

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"I hope we may still take it that the Polish provisional government is going to carry through the elections and will give satisfaction to everybody concerned," he added.

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Williams apl 01814 rm 1400

A UNITED STATES EMBASSY SPOKESMAN, ASKED UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY BROWDER WAS BEING DETAINED INCOMMUNICADO, REPLIED THE UNITED STATES OFTEN RESORTED TO SIMILAR PROCEDURE AT ELLIS ISLAND.

EXPLAINING BROWDER'S TRANSIT VISA MERELY AUTHORIZED HIM "TO TOUCH DOWN" IN ENGLAND, HE ADDED:

"APPARENTLY BROWDER IS PERFECTLY HAPPY. HE HAS MADE NO EFFORT TO GET IN TOUCH WITH US."

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ADD LON(DAY-BROWDER) YYY TOMORROW (wheeler)

FOLO LONDON

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 24-(AP)-WILLIAM H. (RED) THOMPSON LOOKED PROUDLY AT AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PICTURE OF HIS THREE SURVIVING QUADRUPLETS AND THEIR ENGLISH MOTHER TODAY AND DECLARED THE BABIES ARE "REALLY CUTE."

"ALL I'M INTERESTED IN IS GETTING THE BABIES AND NORAH (CARPENTER) OVER HERE," THOMPSON SAID AS HE HELPED A NEIGHBOR POLISH A CAR.

THE PICTURE WAS MADE IN LONDON TODAY WHERE MISS CARPENTER WAS SEEKING THE AMERICAN VISA AND BRITISH PASSPORT THAT WILL ENABLE HER TO COME TO THIS COUNTRY.

"I HAVEN'T HEARD FROM NORAH YET," THOMPSON SAID. "I SURE HOPE SHE GETS THAT VISA SOON. I'M NOT GOING TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT MY PLANS UNTIL I HEAR FROM HER."

THOMPSON, WHO IS EMPLOYED IN A PRINTING SHOP HERE, REVEALED HE HAS BEEN SENDING THE CHILDREN, NOW 2 1/2, ALL OF THEIR CLOTHES BUT ADDED THE WHITE SHOES THE TWO LITTLE GIRLS WEAR ARE "NORAH'S IDEA."

THE FORMER ARMY SERGEANT GATHERED THE BABIES WHILE STATIONED IN ENGLAND. HIS PITTSBURGH W[illegible]ENTLY DIVORCED HIM, PAVING THE WAY FOR HIS MARRIAGE TO M[illegible]NTER.

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STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND, JUNE 24-(AP)-RICHARD H.DAVIS, COLUMBUS, OHIO, EX-SOLDIER WHO DID NOT WANT TO GO HOME BECAUSE PEOPLE HERE ARE "MORE CONGENIAL AND HOMEY," MAY REMAIN IN ENGLAND FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS, THE HOME OFFICE RULED TODAY.

DAVIS FLEW FROM THE UNITED STATES THREE MONTHS AGO AND MARRIED ALMA TAYLOR, HIS WARTIME SWEETHEART. HIS THREE-MONTHS VISITOR'S PERMIT ALMOST EXPIRED, HE APPLIED TO THE HOME OFFICE FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE HIS HOME HERE PERMANENTLY.

HIS APPLICATION FIRST WAS DENIED ON GROUNDS OF THE CLOTHES AND FOOD SHORTAGE. THE EXTENSION WAS GRANTED AFTER MORE THAN 10,000 BRITONS SIGNED A "LET HIM STAY" PETITION.

DURING HIS PROLONGED VISIT DAVIS' FRIENDS PLAN TO CONTINUE CIRCULATION OF THE PETITION IN THE HOPE OF OBTAINING HOME OFFICE PERMISSION FOR DAVIS TO REMAIN HERE PERMANENTLY.

THE HOME OFFICE SAID DAVIS, WHO ALREADY HAS THE OFFER OF JOBS IN A NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL MINE AND IN A POTTERY FACTORY, WOULD BE PERMITTED TO WORK IN A JOB CHOSEN BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

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PARIS, JUNE 24-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV HAD A HALF-HOUR PRIVATE TALK TODAY WITH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HOTEL HEADQUARTERS, AN AMERICAN SOURCE REPORTED. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT THE TWO HAD TALKED ABOUT. THE MEETING WAS ARRANGED BETWEEN SESSIONS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AT MOLOTOV'S REQUEST.

BJ[illegible]PED

FRENCH

PARIS, JUNE 24-(AP)-L'AUBE, PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT'S NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY HIS HOBBIES RANK IN THIS ORDER:

ASTRONOMY.
STAMP COLLECTING.
THE STUDY OF MUSHROOMS.
THE STUDY OF LOCOMOTIVES.
READING.
EATING BLACK RADISHES.

JS924AED

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THE MINISTERS RULED THAT THE AUSTRIAN CLAIMS TO THE ALTO ADIGE REGION WEE NOT A "MINOR RECTIFICATION" OF THE ITALO-AUSTRAIN BORDER AND COULD NOT BE ENTERTAINED BY THE COUNCIL. LAST SEPTEMBER IN LONDON THE MINISTERS AGREED TO DENY AUSTRIA ANY "MAJOR RECTIFICATION" AND TO HEAR ONLY CLAIMS FOR "MINOR" CHANGES.

THE MINISTERS INSERTED A PROVISION THAT BOTH AUSTRIA AND ITALY SHOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE "MOST BENEFICIAL" USE OF THE RAILROAD THROUGH THIS REGION LINKING THE NORTH AND EAST TYROL IN AUSTRIA. THIS WAS DONE AFTER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN POINTED OUT THE TWO NATIONS HAD SUCH AN AGREEMENT IN THE TREATIES OF 1919. AOO PARIS (WL-FOR.MIN.) XXX HUNGARY (DYNAN)

IN OPENING A DISCUSSION OF FRENCH CLAIMS TO THE TENDA AND BRIGA REGIONS, THE COUNCIL ARGUED AT LENGTH ON THE ADMISSABILITY OF AN ITALIAN MEMORANDUM OF MAY 7 WHICH HAD BEEN SENT TO THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS BUT NOT TO THE COUNCIL SECRETARIAT.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES MAINTAINED THE COUNCIL HAD MUCH LATER ITALIAN DOCUMENTS AND WAS ACQUAINTED FULLY WITH THE ITALIAN VIEWS.

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HE URGED A PROMPT DECISION TO GAIN TIME, BUT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV WAS SAID TO HAVE SOUGHT A POSTPONEMENT ON THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER.

MEANWHILE, SOVIET OPPOSITION TO THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE, VITAL PROBLEM BEFORE THE CONFERENCE, WAS REPORTED IN THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER "L'HUMANITE," QUOTED THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, AS ATTACKING THE PROPOSAL, WHICH THE TASS WRITER SAID WAS MADE BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AT LAST FRIDAY'S MEETING.

THE TASS DISPATCH ASSERTED THAT HANDING TRIESTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS COULD NOT SATISFY YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS. UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THE BIDAULT PLAN WOULD PLACE TRIESTE UNDER UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATION FOR 10 YEARS, AFTER WHICH A PLEBISCITE WOULD BE HELD TO DETERMINE EVENTUAL SOVEREIGNTY.

IN ROME A STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC BY PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI ASSERTED THAT ITALY WOULD "RESIST WITH ALL HER STRENGTH" ANY PEACE SETTLEMENT INTERNATIONALIZING TRIESTE AND CEDING WESTERN ISTRIA TO YUGOSLAVIA.

"WE ARE WEAK AND UNARMED," THE PREMIER SAID, "BUT WE WILL NOT SUFFER OUTRAGE TO OUR RIGHTS." HE DECLARED THAT ANY COMPROMISE "MADE BY BIG POWERS TO RECONCILE THEIR INTERESTS TO THE DETRIMENT OF SMALL POWERS CANNOT BE THE BASIS OF NEW INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, BUT ONLY THE BEGINNING OF NEW MISFORTUNES."

A161

THE MINISTERS' DEPUTIES PRESENTED TO THEIR CHIEFS A LIST OF FOUR PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE BALKAN TREATIES WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ITALIAN TREATY.

THESE WERE THE DANUBE QUESTION, THE CLAUSE IN THE ROMANIAN PEACE TREATY ON PERSONAL INJURIES TO ALLIED NATIONALS, THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION CLAUSE IN THE SAME TREATY, AND THE GENERAL LIMITATION OF HUNGARY'S AIRFORCE.

BJ310PED

THE RUSSIAN AND WESTERN ALLIES HAVE BEEN DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ITALY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO KEEP HER NEWEST NAVAL UNITS. THE RUSSIANS HOLD THAT THE MORE MODERN VESSELS SHOULD GO TO THE ALLIES AS WAR BOOTY AND THAT ONLY THE OLDER SHIPS SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE ITALIANS.

JR337AED AOO Paris (Day-Big Four) XXX Hungary (Nerin)

JUN 25 1946

Berlin, June 24-(AP)-Twelve American editors touring Germany as guests of the U.S. War department arrived today from Frankfurt and expressed amazement at the war damage they saw in Berlin from their plane.

The group will remain here several days. They will see Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor; Ambassador Robert Murphy and others in the military government, Friday, they will leave for Munich.

W. S. Gilmore, editor of the Detroit News, said he was impressed particularly by the bomb damage done to German cities and "the fact that there has been hardly anything done in reconstruction except to clear away the rubble."

"It would be a good thing if many Americans could come over and see this," Gilmore said, "If they really say what this is like, I think

30.24-35 D

everybody would thank God daily for his fortunate lot at home and apologize for every day he missed doing an honest day's work." JUN 25 1946

PW 01750 R(ROM)M-1305

15 A 1

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 24--(AP)--Col. C. B. Mickelwait, the U.S. Army's European theater judge advocate, told 12 American publishers and editors visiting the Lichfield cruelty trials here today that the army holds soldiers responsible for their illegal brutality, even though done upon orders from superior officers.

The newspapermen, who are making a tour of the European theater, left for Berlin after attending the trials and a luncheon given by Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan, continental base section commander.

At the [redacted] Col. Mickelwait briefed the editors on the background of the trials, in which six officers and 10 enlisted men are accused in connection with alleged brutality to soldier prisoners at the Lichfield, England, detention camp guardhouse.

The editors questioned Mickelwait about the army's policy regarding illegal and cruel punishments if ordered by superiors, as most of the

Lichfield defendants contend they were.

"No one is justified in carrying out improper or illegal orders," Mickelwait answered. "Although the facts must always be tested to see whether the defendant should have known the orders were illegal, and orders may be considered as mitigating circumstances. There ought, of course, to be greater responsibility in relation to the responsibility of the position held and the opportunity to judge the legality of orders."

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Asked by one editor what recourse a soldier had if he considered an order illegal, Mickelwait explained that the soldier could appeal to "the proper commander" or to the inspector general or, if tried for disobedience, he could challenge the legality of the orders as a defense.

"Does an ordinary private know that?" one editor asked.

"I think that most of them do," Mickelwait replied.

He told another questioner that he did not know of any attempts to keep out of the trials any reference to "the responsibility of higher-ups" for conditions at Lichfield.

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The newspapermen declined to comment on the conduct of the trials, explaining that their visit was too brief for them to judge.

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 24-(AP)-CAPT.HAROLD H.CHASE, OF SALINA, KANS., IS EXPECTED TO BE THE U.S.ARMY'S PROSECUTOR IN THE COURT MARTIAL OF THREE AMERICAN OFFICERS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE HESSE FAMILY JEWEL THEFT.

CHASE, WHO IS ON THE STAFF OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE FOR THE U.S. ARMY'S EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS, SAID TODAY THAT "NO CHARGES WILL BE PREFERRED UNTIL THE INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED."

HELD IN THE CASE ARE COL.J.W.DURANT AND HIS WAC CAPTAIN WIFE, KATHLEEN B.NASH DURANT, ARRESTED IN CHICAGO, AND MAJ.DAVID F.WATSON, TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN GERMANY.

CHASE SAID THE CASE HAD NOT YET BEEN TURNED OVER TO HIM BY THE ARMY'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION AND IT MIGHT "BE SOME DAYS YET" BEFORE THE INVESTIGATION WAS FINISHED.

JJ1252PED

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WHEN COURT RESUMED ROBINSON ANNOUNCED THAT "HAVING HEARD COLONEL SWEENEY'S STATEMENT AND HAVING NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE COULD NOT CONTINUE AS A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL MEMBER OF THE COURT, THE PROSECUTION NOW WITHDRAWS ITS CHALLENGE."

THE COURT PRESIDENT FREQUENTLY OBJECTED TO ROBINSON'S POINTED QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALL THOSE CONCERNING SWEENEY'S "MOTIVE."

WHEN ROBINSON ASKED SWEENEY: "WHY DID YOU ASK WITNESSES SOME QUESTIONS WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN RULED OUT ON PROSECUTION'S OBJECTIONS?" SWEENEY SAID: "IF I DID THAT IT WAS UNINTENTIONAL."

SWEENEY ADDED THAT HE WAS TRYING TO BRING OUT ALL THE EVIDENCE.

"DID YOU THINK ANYTHING WAS BEING HIDDEN?" ASKED ROBINSON.

"FRANKLY, I DID," SWEENEY ANSWERED.

"FIRST HE SAYS I AM TRYING TO INTIMIDATE HIM AND NOW HE SAYS I AM TRYING TO HIDE SOMETHING FROM THE COURT", ROBINSON PROTESTED HOTLY TO THE COURT.

"YOU ARE MAKING A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL," SWEENEY OBSERVED. (Lichfield) (Change (Doane)

ROBINSON DREW FROM SWEENEY A STATEMENT THAT HE KNEW HE WAS TO SERVE ON KILIAN'S COURT BEFORE IT WAS NAMED. PRESSED BY ROBINSON AS TO WHY HE DID NOT REVEAL HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH KILIAN, SWEENEY INSISTED HE DID NOT THINK "SUCH A SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCE OF ANY IMPORTANCE."

HP811AED

MOSCOW, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST ORGAN PRAVDA ASKED TODAY WHY THE REPORT OF A FOUR-MAN AMERICAN DELEGATION FROM THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WHICH VISITED THE SOVIET UNION MORE THAN SIX MONTHS AGO, IS RECEIVING SO MUCH ATTENTION AT THE PRESENT TIME.

REFERRING TO THE REPORT AS "THE TATTLINGS OF FOUR TOURISTS," PRAVDA COMMENTATOR BORIS IZAKOV SUGGESTED THAT THE ATTENTION BEING GIVEN THE REPORT IS LINKED WITH A CAMPAIGN IN SPECIFIC INTERNATIONAL CIRCLES AGAINST COLLABORATION WHICH IS BEING BLOWN UP AT THE HEIGHT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(THE REPORT TO WHICH ISAKOV REFERRED WAS SIGNED BY REPS BOLTON (R-OHIO) GORDON (D-ILL) MUNDT (R-SD) AND RYTER (D-CONN) WHO TOURED EUROPE BETWEEN AUGUST AND OCTOBER 1945. ONE SECTION OF THE REPORT CONDEMNS WHAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE DESCRIBED AS UNWISE APPEASEMENT OF RUSSIA AND URGED A STIFFER POLICY TOWARD THE USSR.

(THE REPORT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY WITHIN THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WHICH IS DIVIDED ON WHETHER IT SHOULD BE PUBLISHED.)

JS848AED

30.24 35/5

RUSSIAN-ATOMIC (400)

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN RUSSIA, TODAY DESCRIBED THE U.S. PROPOSALS FOR CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AS "REFLECTING OBVIOUS ASPIRATIONS TOWARDS WORLD DOMINATION."

"THE AMERICAN PLAN," WROTE PRAVDA'S OBSERVER BORIS IZAKOV IN AN ARTICLE REPORTED BY TASS, "AMOUNTS TO FIXING A MONOPOLISTIC POSITION FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME.

Folo Moscow

"IN THAT VERY MIXED UP PLAN," HE CONTINUED, "EVERY POINT EVOKES BEWILDERMENT AND IS PREGNANT WITH EVERY SORT OF COMPLICATION.

"WHY DOES THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DESIRE TO CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE AND TO KEEP THE ATOMIC WEAPON IF IT IS DECLARED FORBIDDEN?" HE INQUIRED. "ON WHAT GROUNDS DOES IT CLAIM TO EXTEND FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME ITS MONOPOLY IN THE SPHERE OF PRODUCING ATOMIC ENERGY?

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"WHY ARE ALL COUNTRIES BOUND TO DISPLAY BLIND TRUST TOWARDS THE INTENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WHILE THE UNITED STATES ITSELF OBVIOUSLY MAINTAINS AN ATTITUDE OF DISTRUST NOT ONLY TO ITS PARTNERS BUT TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BODY AS WELL?

"DO THEY THINK IN WASHINGTON," IZAKOV CONTINUED, "THAT THE NOISE RAISED ABOUT THE FORTHCOMING ATOMIC BOMB TESTS IN THE PACIFIC WILL BE A SPECIAL SOURCE OF INSPIRING TRUST IN THE UNITED STATES?"

PRAVDA'S WRITER TOOK PARTICULAR EXCEPTION TO AMERICAN HANDLING OF ATOMIC RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION:

"X X X THE MANUFACTURE OF ATOMIC BOMBS IN THE UNITED STATES IS NOT EVEN IN THE HANDS OF GOVERNMENT BODIES, X X X ITS SEPARATE PHASES ARE SOLD TO PRIVATE MONOPOLIES, FOR INSTANCE THE DUPONT DE NEMOURS CHEMICAL TRUST.

"THE WHOLE CHARACTER OF THIS FIRM, CONNECTED BEFORE THE WAR BY A THOUSAND TIES WITH THE GERMAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION, I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE, IS FAR FROM EVOKING CONFIDENCE."

A53

HE TERMED THE PHASE OF THE AMERICAN PLAN PRESENTED BY BERNARD M. BARUCH PERTAINING TO ELIMINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS VETO POWER IN MATTERS PERTAINING TO ATOMIC ENERGY "ANOTHER SUBSTANTIAL DEFECT."

"IT CALLS FOR ABANDONMENT OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND, IN PARTICULAR, THE ABANDONMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF UNANIMITY OF THE GREAT POWERS WHEN DECIDING ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS," IZAKOV WROTE. "COMMENTING ON THIS POINT OF BARUCH'S PROPOSALS THE AMERICAN PRESS CHATTERS ABOUT THE NECESSITY THAT 'THE POWERS SHOULD ABANDON THEIR SOVERIEGNTY.'

"WHAT THEY HAVE IN MIND IS THAT THE POWERS SHOULD ABANDON THEIR SOVERIGNTY--IN FAVOR OF THE U.S.A.

"THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST FEW MONTHS HAS ILLUSTRATED QUITE FORCIBLY THAT THE RULE OF THE UNANIMITY OF THE GREAT POWERS IS AN INVARIABLE CONDITION FOR PRESERVING THE EQUALITY OF THE PARTIES IN THAT BODY OF THE UNITED NATIONS UPON WHICH THE MOST RESPONSIBLE DECISIONS DEPEND.

"TWO DIFFERENT TRENDS IN MODERN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS ARE APPARENT IN THE SOVIET PROPOSALS AND IN THE AMERICAN PLAN RESPECTIVELY," IZAKOV CONCLUDED.

"THE FORMER REFLECT THE STEADFAST SOVIET POLICY OF PEACE AND THE DEFENSE OF GENERAL SECURITY, WHILE THE AMERICAN PLAN IS A PRODUCT OF 'ATOMIC DIPLOMACY' REFLECTING OBVIOUS ASPIRATIONS TOWARD WORLD DOMINATION. BUT IN OUR DAY, SUCH ASPIRATIONS CAN HAVE NO SUCCESS."

JK659AED

U.N.--ATOMIC

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-DR. HERBERT V. EVATT OF AUSTRALIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, TONIGHT TOOK ISSUE WITH A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL ON THE PROCEDURE FOR DRAFTING AN ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN.

Folo Moscow

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EVATT SAID HE BELIEVED THE WORK SHOULD BE DONE BY ONE MASTER COMMITTEE INSTEAD OF DIVIDING IT AMONG TWO COMMITTEE'S OF 12 MEMBERS EACH AS SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO PROPOSED LAST WEEK.

GROMYKO'S PLAN CALLED FOR ONE COMMITTEE TO HANDLE THE QUESTION EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AMONG THE NATIONS AND ONE TO WORK OUT A SYSTEM OF CONTROLS.

EVATT'S VIEWS WERE MADE KNOWN IN ADVANCE OF TOMORROW'S MEETING OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WHEN HE IS EXPECTED TO PRESENT HIS IDEAS ON THE WHOLE ATOMIC CONTROL QUESTION AND SUM UP THE VARIOUS PROPOSALS OFFERED.

OTHER SPEAKERS SCHEDULED TO PRESENT THEIR VIEWS TOMORROW WERE REPRESNTATIVES OF FRANCE AND POLAND, BOTH OF WHOM WERE REPORTED TO BE WORKING ON PROPOSALS WHICH THEY HOPED WOULD BRING THE DEIVERGENT UNITED STATES AND RUSSIAN PLANS TOGETHER.

THERE WAS ALSO A POSSIBILITY THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DELEGATES TO BE

THERE WAS ALSO A POSSIBILITY THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

THERE WAS ALSO A POSSIBILITY THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS AND EGYPT WOULD SPEAK. EELCO VAN KLEFFENS, NETHERLANDS DELEGATE, ARRIVED FROM LONDON TODAY AFTER CONFERRING WITH NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS ON THE ATOMIC QUESTION.

EVATT SAID THE MASTER COMMITTEE WORKING PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION, IN OUTLINING HIS VIEWS ON THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE AN OVERALL BODY TO CONSIDER ALL FACETS OF THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH ATOMIC ENERGY.

THIS COMMITTEE, HE SAID, WOULD FOLLOW THE PROCEDURE EMPLOYED AT DUMBARTON OAKS AND SHOULD DRAW UP A PROGRAM EMBODYING SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE SETTING UP OF AN ATOMIC AUTHORITY, THE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, A SURVEY OF RAW MATERIALS AND THE CONTROLS TO BE ADOPTED.

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IN HIS VIEW IT WOULD NOT BE EFFICIENT TO TACKLE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE PROBLEM PIECEMEAL IN SEPARATE COMMITTEE, EVATT SAID.

HE SAID THE ATOMIC COMMISSION SHOULD MEET FREQUENTLY TO RECEIVE PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE MASTER COMMITTEE IN ORDER TO KEEP CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE COMMITTEE FOR SPEED IN ACHIEVING A WORKABLE PLAN.

EVATT SAID THE COMMISSION WOULD CONSIDER RULES OF PROCEDURE TOMORROW IN ADDITION TO HEARING GENERAL STATEMENTS OF THE REMAINING DELEGATES.

ATOMIC--FOLO MOSCOW

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-AN AUTHORIZED AMERICAN SOURCE DECLARED TODAY IN COMMENTING ON THE PRAVDA ARTICLE ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL THAT THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE WOULD NOT CHANGE.

"IT WOULD BE INTERESTING TO KNOW WHY THE VETO IS SO IMPORTANT AS AGAINST THE ATOMIC BOMB," THE SOURCE SAID. "IT APPEARS THEY WOULD RATHER HAVE THE ATOM ALIVE THAN THE VETO DEAD.

"WE WILL GO ON WORKING, OF COURSE," HE ADDED. "AMERICA HAS NO INTENTION OF RELEASING ITS SECRETS UNLESS ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS ARE SET UP."

JS1155AED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA'S PRESS ATTACK AGAINST THE U.S. ATOM BOMB CONTROL PLAN WAS VIEWED TODAY AS FORECASTING ANOTHER LIVELY FIGHT OVER THEBIG FIVE VETO POWER.

U.S. OFFICIALS SAW IT AS ADDING ANOTHER THORNY PROBLEM TO THE ISSUES ALREADY CONFRONTING THE TWO NATIONS AS THEY SEEK TO CHART THE BROAD OUTLINES OF THE FUTURE PEACE.

THE SOVIET PRESS BLAST, LAUNCHED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN PRAVDA, ASSERTED THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NEVER SURRENDER ITS VETO POWER AND ATTACKED THE BARUCH PLAN AS AN "EVIDENT STRIVING FOR WORLD RULE" BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED COMMENT BUT OFFICIALS SAID PRIVATELY THE HEART OF THE NEW U.S.-SOVIET DIFFICULTY LAY IN THE AMERICAN RECOMMENDATION THAT THE MAJOR POWERS FOREGO THEIR VETO POWER IN QUESTIONS OF ATOMIC CONTROL.

OFFICIALS ASSERTED THAT UNITED STATES REGARDS ABANDONMENT OF THE VETO ESSENTIAL TO ANY EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

EG449PES

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ROME, TUESDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-ELEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN AN AIR BOMB DEPOSIT EXPLODED NEAR BRINDISI.

RP921PED

THE MEETING AT WHICH DE GASPERI SPOKE CLIMAXED A WEEK OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY DURING WHICH ALL OF ITALY'S MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES CAUCUSED IN ROME IN PREPARATION FOR THE OPENING TOMORROW OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. ADD PONS (DE GASPERI) XXX HIS FORTUNES

(EDS--FIRST GRAF PVS MAY BE CHANGED TO READ "DECLARED IN A STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY, ETC" TO RECTIFY TIME ELEMENT.)

JR621AED

MIHAILOVIC (130)

BY GEORGE PALMER

BELGRADE, JUNE 24-(AP)-GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE ON CHARGES OF TREASON AND COLLABORATION, DRAMATICALLY ACCUSED THE FIRST PROSECUTION WITNESS TODAY OF SELLING CAPTURED PARTISANS TO THE GERMANS.

THE WITNESS--A HUSKY, 50-YEAR-OLD CHETNIK NAMED YOVAN SKAVOVIC--HAD TESTIFIED THAT THE BEARDED CHETNIK LEADER ORDERED HIM IN 1941 TO HAND OVER 365 CAPTURED PARTISAN FIGHTERS TO THE GERMANS.

"YOU DIDN'T HAND THEM OVER," MIHAILOVIC SHOUTED. "YOU SOLD THEM!"

SKAVOVIC'S TESTIMONY TO THE MILITARY COURT HEARING THE CASE WAS THAT HIS ORDERS TO HAND OVER THE CAPTURED PARTISANS HAD COME, THROUGH HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR, FROM "THE SUPREME COMMANDER, DRAJA MIHAILOVIC." HE SAID THE GROUP OF 365 PARTISANS WAS DELIVERED TO THE NAZIS IN NOVEMBER, 1941.

"AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THESE PARTISANS?" THE COURT PRESIDENT ASKED.

"I HEARD LATER THEY ALL WERE SHOT," SKAVOVIC REPLIED.

HP305AED

Rotterdam, June 24--(ap)--The 12,000-ton motorship Westerdam of the Holland American line, the first new Dutch merchant ship to be put in operation since the liberation of the Netherlands, will leave Friday for New York with 140 passengers.

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FOLO BUCHAREST

BOSTON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, COMMENTING TONIGHT ON THE EXPULSION FROM ROMANIA OF ITS CORRESPONDENT, REUBEN H.MARKHAM, SAID IN A STATEMENT "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF MR. MARKHAM'S INTEGRITY."

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR REGRETS," SAID ERWIN D.CANHAM, EDITOR, "THAT IT IS NO LONGER ABLE TO COVER EVENTS IN THE BALKANS THROUGH THE DIRECT OBSERVATION OF ITS TRUSTED CORRESPONDENT.

"THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF MR.MARKHAM'S INTEGRITY, NOR OF HIS EXPERTNESS IN THE BALKANS, WHERE HE HAS SPENT THE GREATER PART OF HIS LIFETIME. HE LEAVES ROMANIA WITH THE AFFECTIONATE GRATITUDE, WE BELIEVE, OF MANY OF ITS PEOPLE.

"THE MONITOR EAGERLY AWAITS THE DAY WHEN REPORTING IN THE BALKANS WILL AGAIN BE FREE."

ES1015PED

ANTWERP, JUNE 24-(AP)-- EDWARD ANDERSON OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., U.S.CONSUL [redacted] IN ANTWERP, WAS MARRIED SATURDAY TO IRMA DE CONINCK OF ANTWERP. THE BRIDE WAS [redacted] ACTIVE IN BRITISH ARMY WELFARE WORK HERE DURING THE WAR.

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ANDERSON'S MOTHER WAS [redacted] PRESENT FOR THE WEDDING.

APR CHEVALS 01030--JA-- 555A

Jerusalem, June 24--(AP)--J.V.W. Shaw, chief secretary for the Palestine government, said today that "there [redacted] is NO censorship of mail or telegrams being sent from Palestine now and none is contemplated."

Shaw added that it was "within the power of the local government to impose any censorship measures it deems necessary in the interest of public security, but there is none in effect now and none is being considered."

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apl davidson 01600 reb 13hp.

Jerusalem, June 24--(AP)--A military court began today the trial of 11 members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground Jewish resistance organization, on charges of carrying arms and explosives.

The accused, including a 21-year-old woman, entered the heavily guarded courtroom chanting the 2,000-year-old slogan used by their ancestors against the Romans:

"By blood and by fire Yehudah has fallen; by blood and by fire it will be restored again."

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(JUDAH)

The defendants, ~~who were~~ arrested in the desert south of Tel Aviv in April, are charged with possessing anti-personnel bombs, rifles, automatic weapons and other firearms and explosives. #

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"WE MUST MAKE THE LEADERS UNDERSTAND," SAID THE SPOKESMAN, PROF.K.P.CHANG OF SHANGHAI, "THAT THEY MUST END THE WAR NOW OR WATCH CHINA'S COLLAPSE."

A SOURCE CLOSE TO MARSHALL SAID HE WAS GRAVELY CONCERNED OVER THE MOB ACTION, AND THAT A SUGGESTION THE ATTACK AT THE STATION WAS AN ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE PEACE DISCUSSIONS WAS WORTH LOOKING INTO.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN CALLED THE AFFAIR "PROOF THAT THE KUOMINTANG DOES NOT WANT PEACE. IT HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE." ADD NANKING (ALL CHINESE) XXX CHOU-EN-LAI)

IN MAO TSE-TUNG'S STATEMENT ATTACKING THE UNITED STATES, THE COMMUNIST LEADER CRITICISED WASHINGTON'S WARTIME POLICY AS WELL AS THE POSTWAR AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD AID FOR CHINA.

HE SAID THE "ERRONEOUS" WARTIME POLICY OF GIVING ASSISTANCE ONLY TO THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT "DID NOT STRENGTHEN EFFECTIVELY CHINA'S DEFENSIVE POWERS; ON THE CONTRARY, THAT ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN CAPITALIZED BY THE KUOMINTANG WARLORDS IN THE REINFORCING OF THEIR ATTACKS" ON COMMUNIST-HELD AREAS.

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A11KX

MAO SAID THAT SINCE JAPAN'S SURRENDER UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT HAD INCREASED "ENORMOUSLY" INSTEAD OF TAPERING OFF.

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE COMMUNISTS AT FIRST HAD RAISED NO OBJECTION TO CERTAIN U.S.ASSISTANCE, BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES HAD PLEDGED ITSELF TO FOLLOW THE TERMS OF THE MOSCOW BIG THREE CONFERENCE WHICH DECLARED A HANDS-OFF POLICY IN CHINA BY THE BIG POWERS -- AND BECAUSE THE KUOMINTANG PROMISED TO HALT THE CIVIL WAR.

"THE FACT IS," HE WENT ON, "THAT THESE PROMISES NOW ARE BROKEN. CONSEQUENTLY THE (COMMUNIST) PARTY WILL RESOLUTELY OPPOSE AMERICAN MILITARY AID X X X WHICH IN FACT ONLY INTERFERES WITH CHINESE INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

GG2[illegible]PCS

AREAS THEY HOLD IN NORTH CHINA AS A FIRST STEP TOWARD PEACE.

MEANWHILE, MAH SU-LUNG, HEAD OF THE SHANGHAI PEACE DELEGATION, ONE OF THOSE BEATEN BY THE MOB, DECLARED FROM A HOSPITAL BED HIS GROUP WOULD STAY IN NANKING UNTIL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR PURPOSE OF TELLING LEADERS OF ALL GROUPS THAT CHINA MUST HAVE PEACE

MARSHALL HIMSELF WAS REPORTED GRAVELY CONCERNED BY THE INCIDENT ONE SOURCE CLOSE TO MARSHALL AND THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THREE SAID THE POSSIBILITY THE ATTACK MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE PEACE DISCUSSIONS IS NOT ABOVE INVESTIGATION ADD NANKING (ONLY-CHINESE) XXX PEACE (TICKS)

A DELEGATION X X X SECOND GRAF PVS

HF715APS NM

A DELEGATION FROM SHANGHAI PEACE GROUPS WAS MOBBED AS IT LEFT THE TRAIN. FOUR DELEGATES, ONE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE MEMBER AND THREE CHINESE REPORTERS WERE HOSPITALIZED AS A RESULT. THE GENDARMES MADE NO ARRESTS.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS CHARGED THAT KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL PARTY) "SECRET POLICE" ENGINEERED THE ATTACK TO PREVENT A PUBLIC APPEAL BY THE DELEGATION TO MARSHALL, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR CHOU EN-LAI. THE GOVERNMENT DAILY NEWS GAVE A TOTALLY DIFFERENT VERSION. ASSERTING THAT THE FIGHT FOLLOWED EFFORTS OF SOME NORTH KIANGSU PROVINCE REFUGEES TO PERSUADE THE DELEGATION TO ASSIST THEM.

THE INCIDENT ITSELF WAS UNIMPORTANT, BUT CHOU EN-LAI, PREPARING FOR FURTHER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BY CHINA'S "COMMITTEE OF THREE" TODAY, SAID HE WOULD CALL IT TO THE ATTENTION OF MARSHALL AND GEN. HSU YUNG-CHANG, GOVERNMENT MEMBER. A COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMAN CALLED THE AFFAIR "PROOF THAT THE KUOMINTANG DOES NOT WANT PEACE. IT HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE..."

THE CURRENT TRUCE EXPIRES JUNE 30.

(IN SHANGHAI, THE ANTI-CIVIL WAR MOVEMENT TODAY BECAME TINGED WITH ANTI-FOREIGNISM, FOR WHICH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT QUARTERS BLAMED THE COMMUNISTS.

(STUDENTS HAVE DEMONSTRATED FOR PEACE FOR SEVERAL DAYS; AND NOW CRUDE POSTERS HAVE BEGUN TO APPEAR. SOME TYPICAL ONES SAID: "AMERICANS, YOU GO SWEET HOME." "GI'S, YOU GET THE HELL OUT." OF CHINA," "AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY MUST GO." "NO MORE LEND LEASE," AND "HOW WOULD YOU LIKE A WAR STARTED IN YOUR COUNTRY?"

(COMMUNISTS OFFERED NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT. IN THE PAST, THEY FREQUENTLY HAVE BLAMED AMERICAN MILITARY AID TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR PROLONGING CHINA'S CIVIL STRUGGLE).

BA/PM308APS

30-24-3519

SINGAPORE, TUESDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. L.H.COX, BRITISH GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING AT SINGAPORE, SAID TODAY THAT SINGAPORE WOULD REPLACE INDIA AS THE BRITISH DEFENSE BASE FOR ALL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA.

COX, INTERVIEWED BY THE SINGAPORE MORNING TRIBUNE, SAID VAST QUANTITIES OF STOCKS ALREADY WERE BEING ACCUMULATED HERE

THIS BASE, HE SAID, MUST BE MADE STOUT ENOUGH TO HOLD OUT AGAINST POTENTIAL ENEMIES UNDER ANY CONITIONS UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS CAN ARRIVE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

SINGAPORE WAS SELECTED AS THE DEFENSE BASE, COX SAID, BECAUSE OF ITS STRATEGIC LOCATION. HE POINTD

ITS STRATEGIC LOCATION. HE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT "THIS IS THE PRESENT POLICY. WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND VARIOUS OTHER WEAPONS, IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT THE FUTURE POLICY WILL BE."

WM1151PED

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NIGHT LEAD INDIAN
BY PAUL MASON

NEW DELHI, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION, CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBABLE REJECTION BY THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY OF A BRITISH SPONSORED PLAN FOR A INTERIM GOVERNMENT, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVANCED NEW PROPOSALS TODAY TO AVERT COMPLETE BREAKDOWN OF DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTERS SAID IN A NEW DELHI DISPATCH THAT THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAD REJECTED THE PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT, AND WOULD ANNOUNCE TOMORROW MORNING WHETHER IT WOULD ACCEPT LONG-TERM PHASES OF THE PLAN FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

(THE TREND IN CONGRESS QUARTERS APPEARED TO FAVOR ACCEPTANCE OF THE LONG-TERM PROVISIONS, EVEN THOUGH LEADERS DECLINED TO JOIN THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, THE DISPATCH ADDED.)

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE CONSIDERED THE PLAN AT AN ALL-DAY SESSION, AND MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE CONGRESS, WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AGAIN TONIGHT WITH LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

GANDHI MET EARLIER IN THE DAY WITH PETHICK-LAWRENCE AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

INDICATION THAT A DRAMATIC TURN WAS EXPECTED CAME FROM A MEMBER OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE, WHO TOLD A REPORTER THAT THE "SITUATION TODAY IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IT WAS YESTERDAY."

EARLIER, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, CONGRESS PARTY PRESIDENT, SAID: "THERE IS SOME NEW DEVELOPMENT TODAY."

WHEN ASKED WHETHER THE SITUATION WAS HOPEFUL THE PRESIDENT SAID: "IT IS FOR YOU TO DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS."

AZAD INDICATED YESTERDAY THAT REJECTION OF THE INTERIM PLAN WAS A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY. HE SAID AT THAT TIME: "THE THING IS NOW OVER AS FAR AS THE CONGRESS IS CONCERNED."

BJ450PED

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-AN AMERICAN FAMINE MISSION, SPONSORED BY THE INDIAN FAMINE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED IN KARACHI LAST NIGHT AND WILL VISIT SERIOUSLY AFFECTED SCARCITY AREAS TO GAIN FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FOOD SITUATION.

THE MISSION COMPRISES PROF.THEODORE W.SCHULTZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS IN CHICAGO UNIVERSITY; LILLIAN SMITH, NOVELIST; THE REV.DR.HENRY SMITH LEIPER OF LEONIA, N.J.; JOSEPH WILLEN AND SIDNEY HERTZBERG.

VS1057PED

JUN 25 1946

THIRD NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (330)
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA, FORMER PREMIER OF JAPAN, TESTIFIED TODAY BEFORE THE ALLIED WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TRIED IN 1931 TO CONTROL THE ARMY AFTER THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT BUT FAILED TO KEEP THE MILITARY FROM GRABBING MORE TERRITORY.

THE 71-YEAR-OLD FORMPER PREMIER, WHO SERVED AS FOREIGN MINISTER UNDER PREMIER BARON WAKATSUKI, WAS CALLED AS A PROSECUTING WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF 28 OF JAPAN'S FORMER LEADERS.

"A GREAT STRAIN WAS PUT ON (THE CABINET'S) FOREIGN POLICY IN SEPTEMBER OF 1931 BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT," SHIDEHARA SAID. "SHORTLY BEFORE, I RECEIVED CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS AND INFORMATION THAT THE KWANGTUNG ARMY WAS ENGAGED IN AMASSING TROOPS AND BRINGING UP AMMUNITION AND MATERIEL FOR SOME MILITARY PURPOSE. I KNEW FROM THOSE REPORTS THAT SOME KIND OF ACTION WAS CONTEMPLATED BY THE MILITARY CLIQUE. THE WAKATSUKI CABINET AND MYSELF, AS FOREIGN MINISTER FOLLOWING THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT, MADE EVERY EFFORT TO CONTROL THE ARMY AND PREVENT FURTHER TERRITORIAL EXPANSION BUT WE WERE UNABLE TO DO SO."

SHIDEHARA SAID THAT THE CABINET WAS FORCED TO RESIGN AS A RESULT OF ITS INABILITY TO CONTROL THE ARMY AND SUPPRESS ITS AGGRESSIONS IN MANCHURIA.

NOW A STATE MINISTER IN THE CABINET OF SHIGERU YOSHIDA, HIS SUCCESSOR AS PRIME MINISTER, SHIDEHARA TOLD OF STRONG OPPOSITION BY THE MILITARY TO RATIFICATION OF THE LONDON NAVAL TREATY AT THE TIME WHEN HE WAS FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE MAMAGUCHI CABINET.

A163KX

SHIDEHARA'S AFFIDAVIT WAS ENTERED INTO THE RECORD ONLY AFTER STRENUOUS OBJECTION BY OWEN CUNNINGHAM OF DES MOINES, ATTORNEY FOR HIROSHI OSHIMA, WARTIME AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN. CUNNINGHAM CONTENDED SHIDEHARA SPOKE ENGLISH AND THERE WAS NO REASON WHY HE SHOULD NOT TESTIFY BY DIRECT EXAMINATION.

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THE TRIBUNAL'S CHIEF JUSTICE OVERRULED THE OBJECTION AS "FATUOUS."

WILLIAM J.MCCORMACK OF CHICAGO, ATTORNEY FOR GENERAL JIRO MINAMI, THE WAR MINISTER IN THE HAMAGUCHI CABINET, SOUGHT TO DRAW FROM SHIDEHARA CONFIRMATION THAT TWO DIVISIONS WERE KEPT FROM THE JAPANESE ARMY WHILE THAT CABINET WAS IN POWER. HOWEVER, SHIDEHARA SAID THAT ACTION WAS INITIATED BY THE PREVIOUS CABINET.

COUNSEL FOR FORMER JAPANESE FIELD MARSHAL SHUROKU HATA CHARGED TODAY THAT SOME OF THE WAR CRIMES BLAMED ON THE ONETIME COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN CHINA REPRESENT A "CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY."

MARINE LT.ARISTEDAS LAZARUS OF NEW YORK CITY FILED A PETITION ASKING THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TO ORDER THE APPEARANCE OF FORMER LT.GEN.HIKOSABURO HATA AS A WITNESS TO SHOW THAT IT WAS THE LATTER AND NOT THE FIELD MARSHAL WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT.

LAZARUS SAID LT.GEN.HATA WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE JAPANESE KWANTUNG ARMY WHEN RUSSIA ENTERED THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND THAT NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD OF HIM SINCE. THE PETITION SAID THAT IT WAS THE LT.GEN.HATA AND NOT THE FIELD MARSHAL WHO WAS MENTIONED IN MANY COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT.

MARSHAL HATA WAS COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN 1938 AND THE FOLLOWING YEAR BECAME THE CHIEF AIDE DE CAMP TO THE EMPEROR. HE WAS APPOINTED MINISTER OF WAR ON AUGUST 30, 1939, AND WAS CONCURRENTLY PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS BOARD. HIS LAST POST, LAZARUS SAID, WAS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

UNTIL THE 11 JUDGES CAN AGREE OTHERWISE, THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WILL ADMIT ALL TESTIMONY SHORT OF "SCANDALOUS" INTO THE RECORD OF THE TRIAL OF 28 OF JAPAN'S TOP-RANKING WARTIME LEADERS.

THE QUESTION CAME UP MONDAY DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS TESTIFYING ON HOW PREWAR JAPAN CLAMPED A RIGID CENSORSHIP ON THE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM WEBB, TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, SAID THE COURT HAD TRIED TO FORMULATE A DEFINITE RULE COVERING THE POINT BUT IT HAD NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL TO DATE.

SO, HE SAID, THE COURT WILL PERMIT ANY STATEMENTS WHICH ARE NOT ACTUALLY "SCANDALOUS."

FOUR WITNESSES WERE CALLED MONDAY AS THE PROSECUTION NEARED THE END OF ITS PRESENTATION OF THE PROPAGANDA PHASE OF JAPAN'S EMPIRE BUILDING POLICIES. ONE OF THEM, A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER MAN NAMED TOMIN SUZUKI, TESTIFIED THAT FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO "BETRAYED" HIS OWN FOREIGN MINISTER, SHIGENORI TOGO, WHEN HE LED THE COUNTRY TO WAR. BOTH TOJO AND TOGO ARE AMONG THE DEFENDANTS.

HH352PCS NM

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HE SAID THE YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT WAS UNABLE TO SOLVE THE FOOD AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND WAS TRYING TO RUSH THROUGH RATIFICATION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION THAT WAS REALLY "A BETRAYAL OF THE PEOPLE." ADD TOKYO (NL JAP DIET) XXXX PEOPLE

TOKUDA'S CHIEF CRITICISM OF THE "NO WAR" CONSTITUTION, WHICH HAS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S APPROVAL, WAS THAT "THE EMPEROR SYSTEM HASN'T BEEN REVISED, EVEN SLIGHTLY."

KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THE COMMUNISTS SOON WOULD MAKE PUBLIC THE DRAFT OF A PARTY-SPONSORED NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH WOULD TRANSFORM JAPAN INTO A REPUBLIC.

NN527PCS NM

ATOMIC (200)

BY DON WHITEHEAD.

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE BOMBARDIER LET GO HIS PRACTICE BOMB RIGHT ON THE NOSE TODAY AND THE ADMIRAL HOPES THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST ITSELF GOES AS WELL AS THE FINAL WARM-UP.

RESULTS OF THE REHEARSAL BOMBING STAGED IN BIKINI LAGOON SHOWED THAT THE PRACTICE BOMB EXPLODED IN THE AIR BETWEEN THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA--BULLSEYE OF THE TARGET FLEET--AND THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE.

"IT WAS SWELL," SAID VICE ADM. WILLIAM H.P. BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE ATOMIC TEST FORCE. "I HOPE THE REAL SHOW GOES AS WELL."

THE REHEARSAL, IN WHICH SCORES OF PLANES AND SHIPS AND THOUSANDS OF NAVAL PERSONNEL WENT THROUGH A PRACTICE MANEUVER AS INTRICATE ALMOST AS THE REAL TEST SCHEDULED IN ANOTHER WEEK, WAS LIKE THE MAIN EVENT IN EVERY DETAIL EXCEPT THE BOMB.

THE BOMB WAS A COPY OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN SIZE AND APPEARANCE, BUT ITS CHARGE CARRIED NONE OF THE TREMENDOUS FORCE OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON.

THE SUPERFORTRESS CARRYING THE PRACTICE BOMB TOOK OFF FROM KWAJALEIN AIRFIELD AND BEGAN THE FIRST BOMB RUN AT 8:20 A.M.

ELEVEN MINUTES LATER IT WAS OVER THE TARGET FLEET, BUT THE FIRST WAS A NEGATIVE RUN BECAUSE THE BOMBARDIER COULDN'T SEE THE NEVADA WITH ITS WHITE-PAINTED TOP DECKS BECAUSE OF CLOUDS.

THE PLANE THEN CIRCLED AND MADE ANOTHER RUN AND THIS TIME EVERYTHING CLICKED. IT WAS "BOMB AWAY" AT 9:14 A.M., BIKINI TIME.

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(FAY ABOARD THE MT.MCKINLEY SAID THE BOMB WENT OFF "LIKE A BALL OF ORANGE FLAME BURSTING CLOSE TO THE TARGET SHIPS" IN THE BIKINI FLEET THAT IS TO BE USED ON OR ABOUT JULY 1 WHEN THE WORLD'S FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB ACTUALLY IS DROPPED. THE MT.MCKINLEY WAS 10 MILES AWAY BUT FAY SAID THE BOMB APPARELY WENT OFF AT AN ALTITUDE OF 1,000 TO 1,500 FEET BETWEEN THE OLD BATTLESHIP, USS NEVADA, AND THE LIGHT CARRIER, INDEPENDENCE).

BRIG.GEN.THOMAS S.POWER, WHO SUPERVISES THE COMMAND PLANE ON ALL ATOMIC AIR OPERATIONS, SAID TODAY THE PRACTICE BOMB "PRODUCED AN AIR BURST SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE TARGET SHIP, NEVADA. CLOUDS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY AND ONLY BY OUTGUESSING THE WEATHER WAS THE MISSION ACCOMPLISHED. ALL COMMUNICATIONS SURPASSED MY EXPECTATIONS. THE ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES WORKED IN EXCELLENT COORDINATION."

BEFORE MAJ.SWANCUTT'S PLANE, "DAVE'S DREAM," TOOK OFF,

30-24-352

AN ARMY AIR FORCES CAPTAIN WALKED INTO A PROPELLER AND WAS KILLED. MEMBERS OF THE CREW HELPED PLACE HIS BODY IN AN AMBULANCE BEFORE TAKING OFF ONE MINUTE LATE. THEIR COOLNESS AND DETERMINATION TO CARRY OUT THEIR MISSION WAS PRAISED BY MILITARY LEADERS, INCLUDING COL. WILLIAM H.BLANCHARD OF CHELSEA, MASS., WHO RODE IN THE TAILGUN POSITION OF MAJ.SWANCUTT'S PLANE.

THE OLD NEVADA, WHICH WILL BE THE MAIN TARGET SHIP IN THE ACTUAL ATOMIC BOMB TEST, HAS BEEN RENAMED BY THE MEN PART

ACTUAL ATOMIC BOMB TEST, HAS BEEN RENAMED BY THE MEN PARTICIPATING IN THE PRELIMINARIES. THEY CALL HER THE "CHAMELEON" BECAUSE HER ORIGINAL ALL RED COLORING HAS BEEN SPLASHED WITH WHITE, ORANGE AND YELLOW AS THE SUGGESTION OF ARMY AIR FORCES PILOTS. THEY SAY THAT THE VARIED COLORING IN THE SUBSTRATOSPHERE, FROM WHERE THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL BE DROPPED, MAKES IDENTIFICATION OF THE NEVADA MUCH EASIER.

CORRESPONDENTS, RADIO MEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WHO WILL COVER THE JULY TEST FROM PLANES TODAY RODE IN TWO B-29S AND TWO C-54S.

BA1220PPS

ATOM PRACTICE BOMB

(SUBS FOR MT.MCKINLEY DATELINE)

JUN 25 1946

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

ABOARD B-29 CIRCLING BIKINI, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE B-29 CREW SCHEDULED TO DROP THE ATOMIC BOMB IN A FEW DAYS OUTGUESSED THE WEATHER TODAY AND SCORED "GOOD" RESULTS WITH A PRACTICE BOMB--AFTER THEIR PLANE'S PROPELLER KILLED AN ARMY AIR FORCES CAPTAIN JUST BEFORE THE TAKE OFF.

MAJ.GEN.ROGER RAMEY OF DENTON, TEX., WHO RODE THE B-29 THAT DROPPED THE PRACTICE BOMB TODAY, SAID:

"THE QUEEN'S DAY MISSION FROM AN AIR OPERATIONS POINT OF VIEW WAS APPARENTLY SATISFACTORY. FINAL JUDGMENT DEPENDS ON PHOTOGRAPHS AND REPORTS."

(FROM THE U.S.S.MT.MCKINLEY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ELTON C.FAY QUOTED THE ATOMIC BOMB TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, AS SAYING THAT THE EXPERIMENT WAS

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"WELL, I HOPE THE REAL SHOW IS AS GOOD AS THE REHEARSAL.")

CLOUDS OBLITERATED THE TARGET SHIPS IN BIKINI LAGOON WHEN THE BOMB PILOTED BY MAJ.WOODROW SWANCUTT OF KINGSTON RAPIDS, WIS., MADE ITS FIRST RUN. BUT BY THE TIME THE BIG PLANE CAME AROUND AGAIN, THE BOMBARDIER, HAROLD E.DOOD OF BRIDGETOWN, N.J., WAS ABLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SHIFTING CLOUDS TO DROP HIS PRACTICE BOMB WITHIN THIRTEEN SECONDS OF THE SCHEDULED TIME.

(FAY ABOARD THE MT.MCKINLEY SAID THE BOMB WENT OFF "LIKE A BALL OF ORANGE FLAME BURSTING CLOSE TO THE TARGET SHIPS" IN THE BIKINI FLEET THAT IS TO BE USED ON OR ABOUT JULY 1 WHEN THE WORLD'S FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB ACTUALLY IS DROPPED. THE MT.MCKINLEY WAS 10 MILES AWAY BUT FAY SAID THE BOMB APPARENTLY WENT OFF AT AN ALTITUDE OF 1,000 TO 1,500 FEET BETWEEN THE OLD BATTLESHIP, USS NEVADA, AND THE LIGHT CARRIER, INDEPENDENCE).

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WITH ATOMIC

ABOARD U.S.S. MT MCKINLEY, BIKINI, JUNE 24-(AP)-IF THE FORTHCOMING ATOMIC BOMB DROP IS MADE ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULE TESTED BY TODAY'S DRESS REHEARSAL, THIS WILL BE THE TIME CHART:

"BOMB AWAY!" WILL BE HEARD SHORTLY AFTER 9 A.M. JULY 1, BIKINI TIME (5 P.M. JUNE 30, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SINCE BIKINI IS ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL DATELINE).

WEATHER, OF COURSE, MAY DELAY THE TEST FOR DAYS. THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY TASK FORCE IS PREPARED TO WAIT NEARLY THREE WEEKS, IF NECESSARY, TO MAKE THE DROP WITH ALL CONDITIONS NEARLY PERFECT.

HH903CS NM

WITH EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24-(AP)-FOR $1, YOU CAN GET A COPY OF GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S FINAL REPORT AS SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN EUROPE.

COPIES FOR THE PUBLIC, DESCRIBED AS "VERY ATTRACTIVE," ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON.

MONEY FROM THE SALE OF THE 123-PAGE BOOKLETS GOES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

HY1059AES

(2000) WASHINGTON, JUNE 24-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER TOLD THE PRESIDENT'S FAMINE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THE WORLD RELIEF FEEDING SITUATION HAS BEEN MET REASONABLY WELL, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN CHESTER DAVIS SAID.

DAVIS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE--AFTER A THREE HOUR COMMITTEE MEETING WITH HOOVER AT THE WHITE HOUSE--THAT THE FORMER PRESIDENT BELIEVES CONTINUED EFFORTS WILL SEE MOST FOOD GOALS ACCOMPLISHED.

DAVIS REPORTED THAT 4,719,000 LONG TONS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND CORN WERE SHIPPED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 20 AND THIS WILL BE INCREASED TO 5,723,000 BY JUNE 30 IF "SHIPS ARE AVAILABLE."

THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENTS ON GRAINS UP TO JUNE 30 TOTALED 5,500,000. DAVIS SAID, BUT IT HAD SET A "GOAL" OF 6,000,000 TONS FOR THE PERIOD.

DAVIS SAID THE GOAL WOULD BE REACHED IN EARLY JULY.

THE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED HOOVER ACCEPTED AN INVITATION BY PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA TO FLY TO OTTAWA FOR A RADIO ADDRESS THERE THE NIGHT OF JUNE 28 ON THE FOOD SITUATION.

DAVIS SAID THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OF OPA WAS DISCUSSED DURING THE COMMITTEE SESSION, BUT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON IT, ADDING THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO GET MIXED UP IN A "CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT."

AN INQUIRY IS BEING MADE, DAVIS SAID, TO SEE IF DESTRUCTION OF NITROGEN PLANTS IN GERMANY--BEING DISMANTLED BY THE ALLIES--CAN BE STOPPED SO THEY CAN BE USED TO PRODUCE CRITICALLY NEEDED FERTILIZER.

SANFRANCISCO, JUNE 24-(AP)-NEC CORRESPONDENT GUTHRIE JANSSEN RADIOED FROM TOKYO TONIGHT "SOURCES WITHIN THE COURT" REPORTED JUSTICE JOHN P.HIGGINS OF MASSACHUSETTS HAD ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS POST AS ONE OF THE 11 ALLIED WAR CRIMES JUSTICES, AND WAS DISSATISFIED WITH "VALIDITY" OF THE CURRENT TRIALS.

JANSSEN ASSERTED THAT UNNAMED "SOURCES WITHIN THE COURT" REPORTED HIGGINS HAD CABLED THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKING TO BE RELIEVED IN TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT'S AUTUMN TERM, AND THAT CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB OF THE TOKYO TRIBUNAL HAD APPROVED THE REQUEST.

JANSSEN ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE REQUEST UNOFFICIALLY WAS LINKED WITH EARLIER RESIGNATIONS OF SIX AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS WHO HAD PROTESTED WHAT THEY TERMED INADEQUATE TIME TO PREPARE THEIR CASES.

"IN PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS, HIGGINS HAS INDICATED THAT HE IS UNWILLING TO BE HELD ANSWERABLE TO THE AMERICAN BAR FOR VALIDITY OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS" OF JAPAN'S FORMER LEADERS, JANSSEN SAID.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT.

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30-29-3523

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE THREE MAJOR VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE AGREED ON A MODEL BILL FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING, NATIONAL COMMANDER DOW V. WALKER TOLD THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT CONVENTION OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS HERE YESTERDAY.

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION, HE SAID, HAS SIX MAIN POINTS:

1--A DRAFT PROGRAM WHICH WOULD BE ADEQUATE IN ALL RESPECTS.

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2--A SPECIFIC AGE RANGE DURING WHICH EVERY YOUNG MAN IN THE COUNTRY WOULD BE ENROLLED, PROBABLY FROM THE AGE OF 18, OR UPON COMPLETING SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OR AT LEAST BEFORE THE AGE OF 20.

3--THE TRAINING MUST BE EDUCATIONAL AND SO PRESENTED TO INSPIRE INITIATIVE AND INCENTIVE AND MAINTAIN IT ON A HIGH PLANE.

4--THE PROGRAM SHOULD INCLUDE A THREE TO FOUR MONTH BASIC TRAINING PERIOD WHEN IT WOULD LEAST INTERFERE WITH THE TRAINEE'S ACADEMIC TRAINING OR LIVELIHOOD.

5--THE TRAINEE THEN SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPTION OF COMPLETING HIS REMAINING YEAR'S TRAINING OR EQUIVALENT THROUGH ONE OF THESE CHANNELS: NATIONAL GUARD, ORGANIZED RESEGV

ING HIS REMAINING YEAR'S TRAINING OR EQUIVALENT THROUGH ONE OF THESE CHANNELS: NATIONAL GUARD, ORGANIZED RESERVE, ARMY, NAVY OR AIR FORCE ROTC AND REGULAR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

6--THE PROGRAM MUST BE EFFECTUATED WITH A MINIMUM OF EXEMPTIONS.

HF640APS NM

JUN 25 1946

BROADCAST (120)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 24- CBS CORRESPONDENT DON MOZLEY SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM BIKINI THAT TODAY'S PRACTICE BOMB PITTED THE DECK OF THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, BULLSEYE SHIP FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST.

RETURNING TO THE MOUNT MCKINLEY AFTER A VISIT TO THE LAGOON, MOZLEY REPORTED THAT VICE ADM. WILLIAM H.P. BLANDY VISITED THE KBATTLESHIP AFTER THE REHEARSAL BOMBING.

THE PRACTICE BOMB, MOZLEY SAID, PITTED THE NEVADA'S HARDWOOD DECK WITH FRAGMENTS, DAMAGED AN ARMY TRUCK ON DECK AND BLEW THE PLEXIGLASS SECTION FROM A NAVY BOMBER ON BOARD.

SIMILAR DAMAGE WAS REPORTED ON THE NEARBY CARRIER INDEPENDENCE.

NO MAJOR INSTALLATIONS WERE TOUCHED, MOZLEY SAID, AND RADAR BEACONS STILL WERE OPERATING WHEN THE CREW RETURNED TO THE NEVADA LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.

HF433APS

POLAND SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSAL ON ATOMIC ENERGY

JUN 26 1946

Dr. Lange Demands That A-Bomb Be Discarded in World Politics.

AUSTRALIA BACKS U. S.

Security Council Committee to Discuss All Suggestions on Controls.

F. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, June 25—(AP)—Poland gave its full support today to Russia's atomic control plan and demanded that such weapons as the atomic bomb be discarded as a means of "international politics and of pressure by one nation upon another."

NIGHT

The Polish delegate, Dr. Oscar Lange, named no names in his address to the United Nations atomic energy commission, but Poland thus became the single country on the 12-nation commission to back Russia's plan unequivocally.

Every member of the commission now has spoken. Russia did not mention the United States plan but every other nation—including Poland—either endorsed the United States plan or said both proposals contained some good material which could be used as a starting point for building atomic controls.

Australia Backs U. S.

Australia was the last to present its views, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt expressing his country's support in substance of the United States proposals.

Evatt, moving for quick action, said a working committee of 12 members—representing each nation on the commission—would take up all proposals and suggestions made in the general discussions. It will meet Friday at 10:30 a.m. The commission adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The United States on June 14 proposed creation of an international atomic development authority to control every phase of atomic energy. The United States, the only nation now possessing atomic bombs, further agreed to dispose of its stock and cease manufacturing them when it is assured sufficient controls have been set up.

Russia on June 18 countered with a suggested international convention outlawing atomic weapons—as did the United States—and providing that existing stocks of bombs be destroyed within three months after the convention becomes effective.

Plans Differ on Veto Right

One major difference between the United States and Russia is over the veto plan. The United States opposes any veto on atomic controls; Russia insists the veto should stand.

Lange coupled his demand for discarding atomic bombs with a warning to those "who believe that they can profit from the martial use of atomic energy for their own narrow and selfish purposes."

"No temporary advantage, by whomever held, will prevail against the will of the people to preserve their freedom and against the conscience of mankind," Lange said. He cited Hitler and his "lightning warfare" as an example.

Before Lange spoke a spokesman close to the delegate had said that Poland would offer its own "startlingly simple" plan for atomic energy control. But Lange told the commission:

"Without prejudice to long range plans like that proposed by the United States, the representative of Poland wants to urge this commission to adopt immediately measures leading to the outlawing of atomic warfare. The proposal of such a measure has been laid before us by the representative of the Soviet Union.

"This representative has proposed a draft convention aiming at the immediate outlawing of the production, keeping and use of weapons based upon atomic energy" and also for the immediate destruction of all such weapons in whatever part of the world they may be. The draft convention proposed by him provides also for means of individual punishment for violators of this convention.

"In the name of the government of Poland, I want to give my full support to the Russian draft convention proposed."

Favors Disposal of Bombs

Regarding the United States plan put forward by Bernard M. Baruch, Lange said his government "most heartily endorsed" Baruch's proposal that the manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop and that existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of a treaty to be made between the United Nations.

Alexandre Parodi, French representative, said his government approved the principal contained in the American plan—the aim of eliminating from the world every threat of the use of this new arm and of all other scientific arms which may produce comparable destructive effects.

Urges Study of Proposals

Parodi said France thought it would be the wrong method to desire at the outset that the commission members take up positions on all the questions of principle which are raised either in the American or Soviet plan. He called for a working committee composed of one delegate of each nation, assisted by experts, to study and decide upon the methods of work in the commission.

He said there might be established two sub-committees: One to study a convention eliminating the use of the atomic arm and all other methods of mass destruction; the other to deal with scientific and technical information.

Parodi said the commission risked compromising its work "if we were to demand at the outset from any country that it should place before the public at a sole stroke the results of several years of prodigious technical and industrial effort without receiving in return guarantees involving the adoption of an effective system of international control."

He was referring to the Soviet plan, which envisions the destruction of atomic bombs three months after a convention is effective and a system of controls for all nations six months after the convention is effective.

Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, briefly told the commission his country was studying both the United States and Russian plans, which he said provide the necessary basis for starting. He expressed belief the United States and Russian plans were not irreconcilable.

The shortest speech was made by Col. Mohamed Bay Khalifa, representing Egypt. He said Egypt agreed completely with the United States plan.

The last speaker was Dr. Evatt, who said his government advocated a system of effective control and inspection along the lines indicated by Baruch.

Evatt expressed opposition to the veto question in general but said the matter of the veto should be aken up only in conjunction with he general plan.

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Australia Seeks To End Atom Control Deadlock

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Master Committee to Reconcile Conflicting Views of U. S. and Russia, Plan Leans Toward Program as Outlined by Baruch

C. Gromyko

New York, June 25—(AP)—Australia put forward today a proposal to set up one master committee to draft plans for atomic energy control and reconcile, if possible, the bitterly contested points of divergence in the separate programs proposed by the United States and Russia.

The Australian plan appeared to lean toward the United States' program calling for a supreme control factor which would emerge eventually as the international atomic development authority proposed by Bernard M. Baruch.

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It opposed the Russian proposal to set up two separate committees, the first for exchange of scientific information on atomic developments among the United Nations and the second to be concerned solely with atomic control.

The Australian plan was disclosed by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister and chairman of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, which is scheduled to meet in its third session at 3 P. M., D. S. T. today.

Its disclosure came close on the heels of a Moscow press attack on the American atomic policy in which the official Communist newspaper Pravda accused the United States of attempting to wield "atomic diplomacy" as a measure of "evident striving for world rule."

Polish delegate Oscar Lange announced he also would present an atomic control program today, and the French member, Alexandre Parodi, said he was prepared to offer some modifications intended to provide common ground for discussion based on the United States program.

The Netherlands and Egypt also were to be heard before Chairman Evatt sums up the various views of all the 12 delegates—from the Security Council nations and Canada—and offer the Australian plan for a single master committee to draft an integrated plan for control of atomic energy.

The committee, Dr. Evatt said, would deal with all such questions as the setting up of an international authority, exchange of scientific information, a survey of raw materials and the adoption of necessary controls.

The Australian said smaller committees could be set up, but the master committee would set forth all the conditions for their work so the problem of atomics should be handled with "utmost dispatch."

Lange worked until late last night on what was described as a simple atomic control program based on a pronouncement made before the General Assembly in London last January 24 by Zygmunt Modzelewski, Polish undersecretary for foreign affairs.

This proposed that atomic energy should be turned exclusively to peaceful uses and outlawed as a weapon for mass destruction. Lange's last-minute endeavors were concerned with presentation of the plan on a basis calculated to win general acceptance.

The Polish delegate, hoping to leave Thursday for consultations in Warsaw, also was busy with a last-ditch attempt to keep the Spanish question alive in the Security Council.

The resolution he lodged last April 19 demanding that the Security Council order an abrupt U. N. diplomatic break with the Franco regime as a threat to peace was finally defeated yesterday by a majority vote of seven to four. The only nations voting for the measure were Poland, Russia, France and Mexico. Russia last week vetoed a twice-compromised subcommittee proposal to refer the whole Spanish issue to the General Assembly in September.

Lange's newest move was a resolution to keep the Spanish issue "under continuous observation" of the Council and retain the question on the agenda until September 1.

Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan offered an amendment proposing that the issue remain on the docket until the Assembly meets, a move which was interpreted by Russia as meaning that the matter would automatically go then to the Assembly without further action in the Security Council.

Lange countered by suggesting the appointment of a drafting committee to bring forth a revised resolution.

Chairman Francisco Castillo Najera appointed a committee composed of Lange, Cadogan, and Dr. Evatt, chairman of the subcommittee which investigated Spain. They will report to the Council at its next meeting at 3 P. M., D. S. T., Wednesday.

After yesterday's session, a representative of the exiled Spanish Republican leadership which strongly supported the move against the Franco regime said: "This is the burial, with flowers, of the Spanish case."

Excerpts From Speeches Made Yesterday at Meeting of U. N. Atomic Energy Commission

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The following are excerpts from the speeches made yesterday by Alexandre Parodi of France, Dr. Oscar Lange of Poland and Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia at the meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission at Hunter College, in the Bronx:

M. Parodi, N Y Times
France:

Mr. President, at the opening meeting of this Commission, Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, reminded us of the serious importance of our meeting. The president of the American delegation, Mr. Bernard Baruch, underlined heavily this element in his declaration * * *. Every one of the speakers who spoke after him, last of all our Soviet colleague, Mr. Gromyko, in his speech of last Wednesday, emphasized this quite exceptional aspect of the subject which has brought us together.

I wish, in the first place, to affirm in my turn that my country feels very strongly the tragic character of the problems posed by the atomic arm. Exhausted by the war * * * the nations have been suddenly placed, before they had yet found the true spirit of peace, before a discovery which opens to their knowledge of the universe entirely new perspectives and which threatens to overturn the conditions of their political and social life.

Humanity considers with terror the immense force which it suddenly finds between its hands, an immense force as it presents itself at the present stage of destruction. * * * The unprecedented problem which these discoveries place before humanity is of such gravity that if humanity is unable to triumph over its own imperfections it is threatened with terrible regression and maybe with utter disappearance.

The French delegation * * * measures the importance of the stake that humanity has in this matter and the importance of the part which humanity will play in this Commission and the responsibilities that lie upon this Commission. You may count on the fact that the French delegation will give you every possible assistance without any other consideration in mind than the common good.

In the second place, I wish to indicate, at least briefly, as by way of information how the distrust between one country and another plays a fearful role. I would like to point out the extent to which France has participated in atomic research. I wish to do this all the more because French science has played a very large part in the work which from one discovery to the next has led to the construction of the atomic bomb, that field of research of nuclear physics being undoubtedly that in which the men of my country have made their very great contribution to the progress of science since the beginning of this century. * * *

I wish now, gentlemen, to inform you as to my attitude upon the possibility of the international regulation of this problem, which is the more pressing and at the same time the more difficult to deal with because its implications are so redoubtable.

Two Major Plans Discussed

In this connection, two plans coming from two nations which are at present the most powerful in the world have been submitted for our consideration. These plans are of the very highest importance because of the inspiration which has dictated them to their authors and because of the eminence of the two states concerned. On the concordance or discord of views between these two states the peace of the world depends in a very large measure.

Let us consider, with all the attention that it merits, the proposals which have been submitted to us—the first of those that have been submitted in the name of the United States by Mr. Bernard Baruch. The great American nation has a primordial responsibility in the matter which we are studying, because it is the United States which first succeeded in freeing atomic energy and which has perfected the arm which is derived from this discovery because she alone has used this arm and because she alone, at the present time, is the only country, as far as our information goes, which possesses this arm. The American Government is fully aware of this responsibility, and I would thank the American Government in the name of the French Government for having taken account of this fact in the plan which it has laid before us.

The French delegation wishes to say that it considers this plan as a most generous and a most broadminded plan which could be proposed to the commission. * * *

The aim of the plan is to eliminate from the world every threat of the use of this new arm and of all other scientific arms which may produce comparable destructive effects. France, which hopes fervently that the atomic bomb may never be used, approves the principle contained here. * * *

We have, now that the delegate of the Soviet Government has made his statement, another element of capital importance that we must take into account for the future ordering of our discussions. The plan presented in the name of his Government by Mr. Gromyko is, like the American plan, aimed at proposing the most appropriate means to spare humanity the ravages which a new conflict would cause through the employment of atomic arms.

These means that are proposed as conceived by the Soviet Government are in part different from those suggested by the American Government. But after the first examination that the French delegation has carried out upon these two plans it would appear that on those points on which the plans are not in perfect accordance they are, nevertheless, not irreconcilable. * * *

The chief characteristic of the proposition that the Soviet delegation brings us is its legal character. Independently of the proposal as to methods of work, it consists essentially of traditional diplomatic solutions, such as a draft international convention to forbid the employment of atomic arms. This indispensable element of a general system for the solution of this great problem may be generally accepted, since the president of the American delegation spoke in so many words of an adequate regulation of atomic energy, including the renunciation of the atomic bomb as an arm.

But, like the American delegation, which has also made this clear, the French delegation considers that a convention eliminating the atomic arm should include not only, as Mr. Gromyko has emphasized quite rightly, the characteristic of a solemn engagement but it should also be insured that its strict application is absolutely guaranteed.

In this entirely new field * * * not only no violation but no possibility, no suspicion, of violation can be tolerated. This means that the notion of control and guarantee of observance are inseparable in the convention itself.

The Soviet plan provided expressly for this and recommends that the organization for control and supervision should be one of the subjects to be studied by the committees whose establishment the plan envisages. It appears, then, that we are all in agreement upon a certain number of principles. The atomic arm must be eliminated. The obligation which our Governments shall take upon ourselves for this purpose, shall be applied under supervision and control. Efficacious sanctions shall be applied to anyone violating these obligations.

It is as regards the relative importance to be attached to these various principles, and above all the order in which their application must be effected, that divergencies of view appear between the two plans presented to us at the present state. These divergencies are certainly such that a sincere desire to succeed should be capable of removing them.

The notion of progress by stages is included in the terms of reference assigned to us by the General Assembly, which lays down that the Commission shall proceed with its work in distinct stages, so that the success obtained at the end of each stage shall develop among the countries the confidence necessary to enable them to pass to the following stage. This consideration concerns not only the exchange of scientific information referred to in Paragraph A of the declaration of the 26th of January but also to the establishment of a system of control for atomic energy, the elimination of atomic arms and the establishment of safeguards envisaged in other paragraphs.

The nature of the problem itself imposes upon us the necessity of dealing with this subject and also the inequality which reigns today among the nations from the point of view of knowledge of the production and of the use of raw materials, energy and atomic arms. In this connection we should run the risk of compromising the success of our work if we were to demand at the outset from any country that it should place before the public, at a sole stroke, the results of several years of prodigious, technical, and industrial effort without receiving in return guarantees involving the adoption of an effective system of international control. And it should be demanded that other countries should themselves make the first step in placing their resources in raw materials under international control. It would be too much to demand this without supplying them with information as to the manner in which these materials should be treated. It is thus, through a wise arrangement of the steps into which our task is to be divided, that we shall find the solution of the problem confided to us.

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Inverse Approach Suggested

The French delegation further considers, and this is another point upon which I wish to lay some emphasis, that it is not necessary and that it would even be the wrong method to desire at the outset of our work that we should take up positions on all the questions of principle which are raised either in the American or in the Soviet plan. It seems to us that the inverse method is recommended by the very nature of the questions that we have to deal with. It is not possible for a state to pronounce itself upon the obligations which will be demanded of it, if it does not first know exactly the possible contents of such obligations or if it is not, first of all, insured, for instance, that an effective system of control of the production of atomic energy may be finally set up; or again, if it is not yet able to gauge to what point the inspection of mines and factories will be insured by these necessary guarantees.

On all these points a preliminary study, both legal and scientific, should be carried out in our deliberations. Two essential aspects characterize our work. One is of an essentially practical character, technical and scientific, and the other is of a fundamentally legal and political character, but these two aspects, however different they may be, must be treated in close relation one with

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the other. It may truly be said that the scientific aspect of the problem conditions the other aspect.

The French delegation considers, then, that the best method would be to proceed through the setting up of a working committee, a single working committee composed of one delegate of each nation, assisted by experts of whatever nationality may be desired, whose expert competence the delegate may consider necessary. This committee's task would be to study and decide upon the methods of work of the Commission. These methods might consist in the establishment of two subcommittees, one composed of a small number of scientific and legal experts, having as its task the examination of a convention to eliminate the use of the atomic arm and all other methods of mass destruction.

It might study also what is, in our opinion, an indispensable complement of the proposed convention, the structure and the status of the international authority designed to insure, on the one hand, the strict application of the convention and, on the other, the placing at the disposal of all countries of the world, atomic energy.

The second subcommittee would have as its task the collection and the furnishing to the working committee, according to its needs, of the scientific and technical information necessary for the accomplishment of its task. In this way we should insure the proper coordination of these two inseparable aspects of the work of the Commission. The accomplishment of these tasks would permit us to realize, on one of the most critical points, international security,

which is the essential aim of the United Nations. * * *

Dr. Lange, Poland:

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* * * The threat of atomic warfare is hanging over the peoples of the world like a heavy cloud. It poisons international relations and may even today be considered as seriously endangering the mutual confidence, and consequently also the peaceful relations among nations. The discovery of the atomic bomb has become a source of mistrust between nations, a source which must be removed as quickly as possible.

We have been discussing the technical and economic problems concerning the production of fissionable material, of control of plants, of strategic distribution of raw material and plants. This is all important and interesting, but it is not the most important thing. In order to restore confidence among nations the peoples of the world must know one thing. They must know that atomic bombs are no longer being produced. They also must know that such bombs as are available have been destroyed. * * *

The representative of the United States, Mr. Baruch, told us at the first meeting of this Commission that "we are here to make a choice between the quick and the dead. That is our business." He also proposed that (a) manufacture of atomic bombs shall stop, and (b) existing bombs shall be disposed of pursuant to the terms of a treaty to be made between the United Nations. The Government of Poland most heartily endorse these proposals.

These proposals are but an implementation of the mandate which this Commission has received from the General Assembly. The resolution of Jan. 24, 1946, under which our Commission was established provides us with terms of reference designed to guide our work. These terms of reference provide "for the elimination from the national armaments of atomic weapons and of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." * * *

In connection with this problem, I should like to point out to you that we have had in recent history other kinds of weapons considered incompatible with the ethical ideas of our culture and civilization. Such weapons are gases and certain liquids. Their use for purposes of warfare has been eliminated by the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, and the conscience of the civilized world felt so strongly about it that even in the last World War, the most destructive of all, these weapons were not used.

The successful record of the Geneva Protocol points the way toward the elimination of atomic energy as a means of warfare. Without prejudice to long-range plans like that proposed by the United States, the representative of Poland wants to urge this Commission to adopt immediately measures leading to the outlawing of atomic warfare. The proposal of such measure has been laid before us by the representative of the Soviet Union.

This representative has proposed a draft convention aiming at the immediate outlawing of the "production, keeping and use of weapons based upon atomic energy" and also for the immediate destruction of all such weapons in whatever part of the world they may be. The draft convention proposed by him provides also for means of individual punishment for violators of this convention.

In the name of the Government of Poland, I want to give my full support to the draft convention proposed. It contains all the basic ideas which were brought forward in the name of our Government * * * at the January meeting of the General Assembly.

Nuremberg Parallel Noted

* * * An important feature of the proposed [Soviet] convention is, in my opinion, Article 3, which requests that the contracting parties "shall pass legislation providing severe punishment for the violation of the terms of this agreement.' This, indeed, introduces a new and important principle: the principle that individuals, whether private persons or public officials, are responsible for violations of an international agreement designed to maintain the ethical standards of civilized life. This principle was recently adopted, for the first time, as the legal basis of the Nuremberg trial. * * *

Another point in the proposed draft convention I should like to comment upon is Article 2. This article states that any violation of the convention constitutes a serious crime against humanity. I should like to go further and to state that such violations shall be considered a breach of the peace and an act of aggression of the sense of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Furthermore, in order to reinforce the outlawing of atomic warfare, I should like to propose that the prohibtion of the use of production, keeping and use of atomic weapons be written into the Constitutions of all important states of the United Nations. This might be achieved either on the basis of a separate resolution of the General Assembly or through incorporation into the convention proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union.

After the completion of this first step of our program, namely the outlawing of atomic warfare and the destruction of the means of such warfare, we can proceed toward further steps. Such steps are (a) the exchange of scientific information and also of control of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and for the well-being of mankind; (b) the development of a system of international control and inspection which will secure the exclusive use of atomic energy for the aforesaid peaceful purposes. At this stage we also may consider the problem of international sanctions, which should gradually supplement the internal control and sanctions proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union.

The exchange of scientific information concerning atomic energy is also of great importance for the development of mutual confidence between the nations of the world. * * *

I spoke of steps to be taken after the adoption of the convention to outlaw the production, keeping and use of atomic weapons. Adoption of this convention must be step No. 1 in our program. This, however, need not imply that we postpone the study of the next steps until later. We should begin to study them right now.

In this direction the representative of the Soviet Union has provided us with a helpful suggestion. He has proposed that two committees be created: one for the exchange of scientific information; the other for the prevention of atomic energy being used to the detriment of humanity. The latter committee should prepare the international agreement for the outlawing of atomic weapons and should concern itself with methods of control of atomic energy for the benefit of humanity. I should like to urge this Commission to proceed without further delay to the setting up of these two committees. * * *

The Government of Poland is committed to the principle of equality of all nations and to the promotion of cooperation among big powers. It is our firm belief that if such cooperation will be forthcoming we shall be able to overcome the political difficulties of the problem of atomic energy, just like the scientists have overcome the scientific and technical difficulties. If this cooperation will be forthcoming we shall be able, as the representative of Great Britain has put it to us, "to achieve the impossible."

The people of Poland have suffered from war more than any other nation. During the last war we have lost 6,000,000 dead in our struggle against the invaders who believed in the use of unbridled force and destruction in the relations between nations, in the struggle against an aggressor who used methods and weapons that made no distinction between combatants and peaceful civilian populations.

With this experience in mind, we demand today that all weapons incompatible with the ethical principles of our civilization be outlawed once and forever; we demand that the possession and potential use of these weapons cease to be used as a means of international politics and of pressure by one nation upon another. We know that this desire of ours is shared by all the peoples of the world. * * *

Dr. Evatt, Australia:

* * * The highly complex problem which confronts us should be considered as a whole. It is not sound to deal with any one of its many aspects in isolation. Action which is proposed in one direction must necessarily have a bearing on action which is taken or proposed in other directions.

From this point of view * * * the plan submitted by the United States representative offers a sound basis for planning. The Australian Government is in general agreement with the proposal made by Mr. Baruch that, as part of a single plan, an international authority be established for the purpose of preventing the misuse of atomic energy and insuring its use for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of mankind.

Mr. Gromyko has suggested the study of a draft international agreement forbidding the manufacture and use of atomic weapons, to be followed by other measures involving strict supervision and control to see that the terms of the agreements are strictly observed. This suggestion must receive careful consideration and, I believe, it can be fitted into the general plan implied in the United States proposals. Mr. Gromyko's proposals, however, do not, in my view, give sufficient recognition to the essential interrelation between all the various parts of the one great problem. * * *

There is one step which might well be taken immediately. The importance of radioactive substances in scientific research in general and in medical research in particular is so great that it is in the interests of every nation that supplies of these materials should be available to all workers in these fields at the earliest possible moment. No one country or group of countries would wish to have a monopoly of these materials. Even if for the time being one or a few countries alone possess the facilities for the manufacture of radioactive substances, all countries should be able to secure on reasonable terms their fair share of such substances. * * *

If an atomic development authority effectively controlled all sources of raw materials and all plants for the exploitation of atomic energy, as suggested by Mr. Baruch, that would in itself insure that no materials will be diverted to military purposes. It is necessary, however, to guard against a country setting up its own plants in secret. Precautions against such an evasion will be required but such precautions need not give a vast army of official inspectors the right to delve into all the activities of a nation in the spheres of general mining and engineering, * * *

The Australian Government agrees in principle with the proposal for the establishment of an international authority to act as the organ of the U. N. in the field of atomic energy. The exact relation of such an authority with the United Nations will require detailed consideration. One question of this character which was referred to by Mr. Baruch is the application of the so-called veto. It is essential that the precise nature of this special privilege should be clearly understood. * * *

At present the veto power relates solely to a particular method of voting in reaching decisions of the Security Council on matters of substance as distinct from procedure. If any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council chooses to do so it can block a decision of the agreed majority (seven) of the eleven Council members. Thus the so-called veto can only be exercised in the course of voting in the body of the Security Council by a permanent member in order to prevent a vote by seven members of the Council from becoming effective. It is erroneous to apply the term "right of veto" to decisions of the United Nations generally because it is only in relation to one of its organs that the right has been conferred. The right applies solely to the special circumstances of the operations of the Security Council and the possession of such a right in the Council does not give any claim to a similar veto in respect of the operation of any other international authority.

To some extent the recommendations of this Commission will require review by the Security Council. In such review the veto may be exercisable according to the circumstances. In this Commission itself no veto is exercisable unless we decide to introduce it, which is not contemplated. * * *

However, I think I should add that in my view nothing has been disclosed regarding the nature of atomic energy or of the possible functions of the proposed international authority on atomic energy to indicate why any particular nation or nations should be accorded the right of veto over the decisions of the agreed majority of the authority. Some lesser powers have important supplies of some materials; one large nation, the United States, has highly developed plants and very special technological knowledge; a number of other nations, large, middle-sized and small, have brilliant scientists; but none of these facts seems to me an argument for applying the special voting rule of the Security Council to the decisions of a new international authority. We should in any event take this matter of the veto up only in conjunction with the general plan. * * *

To sum up, the Australian Government favors a general international convention which will:

(a) Vest in an international authority control of all rights in raw materials, processes, plants and the products of plants for the exploitation of all forms of atomic energy, leaving, however, as much freedom as possible to national and private research and other activity where this is not dangerous to international security.

(b) Establish a system of effective control and inspection along the lines indicated by Mr. Baruch.

(c) Provide that, when the controls and safeguards have been effectively organized, the manufacture of atomic weapons and the stockpiling of material for military purposes cease and that existing stocks of bombs be dismantled.

(d) Provide that all information of importance for the peaceful use of atomic energy shall be made available to all nations through exchange of personnel and through free and open publication, nothwithstanding that some such information may be of some slight military significance.

(e) Accelerate all development for converting atomic energy to peaceful purposes.

(f) Provide that there shall be a just and equitable sequence for the implementation of all the provisions of the convention, including the provisions set out in (a) to (d) above, and on acceptance by each of the parties to the convention of all its obligations and sanctions.

Prayda Criticized

JUN 26 1946

Washington, June 25 (AP)—A charge by the Communist newspaper *Pravda* that the American plan for international control of atomic weapons "reflects evident striving for world rule" today provoked sharp criticism from members of the Senate's special atomic committee.

Calling the charge "ridiculous," Senator Russell (D., Ga.), a committee member, said he thought "the Russians should stop judging all other nation's motives by their own selfish motives."

"Nobody in the world has ever offered to give away so much for so little," the Georgia Senator declared. "The Baruch plan is a generous proposal in which we offer to give away a development bought with our genuis and our money. All we ask in return is protection for the world and ourselves against its use for destructive purposes.

Wants Control First

"I am bitterly opposed to revealing one iota of information until we have some irrevocable plan of inspection, and I think the majority of Congress is in the same frame of mind. There can be no veto in the operation of such international control."

The Georgia Senator said he feared Russian insistence on the veto, renewed in the *Pravda* outburst, may deadlock United Nations atomic negotiations, a view shared by Senator Johnson (D., Col.), another committee member.

Both said the result of ultimate failure to agree on international controls was likely to be a new armaments contest.

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Sees Armaments Race

"If the Russians continue to maintain the position that they must have a veto over the operation of the control machinery," Johnson said, "an atomic bomb armament race becomes inevitable."

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist party, charged that the American plan for gradual disclosure of secret processes as controls are set up and prove workable was an attempt to clinch "the monopoly position of the United States in the production of atomic weapons for an indefinite period." This, it said, reflected a striving for "world rule" which "cannot succeed."

But Senator Huffman (D., Ohio) said the Russians, as well as everybody else, ought to know from the American record in two world wars that this country wants no new boundaries nor reparations.

Bikini Tests Mentioned

"Having refused to take for ourselves more of the world when it was at our feet, no one can seriously accuse us of attempting to dictate to the world now," he declared.

Huffman, who had opposed holding the Bikini bomb tests, noted that *Pravda* complained that the noise raised over these experiments is the "main source of distrust toward the United States."

While he said he had expected that reaction from the Soviets, the Ohio Senator said he didn't think the Russians had any cause for alarm.

"They know we are not an aggressor and should know that our only aim is to preserve world peace," he said.

REDS' REACTION TO BARUCH BID STIRS CONGRESS

JUN 26 1946

Leaders Declare U. S. Won't Surrender Atom Secret on Moscow Terms.

RUSSELL FEARS DEADLOCK

Senator Declares Lack of Pact for Control Is Likely to Start a New Armament Contest.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—The threat of a United Nations deadlock over atomic energy control, followed by a global atomic arms race stirred Congress today as the result of Russia's blunt "do-it-our-way" approach to the problem.

Leading lawmakers declared emphatically that this country is not going to surrender its A-bomb secrets until tested international controls are set up—something which the Soviet plan does not appear to guarantee.

A charge by the Communist newspaper Pravda that the American plan for international control of the weapon "reflects evident striving for world rule" provoked sharp counter-criticism from members of the Senate's special atomic committee.

Calls Charge Ridiculous.

Calling the charge "ridiculous," Senator Russell (D.-Ga.), a committee member, told a reporter he thinks "the Russians should stop judging all other nation's motives by their own selfish attitudes."

"Nobody in the world has ever offered to give away so much for so little," the Georgia Senator declared. "The Baruch plan is a generous proposal in which we offer to give away a development bought with our genius and our money. All we ask in return is protection for the world and ourselves against its use for destructive purposes."

The Georgia Senator said that he fears Russian insistence on the veto, renewed in the Pravda outburst, may deadlock U. N. atomic negotiations, a view shared by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.), another committee member.

Both said the result of ultimate failure to agree on international controls is liable to be a new armaments contest.

"If the Russians continue to maintain the position that they must have a veto over the operation of the control machinery," Johnson said, "an atomic bomb armament race becomes inevitable."

Pravda, the official organ of the Communist party, charged the American plan for gradual disclosure of secret processes as controls are set up and prove workable is an attempt to clinch "the monopoly position of the United States in the production of atomic weapons for an indefinite period." This, it said, reflected a striving for "world rule" which "cannot succeed."

But Senator Huffman (D.-Ohio) said the Russians, as well as everybody else, ought to know from the American record in two world wars that this country wants no new boundaries nor reparations.

"Having refused to take for ourselves more of the world when it was at our feet, no one can seriously accuse us of attempting to dictate to the world now," he declared.

ANGLO-POLISH DEBT AGREEMENT SIGNED

JUN 26 1946

London, June 25 (A. P.).—An Anglo-Polish financial agreement setting forth terms for the settlement of Poland's war debt to Britain was signed today, and the occasion was marked by a Polish official's denial that Poland is completely under Russian domination.

"The opinion that Poland does not wish to or cannot develop her economic relations in western Europe, being too closely linked to or dependent on the Soviet Union, is just a legend," said E. Drozniak, chairman of the National Bank of Poland. "The difficulties in establishing commercial relations with the West did not originate with us. We have already started discussions concerning monetary and transfer agreement, and I think that in the near future talks concerning a trade agreement should be started."

The Anglo-Polish financial agreement, Drozniak said, requires Poland to pay for the maintenance, welfare and education of all Poles in the British Commonwealth up to June 1, 1946. Drozniak explained that "henceforth Poles who do not want to return to Poland will be supported by the British Treasury." The pact also provides that $12,000,000 of Polish gold reserves in Britain will be handed over to help meet Polish war debts.

Debts for civilian expenditures by the former Polish Government-in-Exile in London have been cut from $128,000,000 to $40,000,000. Poland's payment of these debts is to begin in five years, and will be made over a fifteen-year period. The military debt of $88,000,000 will be held in abeyance.

PRAVDA SEES NO IRAN CASE LEFT

JUN 26 1946

Says Country Was Saved From Intervention.

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Boris Izakov, Pravda's international observer, accused "British and American politicians" today of keeping the question of Iran on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council despite the fact that Iran's major internal troubles have been "painlessly solved."

"Fortunately for the peoples of Iran," Izakov wrote in the official Communist party newspaper, "no intrusion into her (Iran's) affairs was permitted. Saved from outside interference, Iran has painlessly solved one of the key problems of her internal life.

"Yet, upon the demand of the British and American politicians, the so-called Iranian problem still remains on the agenda of the Security Council. These politicians apparently do not appreciate the improper and ridiculous position in which they place themselves."

Izakov's article was broadcast over the Moscow radio.

He said the agreement between the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan Province and the Iranian Central Government satisfactorily settled Iran's domestic problems, "which certain imperialist circles and their agents in Iran endeavored to utilize to kindle civil war in the country and provoke international complications."

The Iranian issue was placed on the Security Council agenda at the opening United Nations meeting here in January when Iran complained that Russia was interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

BROWDER TAKES OFF

He Leaves Britain by Plane—Due in New York Today

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—After having been held incomunicado for two days by the British Government, Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party of the United States, was en route by plane to New York City tonight on the final leg of his round-trip journey to Moscow.

Mr. Browder left Heath Row Airport, fifteen miles from London, today in a Constellation plane, a spokesman for the American Overseas Airlines said, and he is due at La Guardia Field about 4 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) tomorrow.

Mr. Browder, who arrived from Paris Saturday, had been confined in the barracks of British security police at the airport. The British-imposed ban on interviews and other communications with Mr. Browder was enforced up to the moment of the plane's departure.

Earl Browder Flying Back From Europe

London, June 25—(AP)—Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party in the United States, left for New York by air today, after two days spent in security custody imposed by the British Government.

A spokesman for American Overseas Airlines said Browder left Hearthrow Airport at 8:05 G. M. T. (3:05 D. S. T.) in a Constellation plane. The plane is due at La Guardia Field, New York, between 9:30 and 10:30 P. M., D. S. T., tonight.

The airline spokesman said Browder, returning from a visit to Moscow, was escorted to the ship by British security officers, who had held him incommunicado since his arrival Saturday night, and was placed in custody of the plane's commander, Capt. C. T. Robertson.

FAMILY TO FLY FROM BRITAIN

JUN 26 1946

Mother and 3 Surviving Quadruplets Hop July 4.

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Norah Carpenter and her three surviving quadruplets, children of an American soldier, booked passage by plane today for New York and a reunion with former Staff Sgt. William (Red) Thompson of Pittsburgh. The quadruplets were born in a little cottage in Derbyshire in February, 1944, near the camp where Thompson had been stationed. One baby died, but Maureen, Madeleine and and Michael no ware all sturdy youngsters of two years and four months.

Thompson admitted paternity and after receiving his Army discharge was divorced by his wife. He now plans to marry Miss Carpenter.

She and her children are to leave here by Pan American July 4. The children had their first train trip yesterday, but behaved like seasoned travelers. Miss Carpenter completed the red tape of obtaining passport and visas and said that Thompson would meet them in New York and take them on to Pittsburgh. "He'll have to give me a hand with them," she said with a laugh. "I won't have their Granny and Grandpa with them like I have here in London."

As she spoke, her parents, with agility belying their years, were at the American embassy trying to safeguard inkpots and forms on the Visa Officer's desk from six clutching baby hands.

Maureen and Madeleine wore identical blue sun bonnets, white slippers and white silk dresses made from the cut-down christening robes. They kept the embassy officials busy and puzzled. Michael had a blue linen baseball cap setting off his red thatch.

"I can't see how you can tell the girls apart," an embassy clerk said, shuffling their photographs. Their mother said it was easy: Maureen is bossy and enterprising; Madeleine is "ladylike" and her hair is a little less curly.

"We'd better get back to Heanor now and do the packing," he added. "I've got everything ready and am just waiting for the fare to arrive from Red. If the children were under two, we could go cheaper, but now they'll have to pay half fare. But it's worth it to get there quickly."

Finds Them Cute.

Pittsburgh, June 25 (A. P.).—William H. Thompson studied intently an Associated Press wirephoto from London of his three surviving quadruplets and their English mother last night and then chortled: "Gosh, they're real cute, aren't they?"

Beyond this, however, he had little to say except: "All I'm interested in is getting the babies and Norah over here. I haven't heard from Norah yet. I sure hope she gets that visa soon. I'm not going to say anything about my plans until I hear from her." He is now employed in a Pittsburgh printing shop.

King Decorates War Reporters

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—King George VI bestowed the Order of the British Empire upon twenty-one British war correspondents today.

7 KILLED IN SCOTLAND

STRANRAER, Scotland, June 25—(AP) Seven British soldiers were killed and 26 were injured in an explosion at a military pier today. The men were unloading ammunition for dumping into the Irish sea when the blast occurred.

BYRNES IS CHEERED BY MOLOTOV TALKS

JUN 26 1946

U. S. Secretary Meets Russian in Third Private Conference at Paris.

PARIS, June 25—(AP) American informants declared tonight that U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was much encouraged by his series of two talks with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, which presumably dealt with the key issue of Trieste.

Byrnes saw Molotov for an hour during the afternoon in the third closed personal meeting of the two men in less than a week. Later Byrnes conferred privately and at length with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and then with Georges Bidault, French president and foreign minister.

The American secretary was believed to have reported to his British and French colleagues on the progress of his conversations with Molotov.

American quarters were said now to be optimistic over chances of the four-power foreign ministers' council reaching an agreement on the major issues of the Italian peace treaty. While reporting that progress had been made, one high American source cautioned, however:

"We're not out of the woods yet."

There was no official word on the subject of Byrnes' talk with Molotov, but American sources said that in the foreign ministers' council session that followed, Byrnes and Molotov made concessions to each other on minor issues in the Italian peace treaty.

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Act on Allied Claims

The only actual accomplishment of the ministers today was adoption of a clause providing that Italian assets should be used to satisfy claims by Allied nationals against Italy, informants said.

Byrnes, who presided at today's session, again sought a decision on the Dodecanese islands and the Franco-Italian frontier, but Molotov objected to consideration of either, and attempted to raise the Danube river issue, informants said.

Byrnes ruled the council should work on the Italian treaty first.

Molotov told the council he was preparing a formula on the Dodecanese islands which was not quite ready for circulation, and said he still needed time to study an Italian memorandum on French claims to the Tenda and Briga sections of the Italo-French border.

Urges Speed

He urged speed in settling the colonies question, and at his suggestion the sub-committee on colonies will meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The third meeting of Byrnes and Molotov in less than a week and the second in 24 hours was held in Molotov's offices in Luxembourg palace at Byrnes' request. They remained closeted for an hour while Bevin and Bidault waited for them in the palace bar.

Their talks coincided with reports of unrest along Italo-Yugoslav frontier and from Washington that the Navy department had dispatched a cruiser and two destroyers to Trieste. In Rome the new constituent assembly cheered assertions that Italy would not accede to giving Trieste to Yugoslavia.

As evidence of a better feeling between Molotov and Byrnes, American sources gave this account of what happened at the session following their meeting:

Molotov urged the deletion of an American-sponsored clause providing for compensation by Italy for property expropriated by the Italian government during the war, on the grounds it would be difficult to find a formula which would satisfy everyone.

Molotov suggested it would be better to have each nation handle such claims through bilateral agreement with Italy.

Byrnes observed that this clause was really necessary but in view of the Soviet insistence on its deletion he was willing to do so.

"That is very good," Molotov exclaimed.

Discuss Compensation

Byrnes then took up the clause providing for compensation to Allied nationals for personal injuries at the hands of Italians, and observed that since Russia had agreed to drop a similar section in the Romanian treaty, the Russians should do likewise in the Italian draft.

Molotov replied he was willing and Byrnes declared, "very good."

The deputy ministers meeting this morning, drew up a list for their chiefs of 10 issues in the Italian treaty.

This was not intended as a council agenda, however, and the calendar was left blank to allow for additional discussion on Trieste, American sources said.

But with both American and Russian quarters opposing a French compromise calling for 10-year internationalization of the port, the council was believed to be at a standstill for time while awaiting new instructions from the capitals of the conferees.

The remaining issues in the Italian treaty, as listed by the deputies, included the Dodecanese Islands; the Italian-Yugoslav frontier; personal injury by Italians in Allied nations; reparations; compensation for damaged United Nations property; Italian assets abroad; compensation for expropriated Allied property; the French-Italian frontier; Italian colonies, and surplus Italian naval units.

problem on which the Russians were believed staking everything, could be decided.

Deputies of the Foreign Ministers drew up a list of ten problems attached to the Italian treaty on which the Ministers have deferred decision. The list, which will be submitted at the afternoon session, includes the Dodecanese Islands; the Italian-Yugoslav frontier; personal injury by Italians in Allied nations; reparations; compensation for damaged United Nations property; Italian assets abroad; compensation for expropriated Allied property; the French-Italian frontier; Italian colonies, and surplus Italian naval units.

Byrnes Again Sees Molotov

JUN 26 1946

Connally Reports Progress at Big Four Talks on Europe's Peace Problems.

L. NEVIN

Paris, June 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes and the Russian Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov conferred privately at the Luxembourg Palace today, an American informant said, and then went into a session of the Foreign Ministers Council that was reported to have made some progress in solving Europe's peace problems.

DAY

The council met this afternoon with nothing on its agenda, and it was thought possible that the Foreign Ministers had intentionally left their schedule open in order to tackle the key problem of Trieste.

The American informant declined to say what subjects were discussed by Byrnes and Molotov. Molotov had conferred privately with Byrnes at the American's hotel yesterday also.

Some Progress Made.

Senator Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), a member of the American delegation, said that "some progress was made" at this afternoon's two and a half hour session, but refused to elaborate.

Another informant said the Russian delegation was noticeably postponing decisions on relatively small questions until the Trieste

at examining the remaining differences preventing completion of peace pacts for Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. American sources voiced doubt that the French plan for Trieste—claimed by both the Italians and the Yugoslavs—would work.

They said the plan, under which the strategic Adriatic port city would be internationized under the United Nations for 10 years with its final sovereignty to be decided by plebiscite at the end of that time, was under study, but commented that similar plans in the past never had worked very well. This apparently was a reference to Danzig and Fiume.

The sentiment of the Russians, who have adamantly demanded that the city be given to Yugoslavia, was reflected in a dispatch from Moscow which quoted the official Russian news agency, Tass, as saying the Soviet Union could not accept internationalization because it would be contrary to Yugoslav national aspirations.

Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov and James F. Byrnes, U. S. Secretary of State, discussed the French proposal last night at a 30-minute conference in the American delegation headquarters and later dined with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

The British position on the proposal was difficult to guage, but conference observers speculated that since first news of the French suggestion came from British sources, London might be trying to chill the idea with premature publicity.

The deadlocked questions of the French-Italian frontier, free navigation on the Danube and disposition of Italian naval units all were discussed yesterday by the Big Four, but without any agreement.

The British, French and U. S. delegations urged adoption of a joint statement supporting the principle of free navigation on the Danube, but Molotov objected on the ground that such action was improper unless the Danube countries participated.

Byrnes then suggested that a general European peace conference be convoked so that those countries could be heard on the question. Molotov replied that it was a proper matter for such a conference, since nations such as Brazil and oNrway had no interest in the Danube.

Then, American sources said, Molotov urged a joint statement, independent of treaties, expressing "confidence" that all riparian states would support freedom of navigation. Byrnes said all nations having world trade were interested in the matter and there the discussion ended.

U. S. And Russia Oppose French Plan On Trieste

JUN 26 1946

Prospects for Early Compromise Solution to Key Issue Blocking Peace Treaties Dimmed — Deadlocked Points Taken Up But No Headway Is Made

J. O'NEAL

Paris, June 25—(AP)—Russian and U. S. opposition to a French proposal for internationalization of the disputed city of Trieste dimmed today prospects for an early compromise solution to the key issue blocking peace treaties for Italy and the Balkans.

DAY

As the foreign ministers of the Big Four assembled for another try

CLAIM HAILED IN ASSEMBLY

JUN 26 1946

Italian Chamber Cheers Statement On Venezia Giulia

G. BYIA

Rome, June 25 (AP)—The newly elected Constituent Assembly at its inaugural session today elected as president a right-wing Socialist opposed to joint action with the Communists, and cheered wildly assertions that Venezia Giulia, including Trieste, belongs to Italy.

The Assembly chose as its head 48-year-old Giuseppe Sargagat, who returned from anti-Fascist exile to become liberated Italy's first Ambassador to France. He was elected by an overwhelming 401 out of 466 votes.

Rejects "Hard Peace"

The session was marked by impassioned, defiant assertions that the new republic created in the same election in which the Assembly was chosen, could not accept a hard peace. Ratification of the peace treaty will be one of its principal tasks.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Italian premier in the first World War, drew the biggest ovation with his declaration that treatment of Italy "threatened" by the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris was "an offense to the soldiers, sailors, aviators and partisans who fought and died by the tens of thousands."

Reports have been received here that the Big Four foreign ministers were considering a French suggestion for internationalizing for ten years the port city of Trieste, claimed also by the Yugoslavs.

NIGHT

Premier Reiterates Stand

Premier Alcide de Gasperi told the Assembly that he had informed the foregin ministers "eye to eye" that Italy "will never be able to support certain mutilations."

While packed galleries watched, the assembly opened its deliberations in the Chamber of Deputies hall in Monte Citorio Palace. In token of advent of the republic, whose constitution the Assembly will write, most of the hall's fittings reminiscent of the ousted House of Savoy had been removed.

Virtually all diplomats accredited to the Italian Government attended the session, including the Soviet Ambassador and the Papal Nuncio, whose seats were just one place from each other. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USN, chief Allied commissioner, also was present.

Unemployed In Demonstration

While the Constituent Assembly was meeting, unemployment demonstrations and other disorders occurred in widely separated parts of Italy.

A news dispatch from Venice told of demonstrations by unemployed war veterans in the region of Venezia in the northern part of the country. These demonstrations centered in the cities of Padova, Vicenza, Treviso and Venice. More than 2,000 veterans jeered city officials in Venice when they promised aid.

In the southern end of the country similar demonstrations occurred at Catanzaro in Calabria where veterans marched on the city hall and demanded work. A *carabiniere* was slain in Catanzaro in a gun fight between law officers and bandits.

In the provinces of Naples and Caserta some 13,000 millers and balers struck in protest against the wages they were being paid.

Promote Claim on Trieste.

Rome, June 25 (A. P.).—The Constituent Assembly of the new Italian republic wildly cheered assertions today that the disputed Venezia-Giulia region must remain Italian. It was the first meeting, and the deputies elected Giuseppe Saragat, 48 years old, a right wing Socialist and former Ambassador to Paris, as president. He received 401 of the 466 votes cast.

Victor Emanuel Orlando, premier during the first world war, who presided at the opening session, said "no material force and no immoral barter" could detach Trieste and other cities of Venezia Giulia from Italy. Yugo-Slavia, with Russian support, has laid claim to Trieste and much of the disputed area.

DAY

Alcide de Gasperi, interim chief of state, told the assembly that he had told the Foreign Ministers at Paris that "the Italian community will never be able to support certain mutilations."

U.S. Sends Three Warships To Troubled Trieste Area

JUN 26 1946

Fleet Units Assigned Task of Supporting 'Army of Occupation.'

WASHINGTON, June 25. — (AP)

The United States moved today to place its present entire Mediterranean naval strength—a cruiser and two destroyers—off troubled Trieste, focal point of sharp differences with Russia.

The Navy disclosed that Vice Admiral Bernhard H. Bieri, commander of these forces, is proceeding to Trieste aboard his flagship, the new 10,000-ton cruiser Fargo. The two destroyers of his command, the Small and the Powers, already are there.

Supports Occupation Troops

The function of the Mediterranean naval force, as described tersely by a Navy department spokesman, is to "support the army of occupation." The Mediterranean force is a part of Admiral Henry K. Hewitt's 12th fleet with headquarters in London. The 12th fleet, comprising all the naval strength in European waters at pre-

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sent, consists of three light cruisers and six destroyers.

The Navy let news of the Fargo's assignment become known as American and foreign diplomatic authorities here continued jittery over the possibility of an international explosion at Trieste—even while Secretary Byrnes and Foreign Minister Molotov negotiate at Paris.

Officials here have received several reports over the last three weeks of a possible Yugoslav attempt to seize the city despite the fact that it lies wholly within the Allied zone of occupation in Italy and is protected by British and American troops drawn up along the so-called "Morgan line" facing Yugoslavia.

Troop Movements Reported

Several reports reaching the American government are known to have spoken of troop movements in Yugoslavia. Last week's blast in the Yugoslav press about Allied activities around Trieste was interpreted here as a possible prelude to some Yugoslav activity.

The problem is one of many. As the Navy disclosed the dispatch of the Fargo to Trieste from Malta, without offering a reason, acting Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference:

Correspondent Ejected

1. That Russia has rejected all American protests against violations of the Potsdam agreement for new freedom in Romania and has forced Reuben Markham, Christian Science Monitor reporter, to leave the country. Markham fled to Athens over the weekend. The Russians did not like some of his reports on conditions in Romania.

2. That the United States fears Russian censorship may be applied to reports of UNRRA activities in the Ukraine and Byelorussia although it has no knowledge that such reports have been censored to date. He made this comment in response to queries about President Truman's report to Congress yesterday that he had been unable to get the Russians to agree to abandonment of censorship on accounts of UNRRA activities. This led some congressmen to predict that efforts will be made to withhold further UNRRA aid from the Soviet Union.

3. That the Russians still are completely silent on the United States proposal for a 25-year treaty among the big powers to keep Japan disarmed. At Paris Molotov has vigorously opposed a similar treaty for Germany.

The Trieste problem and the possibility of an outbreak there has been a source of concern to top American officials since before Byrnes left for Paris almost two weeks ago. Some contend the Yugoslavia and Russia are waging a kind of war of nerves on the Allies to wear down their resistance to Russian-backed Yugoslav demands for the key city.

Started By Belgrade Report

Last week's flareup of charges and countercharges started by the stories published at Belgrade on alleged Allied troop movements in Trieste brought the disclosure from the Allied command at Rome that some precautionary measures were being taken.

It also became known that British naval strength in the Adriatic, on which Trieste is one of the principal northern ports, had been augmented by two United States destroyers. The assignment of the Fargo considerably increases American participation in naval moves to strengthen the Allied position at Trieste.

The 10,000-ton Fargo has twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 5-inch guns and smaller armament. She is under command of Capt. Wyatt Craig, of Russellville, Ala.

Missouri's Cruise Recalled

The last time a naval vessel was dispatched with public disclosure beforehand to an area of potential Soviet-American troubles was earlier this year when the mighty battleship Missouri was sent to Turkey with the remains of a former Turkish ambassador to the United States.

In the present case officials privately interpreted the dispatch of the Fargo as outright evidence of this Government's intentions to uphold its commitments in the Trieste area.

The fate of Trieste and the surrounding countryside known as Venezia Giulia is supposed to be fixed finally by the peace treaties on which the British, French, American and Russian foreign ministers are now working at Paris.

City Italian, Country Yugoslav

Trieste belonged to Italy prior to World War II. Its population is overwhelmingly Italian, but the population of the surrounding countryside is overwhelmingly Yugoslav.

The United States has been holding out for the city to be given to Italy, with as much as possible of the surrounding countryside to be given to Yugoslavia. Russia has demanded the whole area for Yugoslavia. Britain and France, originally sharing the American view, have recently talked of some sort of compromise by internationalizing the city.

Paris Triples Duty

PARIS, June 25 (AP)—The Finance Ministry tripled the [illegible] duty on imported tobacco today, increasing the tax on a package of American or British cigarettes to 75 cents.

WANT CURBS EASED ON GERMAN MARKET

JUN 26 1946

Six American Business Chiefs on Visit There Call for Move to Develop Foreign Trade

TASK THUS FAR NEGATIVE

Burgess, Reed Hold Time Ripe for Positive Action to Spur Two-Way Commerce

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—Six American business executives who came here as guests of the military government urged today that controls over entrance into the German market be relaxed.

They insisted that other measures be taken "to get German economy moving and to develop foreign trade."

"We were much impressed with the negative job that has been done here — denazification, decartelization and demilitarization," said Randolph Burgess, vice chairman of the National City Bank of New York. "What now is needed is positive action to get things going with trade, to get exports to pay for Germany's food and other necessary imports."

Controls Not Worth Struggle

Philip Reed, chairman of General Electric Company, observed that "controls over entrance into Germany are hardly worth the struggle, but if we could get the American importer and German exporter where they could meet, we could do business."

All six agreed at a news conference that the United States market would accept goods that Germany, presently short of coal, could produce. Mr. Reed said it was not a question of building up Germany. He commented:

"Anyone who wastes time now worrying about Germany exceeding a prescribed level of industry or minimum standard of living is dealing with an academic subject. Right now it is a question of working up to it, instead of worrying about cutting it down.

"There are manifold problems of coal shortages, obsolescent machinery and other things, but we think it is necessary to get going on the immediate job. We should get German economy into low gear or second gear but not let it get into high gear. We should keep a governor on it by national and international control."

Freer Movement of Goods

The business men urged early establishment of central administrative agencies for Germany, easing of zonal restrictions and freer movement of people and goods.

Haggott Beckhardt, economist for the Chase National Bank of New York said that "economic integration of Germany is needed also to help the recovery of western and central Europe and to contribute to Continental stability."

"There is such a shortage of goods in the American market that what Germany would provide would be welcome," Mr. Beckhardt said.

Robert Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said Germany had such a big internal job repairing war damage that "the time hasn't arrived to worry about export business on a big scale."

Others on the tour were John Addink, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Robert Gaylord, chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The group spent two days conferring here with Military Government officials. They returned during the day to Paris, where they attended sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce. They will fly to the United States tomorrow.

Czechs could be assimilated into the German race only by destroying the intelligentsia, were accompanied by a letter bearing von Neurath's name and saying he agreed with the plan.

"I did not write it, but I agreed with its contents," von Neurath finally acknowledged after Fyfe pounded home the same question time after time.

"Higher Ups" Blamed

Bad Nahheim, Germany, June 25 (AP)—A former duty sergeant at the United States Army's Lichfield (England) guardhouse testified before a court-martial today that a "general get rough policy—get just as rough as you can get" was ordered into effect at Lichfield by 'higher ups."

The sergeant, James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., who is serving a six-month term for beating United States soldier prisoners at Lichfield, appeared as a defense witness at the trial of Pfc. Thomas E. Warren, of Plainview, Texas, former guard charged with cruelties.

Jones said that two lieutenants, also defendants, gave him orders to "get rough" and to "beat prisoners to the floor."

"The lieutenants indicated it was the desire of higher ups. They wanted it done so prisoners wouldn't come back to the guardhouse and we could get them into combat," Jones said.

Asked if he ever had seen Warren mistreat prisoners, Jones replied: "Yes, sir, I've seen him."

of Jews and the dissolution of political parties in Germany by the Nazis represented "a necessary cleaning up of public life."

Under cross-examination by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, British prosecutor, he said that he still holds these beliefs but that he feels the Nazi policies "should have been carried out by different methods."

He did not bring up in the Cabinet such activities as the mass beating of Jews, he said, because he felt it was more effective to protest occasionally to Adolf Hitler himself. Von Neurath also agreed that he knew in 1934 that the Nazis were seeking the revolutionary overthrow of the Austrian Government, but added that he did not then quit the Cabinet because he felt that such matters were not the responsibility of his office.

He contended that the reports of Jew-baiting were distorted, but hedged when asked by Sir David where he had got the information which enabled him to pass such a judgment.

"Why did you go on with a Government that was using murderous instruments for political action?" Sir David asked.

"Such mishaps cannot be avoided," Von Neurath replied.

Says He Had to Obey.

Von Neurath, testified earlier today that he was more or less a figurehead in his role as Protector of Czecho-Slovakia and that all major decisions were taken in Berlin. The ministries pulled the strings and the governors of occupied territories had no other choice but to carry out their directives, he declared.

The decrees he issued for the application of laws against Jews and for the economic plundering of the Protectorate were direct orders from Hitler, he said. He tried to ameliorate conditions somewhat by allowing synagogues to remain open and permitting religious freedom in other ways, and while some clerics were arrested, he continued, they were "not arrested as clerics—they were arrested as political opponents of the Reich."

Von Neurath said he also had to forbid certain religious processions, because the Czechs made use of such occasions for political purposes.

Today's session opened with another declaration by the tribunal that the German defense attorneys are demanding too much time for summing up. Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding, ruled that there were "only a few cases of very wide scope" and that all the others would have to confine their summing up addresses to a half-day each. None will be permitted more than a whole day.

Von Neurath Accused Of Plan To Wipe Out Educated Czechs

JUN 26 1946

Nuernberg, June 25 (AP)—The prosecution introduced surprise documents before the international military tribunal today purporting to show that Baron Constantin von Neurath proposed a plan to destroy the Czechoslovak race by systematic elimination of its educated class.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, British prosecutor, confronted the former German Foreign Minister and Reichsprotector for Czechoslovakia with memoranda sent to Hitler August 31, 1940, but gained only the admission that the documents were genuine.

Shifted Blame to Hitler

The defendant shifted the responsibility to Hitler and to his own Secretary of State for Czechoslovakia, Karl Hermann Frank, who was hanged in Prague last month.

The memoranda, maintaining that

VON NEURATH DEFENDS NAZIS

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Says Persecution of Jews Was Public Necessity.

Nuernberg, June 25 (A. P.).—Baron Constantin von Neurath, one-time German Foreign Minister and Reichs Protector of Czecho-Slovakia, today told the International War Tribunal that he believes the persecution

Lichfield Guard Lays Brutality To 'Higher Ups'

JUN 26 1946

Policy of 'Get Just as Rough as You Can' Ordered, Witness Testifies at Trial

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 25 (AP).—A former duty sergeant at the United States Army's Lichfield, England, guardhouse testified before a court martial today that a "general get-rough policy—get just as rough as you can get"—was ordered into effect at Lichfield by "higher-ups."

The sergeant, James M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., who is serving a six-month term for beating American soldier prisoners at Lichfield, appeared as a defense witness at the trial of Private First Class Thomas E. Warren, of Plainview, Tex., former guard charged with cruelties.

Simultaneously, somewhat similar testimony was given at another court martial — that of Colonel James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., former Lichfield commandant who is being tried on charges of authorizing cruelties.

Testifies at Kilian Trial

Sergeant Judson Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., first guard to be convicted of beating prisoners at Lichfield, testified at Kilian's trial that "things were done in accord with official policies and instructions." He added, however, that he could not say whether Kilian actually witnessed any of the alleged beatings.

Smith said that shortly before his trial several months ago, a number of defendants met with their lawyers and Kilian in London, and that Kilian suggested they "stick together."

"Colonel Kilian had just returned from the United States, and he was saying things were tough there with strikes and everything," Smith said. "I spoke up and said: 'It's tough on us, too, over here for forty months.' Then Colonel Kilian said: 'Let's all stick together

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and get this thing over with and get home.'"

Smith was a prosecution witness, presented in an attempt to show that the former commandant was responsible for alleged cruelty by guards. Jones, on the other hand, was offered by the defense in Warren's court martial to attempt to prove that guards merely obeyed orders of superiors.

Says He Saw Mistreatment

Jones said that two lieutenants, also defendants, gave him orders to "get rough" and to "beat prisoners to the floor."

"The lieutenants indicated it was the desire of higher-ups. They wanted it done so prisoners wouldn't come back to the guardhouse and we could get them into combat," Jones said.

Asked if he ever had seen Warren mistreat prisoners, Jones replied: "Yes, sir, I've seen him."

Kilian, as he previously had done at the trials of two other defendants, declined to testify at Warren's court martial. The court conceded that he did not have to testify if his evidence would tend to incriminate him.

"Since I have done nothing criminally wrong I cannot incriminate myself," Kilian replied, "so I'll have to go further back to basic law and refuse to answer because my statements might be used against me."

victed of beating prisoners at Lichfield. Smith asserted that shortly before his trial several months ago, several defendants met with their lawyers and Kilian in London.

"Col. Kilian had just returned from the United States, and he was saying things were tough there with strikes and everything," Smith said, "I spoke up and said, 'it's tough on us, too, over here for forty months.'

"Then Col. Kilian said: 'Let's all stick together and get this thing over with and get home'."

Changed His Mind.

Smith said that after that conference he and several other Lichfield defendants who had considered pleading guilty changed their minds and decided to deny mistreating prisoners. He said he first told an "untrue story" in his own trial.

"Then we talked to our lawyers who got his immunity from perjury to tell the truth," he continued.

It was after several guards changed their testimony in Smith's trial that Kilian and three other officers were charged for offenses at Lichfield.

Smith on the stand yesterday described beatings at the guardhouse, a story he had related in five trials since his own. Frequent recesses were taken to allow rest time for Smith, who is under medical observation.

Two former Lichfield prisoners testified in the simultaneous trial of Pfc. Thomas W. Warren of Plainview, Tex., that Warren beat them when he was a guard at the prison camp.

AMG Penalizes Paper For Criticizing Czechs

Munich, June 25 (AP)—The United States Military Government today ordered Bavaria's leading newspaper, *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, cut from six to four pages for 30 days as a NIGHT ...having criticized the Czechoslovak Government for alleged ill treatment of Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia.

The newspaper, which has a circulation of 400,000 in Munich and environs, was warned that further violations would result in suspension or the loss of its license. The Military Government said German newspapers had been forbidden to criticize the United Nations.

Nazi 'Soldier's' Grave Yields Art Treasures

JUN 26 1946

WESEL, Germany, June 25 (AP).—The art treasures of Wesel, valued at millions of marks, were discovered today in a grave where local Nazi officials solemnly attended the burial of a purported "unknown soldier" in November, 1944.

The townspeople, suspicious of the burial at the time, later reported the event to Allied officials. The grave was opened todaly, and the coffin was found to contain trinkets, jewels, money and vases—but no body.

German Gets Year for Snub

HANNOVER, Germany, June 25 (AP).—A German medical practitioner, a Dr. Mentzlaff, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment today for failing to stand when the British national anthem was played at a concert at Goettingen on June 30. Dr. Mentzlaff, charged with disrespectful behavior toward the Allies, protested he was sitting in a corner of the gallery and did not notice the other 900 in the audience stand.

General Draja Mihailovitch was accused before a Yugoslav military tribunal today of countenancing the to... NIGHT ...ing of Yugoslav citizens by his Chetnik forces.

Guza Glavinic, twenty-nine, seventh witness to testify in the treason trial of the bearded defendant, said she and ten men were billeted in a rural school building when the Chetniks attacked with mortars and machine guns, and that Mihailovitch stood a few paces away while some of her companions were kicked and beaten to death.

"He never said a thing to stop it," she said.

Mihailovitch was asked if he recognized the witness, who was wearing glasses on the stand. "Certainly I do," he replied, "but she had no eyeglasses at that time."

Another witness, Ninko Sakic, when asked the routine question of whether he was "in dispute, in hate or in friendship connected with Draja Mihailovitch," replied: "I hate him, but I am not connected with him. He is responsible for the death of 300 of my (Partisan) comrades."

SAYS CHETNIKS BEAT CITIZENS

JUN 26 1946

Witness Puts Mikhailovich at Scene of Cruelty.

G. Palmer

Belgrade, June 25 (A. P.).—The seventh witness to testify against Gen. Draja Mikhailovich at his trial on treason and collaboration charges said today that the bearded Chetnik leader watched his men beat Yugoslav citizens to death in August, 1941, without making a move to stop them.

DAY

The witness, 29-year-old Guza Glavinic, testified that she and ten men were billeted in a rural school building when the Chetniks attacked with mortars and machine guns and that she and her companions were kicked, beaten and some of them killed while Mikhailovich stood a few paces away.

"He never said a thing to stop it," she said.

She described Mikhailovich as wearing a "black cape, spectacles and a beard." Confronting the witness on the stand, Mikhailovich asserted his cape was gray, not black, and said he had no beard at that time.

Asked by the court president whether he knew the woman, Mikhailovich replied:

"Certainly I do, but she had no eye glasses at the time."

The witness was wearing glasses on the stand.

Former Premier Testifies.

Another prosecution witness, Mimilos Trifunovic, one-time Premier of the Yugoslav Government in exile in London, testified that the emigre Cabinet never had any direct contact with Mikhailovich.

"All our telegrams came through the British line," Trifunovic said.

In reply to a direct prosecution question as to whether the exile Government—in which Mikhailovich at that time was Minister of War—ever issued orders to Mikhailovich to fight against the Partisans while Trifunovic was premier, the witness answered: Never."

He denied having received any formation that Mikhailovich llaborated with the Germans.

rello LaGuardia, for permission to make an exception in this case.

According to newspaper men in a position to know, the crux of the dispute, which may become a full-sized blow-up, seemed to be whether a public information officer should act as a press agent, glossing over deficiencies if necessary, or use his office to give correspondents and the public a complete picture.

Hochstetter, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a former Washington newspaper man and wartime OWI officer in Turkey, said his personal relations with his Russian chief were cordial but that "I have found that the attiture of Col. Sergeichik and his advisers had made it increasingly difficult for me to carry out my responsibilities as I see them."

"It is my view that a public information officer of UNRRA is an international public servant charged with the two-fold responsibility of explaining all aspects of the UNRRA program to the beneficiaries and of accounting for UNRRA's activities to the contributors," he said.

Once before, after a sharp disagreement over policy, Sergeichik had asked Hochstetter to ask for reassignment. Hochstetter refused.

ican correspondents to recipient countries.

"Apparently we did not go far enough and will now have to get tougher," Representative Clarence Brown (R.-Ohio) told a reporter. "It may be that the House now will be willing to insist that no UNRRA funds supplied by the United States be used in countries which won't allow our reporters to go inside and find out how the money is being used."

Brown was one of the leaders in the previous fight to put a "no reporters—no money" provision into UNRRA legislation.

The final $465,000,000 American allotment to the UNRRA fund is included in a deficiency appropriation bill scheduled for House consideration late this week. It will bring this country's total contribution to $2,700,000,000.

Reporting to Congress on Russia's position, Mr. Truman said yesterday: "Satisfactory arrangements are in effect to permit American press and radio representatives to report without censorship on the UNRRA programs

GUARD EXPLAINS HIS TESTIMONY

JUN 26 1946

Tells Why He Decided to Deny Lichfield Beatings.

D. Doane

Bad Nauheim, June 25 (A. P.).—A witness testified today that guards accused of cruelty to American soldiers at the Lichfield, England, guardhouse decided to deny the charges after Col. James A. Kilian, former commandant, urged "let's all stick together."

DAY

Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., is on trial before a United States court-martial on charges of authorizing cruelties at the guardhouse. His accuser today was Sgt. Jude... of Cumberland, Ky., ...d to be cor-

German and Wife Aided, Beaten by Frankfurt G.I.s

Report Couple Barred Meeting With Daughter

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, June 25 (AP).—German police reported today that three American paratroopers stabbed and beat a German father and mother when they refused the Americans a midnight rendezvous with their daughter.

Military police, said the soldiers, one of whom dropped his cap in the scuffle, had fled the Frankfurt home of Bernhard Calow when a patrol arrived. Calow was stabbed twice and his wife was struck on the head.

Military police headquarters said unprovoked attacks on German civilians by American troops have "decreased considerably" since General Joseph T. McArney's disciplinary crackdown last month

Mihailovitch's Countenancing Of Torture Told

JUN 26 1946

Woman Witness Asserts He Stood by While Chetniks Kicked Citizens to Death

G. Palmer

BELGRADE, June 25 (AP)—

RED DISMISSES U. S. UNRRA AID

JUN 26 1946

Belgrade Office in Dispute on Revealing Data.

Belgrade, June 25 (A. P.).—Leo Hochstetter, public information officer in the UNRRA mission to Yugoslavia, has been ordered back to Washington for reassignment by the mission chief, Col. Mihail Sergeichik, a Russian.

Hochstetter said his dismissal was a result of "basic differences in concept on the conduct of public information activities in Yugoslavia."

DAY

Sergeichik described the dismissal as an inter-office matter, and said UNRRA rules forbade a statement by him on the factors involved. He said he had asked the director-general, Fio-

UNRRA Fund for Reds Unlikely

JUN 26 1946

House Group Stirred Over Russian Ban on American Correspondents.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—A "none-for-Russia" tag on this country's $465,000,000 final contribution to UNRRA became a definite possibility today.

President Truman's disclosure that Moscow has balked at letting American correspondents report on the relief agencies activities in two Soviet republics sent influential House members into an angry huddle. They tried before but failed to bar the use of United States funds in nations which refused to give American press and radio representatives free access to UNRRA news.

Finally they settled for a provision requiring the President to seek through appropriate channels to obtain admission of American correspondents in all UNRRA receiving countries except the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

In his report to the House through Speaker Rayburn, the President transmitted a Soviet diplomatic memorandum asserting that "the censorship rules in force for all correspondents in the Soviet Union will be applied to correspondents desiring to report on the utilization and distribution of UNRRA supplies."

Accredited UNRRA representatives, the President said, have received "necessary facilities" for observing and reporting" the

agency's activities in the two Soviet republics involved—the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Reveals Proposal On Nazis in Denmark

Copenhagen, June 25 (A. P.),—Russia has agreed to take half of the 250,000 German refugees in Denmark and incorporate them into the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany, the United States, Britain and France will take the other half, Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Masmussen said today. The Germans have been here since the end of the war.

Masmussen, who has just returned from Moscow, said notes had been sent to the three Western Powers asking them to consider the proposal.

DANES INTERESTED IN WEATHER BASE

JUN 26 1946

Copenhagen, June 25 (A. P.).—The United States has proposed to establish a permanent weather reporting base in northern Greenland, and "Denmark is highly interested," Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen said today. The Danish Government, however, "wants to discuss the base entirely alone," he told a news conference.

He said Henrik Kaufmann, Danish Minister to Washington, would arrive shortly for consultations about the termination of the Danish-American agreement of 1941 concerning Greenland.

In this agreement the United States undertook the defense of Greenland, obtained the right to build military bases and installations and recognized Danish sovereignty over the island.

29 Young Girls Sentenced by AMG

Vienna, June 25 (A. P.).—An American military court in Wels, Austria, gave twenty-nine young girls six-month sentences today for loitering and begging around American military establishments. Most were about 14 years old.

Hungary Inflation Again Soars

BUDAPEST, June 25 (AP).—Hungarian inflation took another astronomical spiral today as a 100-trillion bank note was placed in circulation. At the rate of exchange existing before the war, the note would have been worth twenty trillion American dollars. Now it is worth 20 cents—or enough for a cup of coffee and a small piece of cake in a Budapest restaurant.

JEWS REFUSE PART IN TRIAL

JUN 26 1946

Palestine Court Told Defendants Aren't Interested

Jerusalem, June 25 (AP)—A 28-year-old defendant, oldest of 31 Jews charged with illegal possession of explosives, smilingly informed a Jerusalem military court today that "we are not interested in the trial—we do not plead mitigating circumstances, and we do not ask the court's mercy."

While the trial of the alleged members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground military organization, went into its second day, the Government said no new leads have been received by the British in the last 48 hours in their search for three kidnapped British officers, held by Irgun Zvai Leumi.

[Reuter said in a Jerusalem dispatch that three men and a woman were arrested in a house at Rehovoth, Jewish village near Tel Aviv, following discovery of a hoard of arms, ammunition, grenades and other explosives.]

Hebrew Songs Sung

Haim Luster, oldest of the 31 defendants, told the court president that they refused to enter a plea of self defense, and most of the Jews politely refused to take any part in the proceedings.

Apparently in high spirits, they sang Hebrew patriotic songs and chatted with relatives during a fifteen minute recess. The crowded courtroom was heavily guarded.

After the recess, the prosecution introduced as evidence guns and ammunition allegedly confiscated when the 31 were arrested in the desert south of Tel Aviv April 3.

Menachem Ben Asher Schiff, 18, told the court:

"Our fathers trusted you in giving you the Palestine mandate. They wanted to build up this country, but you cheated them. . . . It is not we who are law-breakers, but our rulers. You are officers of an enemy army. You have the task to treat us not as the accused, but as prisoners of war."

Negotiation Attempted

Meanwhile, British authorities disclosed they had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain the release of the kidnapped officers by negotiating through intermediaries with their captors.

A high Government official added, however, that no negotiations were in progress now with Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground military organization, which has kidnapped a total of six officers within the last fortnight.

Two of the six have been released, and a third escaped.

Unconfirmed reports persisted that the underground had broadcast, through the illegal Jewish radio, an ultimatum to the British that the three hostages would be killed unless the death sentences imposed on two members of Irgun Zvai Leumi were commuted to life imprisonment.

3 STILL HELD IN PALESTINE

JUN 26 1946

British Unable to Locate Kidnaped Officers.

Jerusalem, June 25 (A. P.).—Military and police authorities said today that they were "absolutely without a hint" as to the whereabouts of three British officers kidnaped June 16 by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground military organization.

Extensive checks failed to confirm reports that the kidnapers had broadcast a threat to kill the three officers unless two Irgun members now under sentence of death have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The reports circulated widely throughout Jerusalem, but there was no evidence that such a broadcast had been made.

One military officer remarked, however: "It can be assumed they meant business or they wouldn't have kidnaped the officers in the first place."

A high ranking official said negotiations with the underground had been attempted through intermediaries, but that none was in progress now.

REFUGEE SHIP SIGHTED

JERUSALEM, June 25. — (AP) The British said tonight that the refugee ship Beaunarnais, bearing 13,000 illegal immigrants toward Palestine, had been sighted 150 miles off Haifa. The ship sailed from a port in the Gulf of Genoa June 19.

Bevin Replies To Wagner and Mead Charges

JUN 26 1946

Says He Wants a Fair Deal for Jews, Explains View on a Palestinian State

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin replied today, through the British Embassy here, to the cablegram sent to him July 15 by Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead, of New York, accusing him of a "false and anti-Semitic utterance" in his Bournemouth speech to the Labor party.

The reply was in the form of a letter to the two Senators, to which he atached the full text of his June 12 speech, indicating certain points which he said deserved to be studied in their context.

Among the points was a statement that Bevin was determined the Jews should be given fair treatment, that he would not agree to their being excluded from any country, and that he championed equal rights for them in whatever country they were settled.

He also said that although he was opposed to a Jewish national state, he favored a Palestinian state of some sort, "from which the voice of the Jews in Palestine could be heard in the chancelleries of the world."

Bevin denied that he had said he would not agree to the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. He said that if they were put there, he would have to send another division of British troops there and he was not prepared to do it.

The letter was made public by the British Ambassador, Lord Inverchapel, who stated: "In sending this reply, Mr. Bevin has asked me to convey to you his good wishes and to stress that in his Bournemouth speech he was concerned to put forward, in an atmosphere of realism, some constructive suggestions which he hopes may be of assistance in the meetings of American and British officials who are engaged in discussing together the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry."

IRANIAN AIRWAYS CANCELS FLIGHTS TO TABRIZ AIRPORT

JUN 26 1946

TEHRAN, June 25. — (AP) Iranian Airways announced today it had cancelled a schedule flight from Tehran to Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan province, because it did not wish to risk its equipment on "enemy fields." The company's planes are operated by American personnel.

Joseph S. Iseman, operations manager of the company which is connected with Transworld Airlines, said that the flight was cancelled yesterday in view of the experience of an American military attache a few days ago.

The attache, Col. William T. Sexton of Leavenworth, Kan., reported Saturday that he and three aides were jailed for eight hours by Azerbaijan officials, although their flight to Tabriz had been cleared "through all competent Iranian authorities."

Iranian Airways cancelled a scheduled flight to Pahlevi, resort town on the Caspian sea, last weekend after a Foreign ministry official reported that Russians were in control of the airport and had refused to permit American planes to land.

Iseman said the Pahlevi flight was cancelled on orders of the Iranian minister of roads and communications, on grounds that the Rusians objected to operations by American crews.

Ninety per cent of the stock of Iranian Airways is Iranian-owned. The remaining 10 per cent is owned by Transworld Airlines, which also has a five-year operating contract.

The company serves 10 major centers of Iran and also has routes from Tehran to Baghdad and Cairo. Its equipment was purchased from surplus properties.

A Soviet line operates three lines, connecting Tehran and Meshed, Pahlevi and Tabriz.

American Jailed in Tabriz.

Tehran, June 25 (A. P.).—Joseph S. Iseman, operations manager of Iranian Airways, announced today that a scheduled flight from Tehran to Tabriz was canceled yesterday because the company did not wish to risk its equipment in Azerbaijan in view of an American military attache's experience there a few days ago. The attache reported last Saturday that he and three aids had been jailed for eight hours in Tabriz when they arrived in the Azerbaijan capital by plane on a flight that previously had been cleared "by all competent Iranian authorities."

A scheduled flight to Pahlevi by an Iranian Airways plane was canceled last week end after a Foreign Ministry official reported that the Russians were in control of the airport and had refused to permit American planes to land.

Iranian Airways is a newly organized subsidiary of Transworld Airlines.

Attacks On U.S. In China Increase

Nanking, June 25 (AP)—Outspoken demands for the withdrawal of United States armed forces from China caused grave concern today at the headquarters of Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's special peace envoy.

A spokesman for 54 "anti-civil war" groups in Shanghai demanded today that American forces go home and that United States aid to China stop immediately. The demand came in the wake of a statement Monday by Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader, blaming the United States for "the outbreak and propagation of civil war in this country."

The Shanghai groups protested that United States aid was encouraging "Fascist forces of reaction" to foment civil war.

Thinks Chiang Wants War

Their spokesman, Dr. Tao Heng-chi, told a press conference that "I am inclined to think Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek wants civil war," and that reactionary supporters of the Generalissimo especially desired it as their one chance of hanging onto power.

Tao emphasized that the 54 groups for which he spoke had no Communist affiliations.

General Marshall, who had been reported making some progress toward a Government-Communist agreement, was noncommittal. Other American sources, however, saw in the demands an organized campaign to influence the course of peace negotiations.

Both India Parties Accept Long-Range Plan For Union

New Delhi, June 25 (AP)—The Congress party and the Moslem League, India's two most powerful political groups, today accepted the British plan for a federated union of India but split on a proposed interim cabinet of fourteen to rule while a constituent assembly draws a charter of independence.

The Congress party, dominantly Hindu, rejected the interim government and the Moslem League accepted it.

An official announcement from the British on an interim government was expected within the next few weeks, although some sources predicted the original proposals would be scrapped entirely and new discussions started.

Earlier Announcement Cited

The British, in proposing the interim government on June 16, said that if either of the two major political parties, or both, rejected the proposal the British would proceed with formation of an interim cabinet "as representative as possible."

Under the British long-term proposals a union of India would be established, embracing both British India and the princely states, with control of foreign affairs, defense and communications, and the power to levy taxes for those three purposes.

The League's formal acceptance of both the interim government and the long-term proposals was announced by its secretary, Nawabzada Liaquit Ali Khan. Previously Moslem League leaders had indicated they were favorable to both.

Jinnah And Wavell Confer

M. A. Jinnah, president of the League, conferred with members of the British Cabinet mission and Viceroy Lord Wavell for more than two hours late tonight, after which the League Working Committee met to hear Jinnah's version of the talks.

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The Congress party instructed Prime Ministers in eight provinces where it is in power to proceed with selection of candidates to a constituent assembly. The delegates will be picked by the provincial legislatures, according to the proportionate representation of Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and others.

Action of the Congress party in accepting the long-range proposals was regarded as having removed one of the major stumbling blocks from India's road to complete autonomy. The acceptance was made known in a letter from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress party president, to Lord Wavell and the British Cabinet mission.

League Assails Gandhi

The official organ of the Moslem League, the newspaper *Dawn*, accused Mohandas K. Gandhi, the spiritual leader of the Congress, of being responsible for the failure to accept the interim government.

"At long last the Congress is reported to have rejected the interim plan," said the newspaper. "Who knows if anything ever will be the 'last'?

"Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow have crept in their petty pace for so many days on end that the tomorrow of bold, decisive action would seem to be never.

"With the sands of time, the sands of Moslem patience are also running out."

INTERIM SETUP REJECTED BY INDIAN PARTY

New Delhi, June 25—(AP)—The All India Congress Party accepted today a long-range British plan for an independent federated Union of India, but rejected proposals for the establishment of an interim government.

In view of the Congress Party's acceptance of the long-range plan, informed quarters said, a new official statement on India's constitutional future may be made shortly—perhaps tonight or tomorrow.

May Scrap Plan

There was some speculation that the British proposals for an interim government might be scrapped and that new suggestions would be submitted to leaders of all Indian political groups.

The original proposals called for a 14-man cabinet, on which the Congress Party and the Moslem League each would have had five representatives, with the remaining four seats going to minority groups.

The Moslem League announced its acceptance of the British Cabinet mission's long-range proposals for Indian independence on June 6, and its spokesmen had indicated approval of the interim government plan although the league had taken no formal action on that question.

While the Congress Party's acceptance of the long-range proposals was generally regarded as a long step forward in settling India's political future, the newspaper "Dawn"—organ of the Moslem League—was critical of the Congress' failure to approve the interim government plan after long delay.

"At long last the Congress is reported to have rejected the interim plan," Dawn said. "Who knows if anything ever will be the 'last'.

'Patience Running Out'

"Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow have crept in their petty pace for so many days on end that the tomorrow of bold, decisive action would seem to be never. With the sands of time, the sands of Moslem patience are also running out."

Azad said the Congress Working Committe would follow up it stelephone message to the viceroy with a written statement.

Asked whether the acceptance of the long-term British proposals was conditional, Azad replied:

"There are no conditions, but our interpretation of the proposals has its place and we stand by it."

In response to a question as to whether any new approach had been made to the working committee by the cabinet mission, Azad declared: "I cannot say anything at the moment about that."

He said the resolution embodying the working committee's decision might be released later today.

The decision was arrived at after a final two hours' meeting of the party's working committee and was announced by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the party president, who communicated the information to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, by telephone.

three of the twenty-eight war crime defendants backed him when he tried in 1931 to buck the Japanese Army's campaign of conquest in Manchuria. The aged, post-surrender Premier, who was Foreign Minister in those days, appeared as a prosecution witness, but his testimony under cross-examination bolstered the defense.

Shidehara said that Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy and one of the alleged architects of the Tri-Partite Pact with Hitler and Mussolini, and Gen. Jiro Minami supported his conciliatory policy. Shiratori then, the witness declared, was Acting Chief of the Bureau of Information and Minami was Minister of War, and Minami tried to "keep order" in the Army but the Government was without a direct voice in Army affairs.

Forced Out the Cabinet.

Shidehara also testified that Mamoro Shigemitsu, who as Foreign Minister signed the Japanese surrender on the battleship Missouri, likewise carried out the Government's conciliatory policy. Shigemitsu in [illegible] was Minister to China.

The Government of that period headed by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, had no territorial ambitions, but the Mukden incident put the military clique in firm control of its own aggressive destiny on the mainland, and the blast that blew up the Mukden Railroad likewise blew the Wakatsuki Government from power, Shidehara said, because it was unable "to prevent a further expansion of the incident in Manchuria" and for that reason resigned.

Questioned by William J. McCormack of Chicago, a defense attorney, Shidehara said that the Cabinet announced the Mukden Incident in "self-defense" after the army had sprung it on the Government, but thereafter "bent every effort to halt it." He declared further that Minami "did everything in his power to cooperate with me in maintaining peace and order," and that Shiratori "definitely and completely fulfilled his duty in line with the peace policy."

Backs Up 3 Jap Defendants

Called as Prosecution Witness, Shidehara Says They Helped Him Fight Aggression.

Tokyo, June 25 (A. P.).—Former Premier Kijuro Shidehara testified before the International Tribunal today that

JAP UNIONS ORGANIZE

Tokyo, June 25 (A. P.).—A resolution to form a national congress of industrial organizations was approved today by 509 delegates of seventeen unions, representing nearly 1,200,000 members.

Delegates heard verbal attacks on an "impending reactionary offensive which might imperil the Japanese labor movement" and on the Yoshida Government.

Jap Imprisoned For Abusing Yanks

Yokohama, June 25 (A. P.).—Takeo Fukunaga was today found guilty of mistreating four American prisoners of war and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Ephraim Sinn of Milford, Conn., was the prosecutor.

Five Hukbalahaps Charged With Sedition

Manila, June 25—(AP)—Five youths were charged with sedition today in the first prosecution of suspected Hukbalahaps, or peasant guerrillas, blamed for the recent bloody strife north of Manila.

The five, ranging in age from 17 to 19, were captured after a battle with U. S. Army-recognized guerrillas June 17 in which 16 Hukbalahaps or suspected Hukbalahaps were slain.

EDEN ASKS WORLD ATOM AGREEMENT

Ottawa, June 25 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden said in an address today that much of the "atmosphere of mounting misunderstanding among the great Powers could be ended by an "international understanding or the future of atomic energy."

"There is no major Power on earth today that is in a position to make war and that has it in its heart to do so," the wartime British Foreign Secretary told the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

He drew a gloomy picture, however, of "the anxieties and disappointments of the present time," saying: "We see the Allies of the recent battlefields glowering at each other and recriminating against each other in an atmosphere of mounting misunderstanding. They spend weeks in the discussion of issues which, given a fair measure of good will, could be settled in a few hours."

Eden declared that if the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom "cannot reach an understanding and maintain it, not one of the three will enjoy full confidence in the future or full security for its people."

WAR CAPTIVE TO HANG

Lethbridge, Alberta, June 25 (A. P.).—A former German infantry sergeant and winner of Adolf Hitler's Iron Cross is to be hanged here shortly after midnight tonight for his part in the murder of an anti-Nazi fellow German prisoner at the Medicine Hat internment camp on July 22, 1943.

The condemned man is Werner Schwalb, 31 years old, a former member of Rommel's Africa Corps. He will be the first prisoner-of-war hanged in Canada by order of a civil court. Pvt. Adolf Kratz, 25, was sentenced to hang with him, but his sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment, and a third defendant, Cpl. Johannes Wittinger, 30, who won a new trial on a technicality, was acquitted last Saturday.

Former Carrier Now Grain Ship

Montreal, June 25 (AP) — The steamship Empire MacKindrick, former aircraft carrier converted into a grain ship, docked here this morning after arriving from Liverpool and will return to the United Kingdom in a few days carrying grain. The vessel made the voyage to Canada empty.

during the long years of their rule in this part of the Pacific. Natural history, oceanography and the kindred subjects were to the Japanese secrets to be kept as closely as fortifications.

Defeat of Nippon opened the doors. Selection of Bikini Atoll, in the Marshalls, for the bomb tests required the presence of scholars.

The setting of the tests required expert advice on such matters as the structure of coral atolls, fish, bird and insect life, plants, and ocean currents. The bomb testers want to estimate what will happen to Bikini atoll when the blasts shake its islands and reefs, and how far the bomb blast and radioactive poison will reach.

A corps of scientists, including Cmdr. Roger Ravelel of the Scripps Oceanographic Institution of La Jolla, Calif., and Dr. Ralph Sawyer of the University of Michigan, hope that studies made in conection with the bomb tests will settle debate over the structure of atolls—whether they are coral caps to old volcanic cones or are built up on a slowly subsiding base of rock upthrust from the sea bottom.

Observations at Bikini by the survey ship Bowditch show this atoll is a shallow saucer, not more than 180 feet deep at any point, fringed with small islands and a chain of coral reefs and sand cays. The outer edge of the atoll ends in an abrupt drop into about 600 feet of water, a submarine precipice. Then the wall of the atoll angles outward at about 45 degrees, continuing downward until a depth of approximately 12,000 feet of water is found at five miles offshore.

Effect On Coral

Ravelle thinks the underwater bomb blasts may shake away coral at the lip of the atoll in small landslides extending perhaps 500 feet along the edge. This prospect is made more likely by the fact that this section of the Pacific is free of earthquakes which elsewhere in the world tend to settle rock masses and formations.

The bombs may make a dead reef of the now living coral atoll of Bikini. The scientists think it possible that radioactivity, contaminating the water in and outside the lagoon, can kill the animal and plant organisms and thus destroy the life cycle that builds up the reef.

At Bikini has been discovered several new or rare marine plants, among them a green water plant called tydemannia. Dr. W. R. Taylor, University of Michigan Botanist, said the plant had been seen only on one previous occasion — in the Dutch East Indies at about the turn of the century. Scientists report that an important element in the structure of the reef is a rock-like water plant, lithothamnion, which calcifies as it grows and becomes part of the coral formation.

Undersea Census

Dr. Leonard Schultz, curator of the fishes for the National Museum at Washington, has taken a fish census. He finds that the population of the reefs averages about four-tenths of a fish per square yard, a fairly heavy population for this part of the Pacific Ocean, generally classed as a marine desert. About 50 specie of edible fish were found, including tuna, sea bass, bonita and mackerel.

Dr. Schultz does some of his census-taking through use of a paralyzing vegetable poisoning. He pours some in the water, the fish settle to the bottom in a dazed condition and the doctor goes down with a diving mask to look them over. It sounds easy until one looks at the pounding waves that surge in over the knife-edged coral where the fisheries experts wade and dive.

Birds, rats and lizards are the job for Dr. J. P. E. Morrison, another curator for the Washington Museum. He has found on Bikini about five types of tern, but no resident landbirds. Cats and dogs of natives in the islands have kept the bird and rat population at low ebb, the doctor explains.

From these and other seemingly unrelated factors, the atom bombardiers hope to find how good a weapon they have. Peaceful science is a beneficiary.

Get Bikini News Priority

U. S. Wire Services Favored; Reuters Protests

ABOARD U. S. S. APPALACHIAN, June 24 (Delayed) (AP).—Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy has approved a decision of the "Operation Crossroads" press section which gives American wire services communications priority over Reuters, British news agency, it was learned tonight. Reuters has filed a vigorous protest in Washington.

The decision places Reuters on an equal basis with all American newspapers in filing privileges aboard the Appalachian, but does not get it equally with The Associated Press, The United Press and International News Service.

Japan's Defeat, Atom Tests Open Micronesia To U. S. Scientists

Aboard Flagship Mt. McKinley, Bikini, June 25—(AP)—American scientists are getting their first look at Micronesia, thanks to World War II and the atom bomb tests.

The Japanese kept closed the doors to this empire of little islands

O. P. A. Extension Is Voted by House, Senate Test Today

JUN 26 1946

Vote Is 265 to 105 After Plan to End Ceilings on Meat Loses Out, 221-150

LAST-DITCH FIGHT FAILS TO REMOVE CEILINGS ON FOODS

JUN 26 1946

Conference Measure Pruning Agency's Powers Wins After Hot Debate.

BILL GOES TO SENATE

Barkley to Call for Action Today by Upper Chamber.

WASHINGTON, June 25—(AP)—The House stamped final approval, 265 to 105, late today on the compromise OPA bill after beating down a last-ditch effort to lift all price ceilings on meat and dairy products.

NIGHT

The bill, extending the wartime price control agency for another year but pruning many of its powers, next went to the Senate for a last vote there before being sent to President Truman.

Senate to Act Today

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) told the Senate he is prepared to bring it up for action tomorrow.

Although Chester Bowles denounced features of the legislation as "booby traps," Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) predicted President Truman will sign it.

The voting came after Rayburn took the floor to tell his colleagues that unless they accepted the compromise "there will be no OPA at all."

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the Banking committee, leader of the administration's battle for OPA, declared that if price control were killed outright at this time "a disaster that is indescribable would come upon the American people."

But OPA aides were reported to be gathering data on which to base a recommendation that the measure be vetoed.

Rep. Marcantonio, American-Labor representative from New York, read to the House a telegram from Philip Murray, C.I.O. chief, urging the House to kill the compromise which Murray described as "not price control but in effect legalized inflation."

Sign in Gallery

A gale of excitement swept the House at the beginning of its critical OPA debate, as two men in the gallery spread a huge sign saying: "Detroit auto workers plead to save OPA."

Shouts of "throw them out" came from many legislators and Speaker Rayburn ordered the sergant at arms to get the banner out of the gallery. He said the display violated House rules and declared "if OPA is saved it will not be in the gallery but on the floor of this House."

The compromise legislation would allow price increases on many items. But it preserves controls over major market basket commodities, including meat, poultry and dairy products. It keeps rent control intact.

Spence said that in his opinion "this bill is workable." He told his colleagues that OPA during the war and immediately following the war "has saved the American economy" and that to destroy it before supplies come nearer to balance with demand would be experimenting with an "economic atomic bomb."

Rayburn said: "I will not, so far as I am concerned, shoulder the responsibility of killing all price control."

Leading the opposition, Rep. Buffett (R-Neb) said the bill "is an attempt to continue to hoodwink the people of this country," and Rep. Smith (R-Ohio) shouted: "God help us save America for Congress won't."

Last-Ditch Fight Fails

The last-minute effort to remove livestock meat and dairy products from price control was made by Rep. Rizley (D-Okla) and was defeated 221 to 150.

A continuation of the same fight was promised in the Senate whose original bill exempted those items, plus poultry: Senator Wherry (R-Neb) was set to demand that the compromise be turned down and the conference committee be told to start all over.

"If we accept this bill," Wherry told reporters, "we will have vindicated everything Chester Bowles has done. The black market in meat will be continued with full congressional approval."

While there was no official comment either from Stabilization Director Chester Bowles or OPA Director Paul Porter, officials familiar with their views told a reporter privately that they expect both will recommend a veto.

"Remember," this official said, "that Bowles has stated he would accept no compromise that would increase the chances of inflation. He has made it clear he believes that amendments which remain in the bill would mean inflation."

Work on Economic Studies

At both OPA and the Office of Economic Stabilization, staff officials rushed preparation of studies for President Truman on what these agencies believe the consequences of the conference bill would be. When they are sent to the White House, these surveys will be accompanied by the recommendations of Bowles and Porter on disposition of the bill.

Bowles' associates say he recognizes the possibility that OPA and price controls might go out the window if a Presidential veto were upheld by Congress. However, they represent him as hopeful that Congress would vote an emergency extension of price control as it now stands, until legislation more acceptable to the administration could be enacted.

As for the possibility of Bowles resigning, he reportedly will wait on the fate of the bill before making up his mind. His friends said, however, that they believed it a foregone conclusion he will quit if the conference bill should become law.

There was no such conviction with respect to Porter. The feeling at OPA was that while Porter probably will urge a veto, he will stay on as price administrator even if President Truman does not follow his advice.

Immediately after the final House vote was taken, 14 House members presented to newsmen a signed statement declaring the compromise bill is "not a price control but a bill to legalize inflation."

"This bill flouts the will of the American people, the 14 said. "The polls have won 10 to one for effective price control. Passage of this bill in the name of continued price control would deceive the people for only a short time. We the undersigned refuse to share responsibility for the inflation that will be ushered in by this bill."

Those signing included Rep. Kopleman (D-Conn).

Price Rises Allowed to Spur Output—Three-man Decontrol Board Provided—Spence Says Truman Will Sign Bill.

JUN 26 1946

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, expressed the belief today that President Truman will sign the compromise OPA bill worked out last night by a Senate-House conference committee. In his opinion Spence said, the bill is workable.

The Kentuckian, who has battled for months for continuation of a strong price control law, made this statement to newspaper men as the House convened two hours earlier than its usual noon meeting time for a session which probably will see a showdown vote on the OPA compromise.

Spence voiced confidence the House will approve the compromise. The measure's renewal of OPA powers is far short of what the administration had asked for. But, at the same time, its curtailment of ORA powers is a good deal less drastic than the administration had expected in view of separate actions taken by the two chambers when the renewal legislation was first taken up.

With other legislation scheduled for prior consideration, a final vote on OPA was not expected before late in the day.

Left intact were price controls over meat, butter, cigarettes and gasoline, but the one-year extension of the war-born agency yanked away many of the OPA's powers over the national economy.

The House, then the Senate, and finally President Truman must approve the measure if it is to keep all price ceilings from expiring next Sunday midnight.

Although a last-minute decision knocked out sections which would have ended controls over livestock, poultry, dairy products, tobacco and petroleum at the end of this month, many of the bill's provisions were written specifically to force a raise in prices.

To Spur Production.

Advocates contended that such a course would spur production and put the nation on the highway to prosperity. But Stabilization Director Chester Bowles damned them in advance as "booby trap" breeders of inflation.

Among them:

1. An end to the OPA's controversial program calling for specific quantities of lower-cost clothing.

2. A halt to so-called cost-absorption on such things as automobiles, refrigerators and radios.

3. A requirement that average unit cost increases since 1941 must be reflected in all price ceilings.

Last night's session was forced by widely varying extension bills passed separately by the House and Senate.

The conferees—representing both chambers—convened behind locked doors at 9 o'clock last night in the capitol office of Senator Barkley (Ky.), the majority leader.

Three and one-half hours later Barkley beckoned 20 waiting reporters into the marble-decorated room and announced the agreement.

A majority of the seven delegates from each House signed the committee's recommendations he reported. Senator Taft ((R-Ohio), quickly amplified the declaration: he and Senator Millikin (R-Colo.), had not done so, he said. And Senator Radcliffe (D-Md.), another conferee, was home for a primary election.

The House conferees added that only Rep. Crawford (R-Mich.), had failed to sign on their side. But they said he would do so today.

The refusal of Taft and Millikin to approve the report immediately led to speculation whether they would oppose it in the Senate and attempt to force a further revision.

Each House has its choice of voting the conference's recommendations up or down, or sending the bill back to the joint committee with instructios for specific changes.

Avoids Roll Call

Barkley carefully had avoided a roll call vote in the Senate on the meat - poultry - dairy decontrol amendment, which was approved by a narrow margin in the banking committee.

The Senate lost out in conference on all specific decontrols. However, it prevailed on the full year's extension, for the House had voted only nine months beyond June 30.

Senate theories came out on top again in creation of a three-member decontrol board, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Independent of OPA, the bi-partisan board could overrule the price administrator or the secretary of agriculture if either, without good reason, rejected an industry's request to lift ceilings.

The secretary of agriculture was given control over all farm products, whereas heretofore OPA has had the final say.

Because of the many ceiling adjustments that will have to be made under the compromise version, the conferees inserted a provision giving OPA 30 days after July 1 to re-price articles still under control.

The conferees reached their own compromise on the hotly-disputed issues of subsidies — Government payments designed to keep down retail prices.

They voted to hold them to an even $1,000,000,000 and to quit paying food subsidies next April 1.

The Seate had voted for $1,100,000,000 and May 1, OPA itself had asked for a total of $2,051,000,000. The House said meat subsidies ought to be stopped June 30, this year, and all food subsidies by December 31.

If the conference decision holds, not more than $629,000,000 can be spent for food subsidies the remainder of this calendar year. The only subsidies which would extend beyond April 1, 1947, are those for copper, lead, zinc and sugar.

Barkley said that if the House passes on the bill in short order the Senate may act on it today. The House program called for an unusual 11 A. M. (D. S. T.) meeting.

Barkley, a confidant of Mr. Truman, declined to predict whether the President would veto the bill if approved in the form cleared by the conference.

"I am not going to speculate what the President is going to do about the bill," he said.

"I am going to urge the Senate to adopt it. I think it is the best bill we can get under the circumstances."

FOOD.

Conference Bill—Retains price control on meat, poultry and dairy products—three market-basket items the Senate sought to decontrol.

Present Law—No provision for removing food price ceilings at any specific time, hence no change.

DAY

CLOTHING.

Conference Bill—Eliminates a requirement that manufacturers produce inexpensive clothing.

Present Law—Requires producers to turn out the same ratio of low to high-cost garments they did during 1943.

SUBSIDIES.

Conference Bill—Limits future subsidies of all kinds to $1,000,000,000 and ends food subsidies on April 1, 1947.

Administration Request—$2,051,000,000 for use through June 30, 1947, with elimination on payments on specific items at the discretion of the OPA and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

DECONTROL.

Conference Bill—Removal of price controls when supply and demand of a commodity come into approximate balance. This would be done by a specially created decontrol board, independent of the OPA, with power to overrule the Price Administrator or Secretary of Agriculture, if either failed to act.

Present Law—Under standards set up by Office of Economic Stabilization, the OPA removes price ceilings when (1) supply and demand of a commodity is about in balance and the agency believes prices will not rise unduly; (2) or when the item is insignificant in the cost of living or doing business; (3) or when the administrative burden of retaining controls is out of proportion to the value of retaining them; (4) or when there will be no diversion of materials or man power to non-essential items, or when removal of ceilings will not impair price control of other items.

PROFITS.

Conference Bill—Prohibits reduction of pre-war profit margins of wholesalers and retailers of reconversion items such as auto-

How Report Affects the OPA

JUN 26 1946

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Here are major price control provisions the House-Senate conference committee approved in voting to continue the OPA through June 30, 1947, as compared with the present law:

1945

30.24-3533

mobiles, household appliances and farm implements.

Present Law—The OPA has cut pre-war markups and discounts of dealers in several industries. This kept the full amount of price increases granted to manufacturers from being passed on to the public.

Manufacturers' Ceilings.

Conference Bill—Provides that ceilings for producers, manufacturers and processors must include prices during October 1-15, 1941, plus the average industry-wide increase in unit cost since that time. For example, if a manufacturer's base period price for a lawn mower was $12, and the average industry-wide cost increase was $1.50, the manufacturer's new ceiling would be $13.50. The OPA would be given until July 31 to make the necessary ceiling adjustments. This amendment also provides that distributors, wholesalers and retailers shall be allowed the trade mark-ups and discounts prevailing last January 1. No price ceiling may be established which would give such dealers a lesser return.

Present law—The OPA bases manufacturers' ceilings on average 1936-39 industry-wide prices, allowing increases required to maintain an industry's earnings at the level of that period. A secondary standard allows increases on an individual product basis in hardship cases.

TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY.

Conference Bill—Transfers to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to decide which farm commodities may be kept under price control. Ceilings could not be retained unless the Secretary certified the commodity was scarce.

Present Law—The OPA has this authority.

Cotton and Woolen Textiles.

Conference Bill—Manufacturers' ceilings would include the cost of raw cotton or wool (with parity the floor), plus a weighted average of mill production costs, and a reasonable profit on each item based on 1939-41 earnings.

Present Law—The OPA usually bases ceilings on parity, rather than actual market costs. To this it adds the average 1936-39 profit on major items.

BAN ON CEILINGS.

Conference Bill—Prohibits establishment of ceilings for any commodity which was not under price control on April 1, 1946. Ceilings could not be fixed on raw cotton, for example.

Present Law—No such restrictions.

COTTON FUTURE MARGINS.

Conference Bill—Prohibits Government control of margin requirements for trading in cotton for future delivery.

Present Law—The OPA raised margin requirements.

GRAIN.

Conference Bill—Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to allocate feed which he controls to feeders of livestock and poultry in domestic areas where the Secretary rules an emergency shortage exists.

Present Law—No such specific authorization.

Conference Bill—Gives farmers who sold their wheat before April 1, when the Government bonus went into effect, the same price advantage received by persons who sold later.

TOBACCO AND PETROLEUM.

Conference Bill—Continues price ceilings on tobacco and petroleum products.

JUN 26 1946

House Vote on O.P.A. Renewal

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Following is the roll-call by which the House today passed compromise price control legislation.

FOR THE BILL—285

Democrats—185

Abernethy	Cravens	Gallagher	L. A. Johnson	Murphy	Sabath
Allen, La.	Cuisser	Gardner	L. B. Johnson	Murray, Tenn.	Sadowski
Andrews, Ala.	D'Alesandro	Gary	Kelly, Ill.	Neely	Sasscer
Bailey	Daughton, Va.	Gathings	Keogh	O'Brien, Ill.	Savage
Barrett, Pa.	Davis	Geelan	Kilday	O'Neal	Sheppard
Batry	Dawson	Gordon	King	Outland	Sheridan
Bates, Ky.	James Delaney	Gore	Kirwan	Patman	Slaughter
Beckworth	John Delaney	Goraki	Lane	Philbin	Smith, Va.
Biemiller	Dingell	Gossett	Lea	Pickett	Spence
Bland	Domengeaux	Granahan	Lesinski	Poage	Starkey
Bonner	Doughton, N. C.	Green	Link	Pratt	Sullivan
Brooks	Douglas, Ill.	Gregory	Lyle	Price, Fla.	Sumners, Tex.
Brown, Ga.	Drewry	Hare	Lynch	Price, Ill.	Tarver
Bryson	Durham	Harless	McCormack	Priest	Thom
Buchanan	Earthman	Hart	McGlinchey	Quinn	Thomas, Tex.
Buckley	Eberharter	Havenner	McKennie	Rabaut	Thomason
Bulwinkle	Elliott	Hays	Madden	Raine	Traynor
Bunker	Engle, Calif.	Hebert	Mahon	Randolph	Trimble
Byrne, N. Y.	Ervin	Hedrick	Maloney	Rees	Voorhis, Calif.
Cannon, Mo.	Fallon	Heffernan	Manasco	Richards	Walter
Carnahan	Feighan	Hendricks	Mankin	Riley	Wasielewski
Chapman	Fernandez	Hobbs	May	Robertson, Va.	Weaver
Chelf	Fisher	Hoch	Mills	Roe, N. Y.	White
Clark	Flannagan	Hook	Monroney	Rogers, Fla.	Whitten
Clements	Flood	Huber	Morgan	Rowan	Whittington
Combs	Fogarty	Jarman	Morrison	Russell	Woodhouse
Cooper	Folger	Johnson, Okla.	Murdock	Ryter	Zimmerman
Courtney	Forand				
Cox					

Republicans—100

Andersen, Minn.	Cole, N. Y.	Gillie	Holmes, Wash.	McMillen, Ill.	Smith, Maine
Angell	Corbett	Goodwin	Horan	Martin, Iowa	Springer
Auchincloss	Cunningham	Graham	Johnson, Calif.	Martin, Mass.	Sundstrom
Beall	D'Ewart	Hale	Johnson, Ill.	Mathews	Taber
Bender	Dirksen	E. A. Hall	Johnson, Ind.	Michener	Talbot
Bennett, Mo.	Dondero	L. W. Hall	Judd	Mundt	Talle
Blackney	Eaton	Hancock	Kean	Norbland	Taylor
Bolton	Ellsworth	Hand	Kearney	Ploeser	Thomas, N. J.
Brumbaugh	Elsaesser	Harness	Kilburn	Ramey	Tibbott
Buck	Elston	Hartley	Kunkel	Reed, Ill.	Towe
Butler	Fenton	Hetter	Landis	Robinson, Ky.	Vorys, Ohio
Campbell	Fulton	Hesselton	Latham	Rodgers, Pa.	Wadsworth
Canfield	Gamble	Hess	Lefevre	Rogers, Mass.	Wigglesworth
Case, N. J.	Gavin	Hias	Lewis	Scrivner	Wolcott
Church	Gearhart	Hinshaw	Luce	Sharp	Wolverton
Cole, Kans.	Geriach	Hoeven	McConnell	Simpson, Ill.	Woodruff
Cole, Mo.	Gifford	Holmes, Mass.	McDonough		

AGAINST THE BILL—165

Democrats—27

Barden	Healy	Larcade	Patterson	Rabin	Rogers, N. Y.
Bloom	Kefauver	McMillan, S.C.	Peterson, Fla.	Rankin	Sikes
Celler	Klein	O'Brien, Mich.	Pfeifer	Rayfiel	Somers
Cooley	Koppelmann	O'Toole	Powell	Rivers	Wood
Douglas, Calif.	Lanham	Pace			

Republicans—76

Adams	Case, S. D.	Griffiths	Jones	O'Hara	Shafer
Allen, Ill.	Chenoweth	Gross	Jonkman	O'Konski	Short
Andresen, Minn.	Chiperfield	Gwinn, N. Y.	Keefe	Phillips	Simpson, Pa.
Arends	Cleveiger	Gwynne, Iowa	Kinzer	Pittenger	Smith, Ohio
Arnold	Clippinger	Hagen	Knutson	Plumley	Smith, Wisc.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Curtis	Henry	La Follette	Reed, N. Y.	Stefan
Barrett, Wyo.	Dolliver	Hoffman, Mich.	Lemke	Rees, Kan.	Stockman
Bishop	Dworshak	Hoffman, Pa.	McLowen	Rich	Sumner, Ill.
Brehm	Ellis	Hope	McGregor	Ripley	Vursell
Brown, Ohio	Fellows	Howell	Macon	Rockwell	Weichel
Buffett	Fuller	Jenkins	Merrow	Schwabe, Mo.	Wilson
Byrnes	Gillette	Jennings	Miller, Neb.	Schwabe, Okla.	Winter
Carlson	Grant, Ind.	Jensen	Murray, Wis.		

American Labor—1

Marcantonio

Progressive—1

Hull

Total voting, 370. Paired, 4: Worley and Boykin, Democrats, for; Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and DeLacy, Democrats, against. Absent or not voting, 59. Vacancies, 2. Total membership, 435.

JUN 26 1946

O.P.A. Backers Carry Sign Into House Gallery

2 C.I.O. Men Held Briefly by Police After Cries of 'Throw Them Out'

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Cries from the House floor of "throw them out" met the display of a huge sign in the visitors gallery today: "Detroit auto workers plead to save O. P. A."

Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, ordered the sergeant at arms to remove the sign declaring: "If O. P. A. is saved it will not be in the gallery but on the floor of this House."

Those holding the sign immediately folded it.

The painted poster, about two by six feet, was displayed from the gallery as the Speaker banged his gavel signaling the House to begin consideration of compromise legislation continuing the Office of Price Administration but extracting many of its teeth.

Ordering it removed, Mr. Rayburn declared that "it violates the rules of this House."

The banner was displayed by two men who were taken in custody temporarily by Capitol police.

They identified themselves to reporters as Mike Novak and William Stachiw, members of Dodge Local No. 3, Detroit, United Automobile Workers, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

They said they had not met with success in trying to tell their Congressmen about their views on the O. P. A., so "we decided to tell our story this way."

Mr. Stachiw added: "This seemed like as short a speech as we could make to tell Congress what we think about O. P. A."

Capitol police said later the two men were released, after being warned against any repetition of their act.

Officers said House rules specifically forbid display of banners in the Chamber, and subject violators to a possible fine of $500.

DRAFT BILL SENT TO TRUMAN, EXTENDING ACT TO MARCH 31; EXEMPTS 18-YEAR-OLD CLASS

JUN 26 1946

SELECTIVE SERVICE WILL CALL NO MEN IN NEXT 2 MONTHS

Extension Until March 31 Permits Drafting of TWENTY-YEAR-OLDS

JUN 26 1946

18-YEAR-OLDS EXEMPT

Pay Increase Voted, Covering Servicemen in All Grades.

WASHINGTON, June 25 — (AP) Congress continued the draft law and voted pay boosts for servicemen today after notification from the Army that it will draft nobody in July [illegible] August.

The House then the Senate speedily passed compromise bills for these purposes after months of bickering and sent them to President Truman, who is expected to sign them before the present draft extension expires Sunday midnight.

Extend Until March 31

The draft bill continues the act in force until March 31, bans the induction of 18-year-olds while still requiring them to register, permits the induction of men 19 through 44 and requires the discharge of draftees after 18 months' service at their request.

The pay increase bill is estimated to cost $632,000,000 a year. It provides raises ranging from 50 per cent for buck privates and apprentice seamen to 10 per cent for high officers.

The House agreed to the pay bill on a voice vote, spent an hour arguing about the draft of teen-agers, which it originally opposed, and then approved the draft bill, 259 to 110.

Senate action came late in the day and on voice votes within ten minutes.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), acting chairman of the Military committee, obtained approval first of the pay plan and then the draft extension.

Lone Opponent

Only Senator Revercomb (R-W. Va) asked to be recorded against the draft agreement. He noted that he had urged release of fathers and he now thought calling men from 30 to 45 years would be a mistake.

"These older men do not make such good soldiers," Revercomb said and cast the only audible "no" vote.

Disclosure that the Army will make no Selective Service calls during July and August came from Rep. Thomason (D-Tex) during the one hour of debate.

The Texan, member of the Military committee, read a letter from Secretary of War Patterson saying Patterson and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower prefer a volunteer army and wish to avoid drafting men if possible.

"It is my conviction," Thomason said, that "not a single man will be drafted after September 1," either.

Expects Enough Volunteers

He added that pay increases and an intensified enlistment campaign should provide the necessary men without resort to the draft. But he cautioned that the law should be kept on the books as "insurance" against possible failure of recruiting.

Patterson's letter did not commit the Navy, but that service has not drafted any men for months and it appeared unlikely that it would resume.

Meanwhile, a House-approved bill to provide terminal leave pay for millions of discharged enlisted men hit a snag in the Senate Military committee. John L. Sullivan, acting Navy secretary, wrote the committee that the plan is "not in accord with the program of the President" and asked a delay until naval officers could testify in opposition.

Acting Chairman Johnson (D-Colo), estimating the cost at about $3,500,000,000, told reporters after a closed session that War and Navy department officials will be asked to testify in hope of completing action before Congress adjourns.

Under the draft legislation, the Selective Service law is extended until next March 31. The House originally had voted an extension until February 15; the Senate until May 15.

Teen-Age Ban Rejected

Before passing the bill by a roll-call vote of 259 to 110, the House defeated by a standing vote of 182 to 74 a move by Rep. Short (R-Mo) to ban induction of any teen-agers.

It was a difference over the minimum ages of induction that had thrown the legislation into controversy on Capitol hill. The House had insisted all along that no teen-agers be taken, while the Senate had voted to permit them to be drafted.

In the give-and-take of compromise, the legislation emerged with permission for the armed services to induct 19-year-olds and to take non-fathers up to 44. The House had put the maximum age at 20 in its original bill.

Also eliminated from the compromise was a House ban on any inductions before October 15.

There was no disagreement between the two branches on the 18-month service limitation and the ban against drafting fathers.

Neither did they disagree over ceiling strength of the armed forces—1,070,000 for the Army, 558,000 for the Navy and 108,000 for the Marine corps—by July 1, 1947, with a requirement that the Army limit its personnel to 1,550,000 by July 1 of this year.

Short Leads Fight

Short led the fight against the entire legislation, claiming it is not necessary.

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts told the House that it must think not only of the teen-agers not already in service but of men drafted in the past and now serving in far-flung areas awaiting their discharge when replacements are available.

"Apparently they have no voting power," he commented.

The compromise bill won the support of 150 Democrats and 109 Republicans. Opposing it were 39 Democrats, 69 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 American-Laborite.

A ringing voice vote sent the pay-raise compromise bill to the Senate.

The House originally had dealt with raises in separate legislation, but the Senate added the boosts to the draft bill. In conference it emerged as a separate bill.

There was little difference between the two branches over the amounts of the raises needed to spur enlistments.

The new and the old rates:

Buck privates, $50 to $75 monthly; first class privates, $54 to $80; corporals, $66 to $90; sergeants, $78 to $100; staff sergeants $96 to $115; technical sergeants, $114 to $135; first and master sergeants, $138 to $165; chief petty officers, $126 to $150.

For officers, the raises amount to 20 per cent annually for first and second lieutenants, 15 per cent for captains, and 10 per cent for all ranks above captain.

The increases apply also to the Navy, the Marine corps and the Coast Guard, the percentage boost being in proportion to rank.

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BILL EXTENDING DRAFT PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Compromise Measure Wins Approval by Vote of 259 to 110.

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18-YEAR-OLDS ARE EXEMPTED

Chamber Also Sends to Senate Measure Raising Pay for Service Personnel.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Compromise legislation extending the draft law until March 31 next, but prohibiting the induction of 18-year-olds, was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

The roll-call vote was 259 to 110. It came after a War Department announcement that the Army plans to draft no one in July and August.

DAY

The bill permits the induction of non-fathers between the ages of 19 and 44, both inclusive; limits the length of service of drafted men to 18 months; puts ceilings on the size of the Armed Forces, prohibits the induction of fathers, and allows fathers now in service to obtain their discharge upon request after August 1, 1946.

What Was Eliminated.

Eliminated in the give-and-take of compromise between the Senate and the House was a House provision prohibiting any inductions before next October 15 and barring the drafting of 19-year-olds as well as 18's. The Senate had voted to draft 18 and 19-year-olds.

The present draft law expires on June 30. The Senate originally had voted for an extension until next May 15 and the House until February 15.

Before approving the compromise, the House unanimously passed and sent to the Senate a compromise bill raising the pay of all service personnel.

In the course of debate, Representative Thomason (D.-Tex.) read to the House a letter in which Secretary of War Patterson said that the Army plans no draft calls for July and August.

How Members Voted.

Voting for the compromise were 150 Democrats and 109 Republicans. Against it were 39 Democrats, 69 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 American-Laborite.

Just before the final vote, the House rejected by a 182 to 74 standing count a motion by Representative Short (R.-Mo.) to insist on a ban against the draft of 19-year-old youths.

Secretary Patterson said he is hopeful that, with increases in pay, the armed forces would be able to obtain enough men through voluntary enlistments to meet their needs for the next few months.

Both he and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Chief of Staff, prefer an all-volunteer army if one can be obtained and do not "desire to have a single man drafted" if it can be avoided, Patterson wrote.

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Text of Newly Voted Draft Bill

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 25—The text of the bill passed today by Congress to extend the draft follows:

An Act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly re-enacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter amended or repealed.

Sec. 2 (a). So much of the first sentence of Section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3 (a). Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 19 and 45, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of 19 after having been required to register pursuant to Section 2 of this Act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

Strength of Army is Set

(b) The fourth proviso of the second sentence of Section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further: That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall not exceed one million and seventy thousand on July 1, 1947: and provided further, that on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall not exceed five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: and provided further, that the monthly requisitions on the President under this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the three

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months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. For the purpose of the fourth and fifth provisos of the preceding sentence no man shall be deemed to be in active training or service or to be part of the strength of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, if—

"(1) He is on terminal leave.

"(2) He is a member of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged or relieved from active duty without being returned to an active duty status; or

"(3) He is being processed, following completion of his period of service, for discharge or relief from active duty."

Eighteen-Month Service Ordered

Sec. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, it hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man inducted on and after Oct. 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college or other similar institution of learning), unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to Oct. 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this Act of eighteen months or more (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college or other similar institution of learning) shall, upon his request, on and after such date, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after Jan. 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interest of national defense."

Sect. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act as amended, is hereby repealed.

Sect. 5 (a) Section 5 (e) (1) of such Act as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: "No person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest."

(b) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Provision for Fathers

"(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a child or children dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph, the term 'child' includes a child legally adopted, a step-child, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person eighteen years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

(c) Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of Section 3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as hereinabove defined, dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in his home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act.

Allowance for Service Time

"(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least six months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that any such individual so served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946, when the Congress or the President shall declare that the national interest is imperilled.

Section 6. Section 5 (M) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(M) No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical, professional and specialists' categories."

Duration of the Measure

Section 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The provisions of the third sentence of Section 3(a) of this Act shall become inoperative and cease to apply at 12 o'clock post meridian on July 1, 1947. All of the other provisions of this Act, except the provisions of Sections 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 8 and 16(b), and the fourth and fifth provisos of the second sentence of Section 3(a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply at 12 o'clock post meridian on March 31, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date.

One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein or hereafter specified, all remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division established under the authority of Section 8(g) of such Act, and all records and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or are available for use in the administration of such functions of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may designate."

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G. I. REGULATIONS REVISED BY ARMY

Saluting Off Posts Abolished, Association of Officers, Men Allowed.

WASHINGTON, June 25—(AP)—Secretary of War Patterson tonight ordered that enlisted men get accumulated leave credits looking toward terminal leave pay like officers, that saluting be curbed and that other recommendations of the Doolittle "gripe board" be adopted.

Two of the board's 14 recommendations, however, were disapproved. These were: 1. That the terms "officers" and "enlisted men" be abolished; and 2. That inspector general's reports be sent direct to the War department, bypassing field commanders.

Favores Terminal Leave

Patterson approved the board's recommendation that enlisted men and Wacs be given terminal leave pay like officers and to this end he directed that they be permitted to accumulate credit for unused furlough time starting July 1.

Before actual payment for this time could be made, however, the approval of Congress is necessary. The House already has passed the necessary bill. It provides, however, that terminal leave payments also be made for unused furlough time prior to July 1, including that of men already discharged. Because of this feature the Senate Military committee today held up consideration of the measure at the request of the Navy, which indicated that the Administration opposes it.

Saluting will be abolished except on military posts, in overseas occupied areas, and on ceremonial occasions. Patterson said instructions for this purpose are now being issued.

Patterson also announced he has stricken from Army regulations an order that "officers are required to wear distinctive uniforms, to live apart from their men in garrison and to confine their social contacts to other officers."

At the same time, he said he is "certain that the basic concept of authority and command in the Army is sound. No changes can be introduced that would impair the efficiency of the Army or would destroy discipline. An Army without discipline is worthless."

Patterson announced his action in a statement following a month's study by the War department of the findings of the board, headed by former Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, which heard complaints of former soldiers on relations between officers and men.

Accepts 12 Recommendations

He accepted 12 recommendations, mostly with qualifications and with statements of remedial action already taken.

"Nothing in the report or in this statement should be taken as a refelction on the officer corps that has served the country in the war," Patterson wrote. "The vast majority of them did their duty as soldiers with courage, ability and fidelity and it should not be forgotten that their casualties were proportionately heavier than with other ranks."

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Taking up the board's recommendations in order, Patterson thus reported his action.

1. On improvement in leadership, new regular Army officers are being carefully selected on a "basis of relative merit." Personnel management courses are being added to training. The War department plans to seek legislation soon to overhaul the system of promotions. Legislation already is pending to make it easier to get rid of poor officers and to equalize retirement privileges.

To Equalize Allowances

2. Approval "in principle" was given a recommendation of measures to provide greater security and responsibility and equalize allowances and chances for advancement. Allowances for food, quarters and travel are being restudied. Officers and men will wear the same uniform, effective in mid-1948.

3. On terminal leave pay, officers and men will be paid on the same basis for unused leave or furlough time after July 1.

4. The board made two recommendations that military personnel when off duty be permitted to "pursue normal social patterns comparable to our democratic way of life" and proposed wiping out rules or customs prohibiting association between officers and men. While ordering deletion of an existing prohibition in the Army's field manual on military courtesy and discipline, Patterson said officers clubs will not be eliminated but efforts will be made to improve social facilities of enlisted men.

5. Regulations making discriminatory references as between officers and enlisted men and their families "if there are any," will be wiped out.

6. The War department always has insisted on equal justice and the Doolittle board recommendations will be called to the attention of a special board of the American Bar association which is studying a possible revision of Army justice.

7. The hand salute "will not be required outside of Army installations except in occupied territories, but will be employed in all official greetings in the line of duty and will continue to be used at ceremonial occasions and when the National Anthem is played or the Colors pass by."

Comments on Awards

8. Patterson acknowledged the system of awarding decorations is "not perfect in practice" but noted "practical difficulties" in making changes. He said that the "vast majority" of awards for valor in World War Two went to enlisted men and added that "by their very nature" awards for accomplishment in positions of responsibility would continue to go largely to commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

9. Patterson said in rejecting the recommendation that inspector general's reports by-pass field commanders that the system for registering complaints already has been revised in line with the Doolittle board's recommendations. He added that bypassing commanders might give inspectors a "tinge of 'gestapo' or undercover status."

10. Measures will be taken to put into effect a recommendation that regulation and instructions prohibit or minimize possible abuses of authority and prestige by officers.

11. Turning down the proposed abolition of the terms "enlisted men" and "officers," Patterson said there is a dignity to both terms "which can well be retained without in any way impairing the objective of a wholesome relationship."

13. The Army will give continuedone to encourage "close contact and association with civilians."

13. The Army will give continuing attention to further study of relations between officers and men.

Russia Rejects News Protest

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Denies Strong U. S. Plea for Press Freedom in Romania—Expels Correspondent.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Acheson said today that Russia has flatly rejected a strong United States protest against suppression of news freedom in Romania, and has forced Reuben Markham of the Christian Science Monitor to leave that country.

Acheson told a news conference that the United States had registered its objections to the treatment of Markham in both Moscow and Bucharest a month ago and that it had been turned down in both places.

Word had just been received from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he said, contending that the American argument furnished no foundation for rescinding the Soviet action against the American newsman. The Kremlin takes this view, Acheson said, despite the fact that the American Government considers suppression of news freedom in Romania a violation of the Potsdam agreement made a year ago by Premier Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

Acheson said the Christian Science Monitor has advised the State Department that Markham left Romania June 22 and is now in Athens. Col. Gen Susaikov, ranking Soviet military authority at Bucharest, had ordered him out at the latest by today. Markham had written stories on conditions in Russian-occupied Communist-dominated Romania to which the Russians objected.

Acheson related that on May 21 the Russians ordered Markham out of the country by May 26. Thereupon the American embassy in Moscow tried to persuade the Russian Government to rescind the order. The United States also made strong protests, Acheson said, to the Soviet military authorities at Bucharest on May 25. Subsequently, however, the State Department was informed that Susaikov had refused to consider the protests.

Furthermore, Acheson said, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent word that there is no foundation for rescinding the order. It evidently was in connection with this latest decision of the Kremlin that Susaikov finally ordered Markham out of the country.

U. S. FOR[illegible]ES IN TRUST[illegible]IPS

Washington, June [illegible]o (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson disclosed today that the United States had suggested a number of changes in a British plan for trusteeships in Africa.

Acheson told a news conference that two American representatives now in London had made a number of the suggestions in conversations with the British on what he called a technical level. In answer to a question on why the United States was helping Great Britain draw up a plan for British trusteeships, Acheson said the United States has an interest in trusteeships and was expressing its views.

Former Prisoners May File Claims For Enemy Abuses

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Washington, June 25—(AP)—Former prisoners of war who want personal reparations from the Japanese or German governments were told by the Navy today to get in line. But when and how they might be paid is admittedly hazy.

All Navy or former Navy personnel or relatives of dead prisoners desiring to file claims against enemy governments for "personal injuries or death due to mistreatment or other violation" of the Geneva Convention were instructed to send detailed affidavits to the claims section (POW claims), Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

There is no law at present under which claims could be presented or paid, but the State Department is studying the legal angles, the Navy added.

QUITS TOKYO WAR COURT

Higgins Pleads Urgent Duties on Massachusetts Bench

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP) — Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court has resigned from the war-crimes tribunal in Japan, the War Department said today.

He gave as his reason the "imperative" need to return to his duties in Massachusetts, asserting that the military trials promised to last longer than originally expected. War Department officials said that the resignation had been accepted by Sir William Webb, president of the tribunal, and a replacement would be sought without delay by Attorney General Tom Clark in consultation with the department.

2d Marines Coming Home

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The 2d Marine Division, which fought at Guadalcanal, Tinian, Saipan and Okinawa and suffered nearly 3,000 casualties at Tarawa, is returning from occupation duty in Japan, Marine Corps headquarters said today. Most of its combat veterans previously have returned, but approximately 2,500 officers and men are eligible for discharge. The division is returning in six ships scheduled to arrive at Norfolk, Va., during July and August.

ENDS MISSION HERE

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Gen. Carlos von der Becke, former Chief of Staff of the Argentine Army, left unexpectedly today to return to Buenos Aires after a round of conferences here with United States and Argentine officials.

The Argentine general, who arrived in Washington on June 3, boarded an Eastern Airlines plane at the Washington National Airport for Miami. He is expected to leave Miami late tomorrow.

The general conferred here with General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Acting Secretary of State Acheson and others. The results of his mission to the United States remained a matter of speculation.

NAVY TO RELEASE GROTON AIRFIELD

WASHINGTON, June 25. — (AP) The Senate Naval committee today cleared the way for disposal of 64 Navy airfields.

It voted a blanket authorization to the Navy department to turn them over to the War Assets administration for disposal.

The House Naval committee had approved the surplus declaration of the same installations on June 19.

Navy officers said the disposals will be conditioned by a clause enabling the government to regain control in the event of an emergency. All the fields are excess to the Navy's peacetime needs.

Facilities on the list included: Connecticut: Groton.

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TERMINAL PAY BILL OPPOSED BY NAVY

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—House-approved plans for terminal pay to several million war veterans ran into naval opposition today in the Senate Military Committee.

A letter to the committee from John L. Sullivan, acting Secretary of the Navy, said that the pay plan was "not in accord with the program of the President." He asked for a delay until Navy officials could appear in opposition.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson D.-Col.), acting chairman of the Military Committee, told reporters after a closed session that both Navy and War Department officials would be asked to testify in hopes of completing action before Congress adjourns.

The legislation, passed 379 to 0 by the House, would grant enlisted personnel of the armed services the same terminal leave pay allowed to commissioned officers. They would get cash for accrued leave they were not able to take while in service.

Johnson said that a Senate Military Affairs sub-committee had recommended Senate approval of the House bill with one important change, to end cash payment for all unused terminal leave for both men and officers after September 1.

"Cutting off the payments would still allow everybody to continue to take leave that was earned," he explained. "It would not be paid for."

TO END NEWSPRINT LIMIT

CPA Says It Will Lift by End of Week the Inventory Curbs

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—John D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, said today that limitations on the supplies of newsprint which newspapers may hold will be lifted by June 30.

Newspapers will be limited, however, to "a normal working inventory," the same restriction which the CPA imposes throughout industry on the accumulation of scarce materials.

Newspapers now are limited to a fifty-days' supply of newsprint in the South and West, a thirty-days' supply elsewhere.

The Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee, at a meeting April 22, recommended that the controls be dropped on April 30. Mr. Small demurred at that time in view of the coal and steel strikes. The industry group then asked that controls be dropped as soon as possible and, under any circumstances, "not later than June 30."

Services to See Gliding Meet

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Heads of the Army and Navy air forces today assured Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican, of New York, that official observers will note with "great interest" developments at the fifteenth annual national soaring contest at Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 5-18. The meet, first to be held since 1941, when war conditions necessitated cancellation, takes on "new sigifincance" this year, Representative Cole told a reporter "because of the importance glider transportation of troops assumed during the recent conflict."

WALLACE REPORTS MERGER TREND

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Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace reported last night a sharp increase in business mergers, with larger companies absorbing small ones in a "trend closely resembling corporate concentration that occurred following world war I."

Noting that mergers and acquisitions during the final three months of last year reached the highest level since 1931, with preliminary indications that the high rate is continuing this year, Wallace declared:

"If it continues for a number of years it will have important repercussions on the nation's economic system, primarily because competition will be further reduced and opportunities of small business further limited."

Mergers and acquisitions during the first three months of this year were reported one-third higher than in the corresponding period of last year, but below that for the last three months of 1945.

The recent turn to corporate mergers has been most pronounced, Wallace said, among alcoholic beverage companies, drug and pharmaceutical companies, dairy concerns, paper mills, textile mills and metal and fabricating plants.

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NEW SCRAP DRIVE IS PLANNED BY CPA TO HELP INDUSTRY

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WASHINGTON, June 25. — (AP) A scrap drive of wartime scale and intensity is planned by the Civilian Production administration to remedy an iron and steel shortage which threatens the vital steel industry.

CPA is counting on an increase in scrap price ceilings—which OPA has not yet granted—to help bring out the idle metal and restore a normal flow to steel furnaces, a CPA spokesman said.

The production agency itself will undertake simultaneously to scour government stocks in the hands of the armed forces and the War Assets corporation.

The country is down to about three million tons supply of scrap, the spokesman estimated, with little prospect that the battlefield salvage once counted upon will arrive in quantities sufficient to improve the situation materially.

The American Scrap Institute estimates that dealers are down to about 525,000 tons or about one-half normal supplies. Steel companies which hold the rest are down to one-half or one-third of normal.

An appeal to citizens, dealers and small manufacturers to "scour their premises" was issued three months ago by CPA, but that drive was an admitted flop. Officials give two reasons:

First, the steel industry was lukewarm, fearing that a heavy demand on dealers would increase the prices they must pay for scrap.

Second, the scrap dealers themselves were lukewarm, holding that present ceilings do not cover the cost of extra efforts and outlays required in rounding up metal from unaccustomed sources of supply.

By now, a CPA official said, the need is so great that steel companies probably would stand for a price boost, and indications are that OPA will grant one. OPA has not confirmed this judgment.

Householders, farmers and small plants, are counted upon as the major potential sources of supply in the new drive, CPA officials said.

3 WAA PLANTS TO GO TO U. S. STEEL UNIT

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Mills in Pennsylvania Are Sold to Carnegie-Illinois by the Government for $65,013,000

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The War Assets Administration sold today the Government-owned steel-plant facilities at Duquesne, Homestead and Braddock, Pa., to the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in the biggest single cash sale of surplus in the agency's history. Carnegie-Illinois, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, will pay $65,013,000, it was announced.

The sum is 100 per cent of the so-called fair value of the steel-mill properties as fixed by the disposal agency. The plant was built under wartime emergency conditions at a cost of $120,000,000. In the last three years it has brought the Treasury $23,267,854 in rentals.

The transaction is effective as of next Sunday, subject, however, to a ruling by the Department of Justice on whether the sale is in violation of the anti-trust laws. The Department has approved transfer of the Geneva (Utah) steel properties to United States Steel for $47,500,000.

The Duquesne, Homestead and Braddock plants are classed as "scrambled facilities"; in other words, they are deemed not capable of independent operation since they are adjacent to plants of Carnegie-Illinois and are dependent on the latter for integrated functioning.

The facilities were installed in 1941 and 1942 at the request of the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as part of the speed-up program of fleet expansion.

In the speed-up drive the Government blast furnaces at Braddock turned out 2,167,794 tons of pig iron, the electric-furnace plant at Duquesne produced 278,981 tons of alloy-steel ingots and the open-hearth plant at Homestead produced 3,349,980 tons of carbon-steel ingots.

Spy Jury Chosen to Hear Soviet Navy Man's Case

7 Men and 5 Women Seated in U. S. Court in Seattle

SEATTLE, June 25 (AP).—A jury of seven men and five women was selected today to decide the fate of Lieutenant Nicholai G. Redin, Russian Navy lieutenant, in the espionage case brought against him by the United States government.

The jury was seated shortly before evening adjournment after the bench had advised jurors not to allow their prejudices or personal political beliefs to influence their judgment in the case against the man accused of inducing and seeking to induce a shipyard employee to supply plans on a destroyer tender and its equipment.

The thirty-year-old Russian, who was assigned to Seattle with the Soviet Purchasing Commission during the war, has denied his guilt and expressed confidence of his acquittal.

Prospective jurors were asked by Allan Pomeroy, assistant United States Attorney, whether they had any "conscientious objection" to returning a verdict of guilty in a case involving the death penalty. One count of the indictment against Redin—the conspiracy count—carried a possible death penalty.

Questions by Irvin Good, [illegible] of two defense attorneys, dealt with Redin's status as a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with Russia's type of government, and with recent articles on Russia.

PROBE OF COURT REQUESTED BY BAR

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NEWARK, N. J., June 25—(AP) A congressional investigation of all facts pertaining to Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson's recent public criticism of Justice Hugo L. Black was asked today by the Federal Bar association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The association at its annual meeting here approved petitioning the House of Representatives to appoint a committee to look into all the facts and "to recommend whatever changes in the laws of our country may be required to enable the public authorities to properly deal with a situation such as that presented here."

The association approved also a proposed constitutional amendment drawn by Edward A. Alexander of New York, chairman of a special association committee which drafted the petition.

The proposed amendment would change Section 1, Article III, relating to the judiciary and its holding of office during "good behavior."

Alexander's proposal called for congressional authority to define "good behavior" and to permit Congress to set from time to time penalties imposed upon judges who commit "any act defined by Congress not to be good behavior."

The petition asking the investigation asserted there was a need for change in the present constitutional sections relating to the judiciary saying "Our Constitution does not contain the necessary legal machinery to enable us to deal properly or adequately with this subject."

The petition said the constitution provided no definition of "good behavior" and apparently establishes only one penalty for a judge found guilty of not maintaining "good behavior" and that was removal from office.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Four troopships bringing 6,618 soldiers from Europe are scheduled to arrive at New York today but no service men are due to reach West Coast ports.

Ships Arriving Today At New York

General Richardson from Leghorn with 3,170 troops, Haverford Victory from Le Havre with 1,483 troops, Chapel Hill Victory from Le Havre with 1,166 troops, Costa Rica Victory from Bremen with 799 troops.

Arrivals Yesterday At New York

Williams Victory from Le Havre with 1,505 troops, Maritime Victory from Le Havre with 1,363, and Chanuts Victory from Bremen with 1,061.

At San Francisco

Storm King from Pearl Harbor with 1,385 Navy and Marine personnel.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC (OUTER MONGOLIA) APPLIED TODAY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS. THE EIGHT-MONTH-OLD REPUBLIC, WHICH SIGNED A FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT LAST FEBRUARY, LIES IN THE HEART OF ASIA BORDERING RUSSIAN SIBERIA. IT WAS FORMERLY A PART OF CHINA. IN THE COMMUNICATION TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, PREMIER CHOI BAL-SAN SAID "THE PEOPLE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TOOK PART IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCIST STATES ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HAVING CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRUGGLE BY THE MATERIAL RESOURCES IT HAD PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF ITS GREAT NEIGHBOR-- THE SOVIET UNION."

THE REPUBLIC DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN AUG. 10, 1945, FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE SURRENDER RESCRIPT WAS ISSUED.

UNDER UNITED NATIONS PROCEDURE THE APPLICATION WILL GO TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH WILL REFER IT TO A COMMITTEE BEFORE MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS ON ACCEPTANCE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.--

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London, June 25-(AP)-The Moscow radio criticised today congressmen who toured Russia and the Balkans last autumn, suggesting that their adverse [illegible] intended to obstruct four-power cooperation.

The congressmen were Reps. Gordon (d-Ill), Ryter (D-Conn), Mundt (R-SD) and Bolton (R-Ohio). They suggested last week a "Frank, across the table" talk between President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin.

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The Moscow broadcast quoted the communist newspaper Pravda as commenting that the report was issued without submission to the full committee and reported that the committee chairman, Rep. Bloom (D-NY), had rebuked a certain unnamed congressman for "a dishonorable and incorrect step."

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"Why [redacted]-indeed, did the four American congressmen, who displayed no hurry at all during the half year they had been at their report, [redacted] suddenly show such a burst of Speed?" The Moscow broadcast asked, "Is it connected with the campaign which has been timed to take place during the Paris conference?"

London, June 25-(ap)-emanuel a. shinwell, minister of fuel and power, today warned some 800,000 demobilized persons who have not yet taken jobs that "many of them will go to the wall."

addressing a government production conference, shinwell said some of the demobilized persons are waiting for executive jobs and other are waiting for open shops.

"far too many people," he said, "are not allowing themselves to be absorbed in productive employment and that is holding up to some extent the production of consumer goods."

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-SIR PERCY BATES, CHAIRMAN OF THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER FARE ON THE LUXURIOUSLY REFITTED QUEEN ELIZABETH WOULD BE ABOUT 160 PER CENT OF PREWAR RATES, PUTTING FIRST CLASS PASSAGE ON AN APPROXIMATE PAR WITH AIR FARES.

REPORTING TO COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS, SIR PERCY SAID THAT WHEN THE QUEEN ELIZABETH SAILS ON HER FIRST POSTWAR LUXURY TRIP, EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER, THE MINIMUM RATE FOR TOP CLASS PASSAGE "WILL BE ON THE ORDER OF 90 POUNDS ($360)--PERHAPS MORE."

JUN 26 1946

THE PREWAR MINIMUM FOR TOP CLASS PASSAGE ON CUNARD LUXURY SHIPS WAS 57 POUNDS 10 SHILLINGS ($230).

HE SAID CUNARD WOULD "COOPERATE WITH THE AIR ON EQUITABLE TERMS TO WHATEVER EXTENT THE AIR WILL PERMIT" AND ADDED THAT INCREASED OPPORTUNITY FOR TRANSPORTATION WOULD INCREASE TRAFFIC IF "RIGHTLY HANDLED."

SIR PERCY ALSO APPEALED FOR ABOLITION OF PASSPORTS AND VISAS AS AN INCENTIVE TO TRAVEL.

"THE SYSTEM ONLY CATCHES THE HONEST MAN," HE SAID. "THE CRIMINALS, I FEEL SURE, GET AROUND IT, AND THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS AN INTOLERABLE CLOG ON CIRCULATION AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-1914 FREEDOM."

HE SAID THE COMPANY WAS BUILDING A NEW PASSENGER VESSEL, SO FAR CALLED ONLY THE "NO.635," AS A SOMEWHAT SMALLER VERSION OF THE MAURETANIA, DESIGNED TO CATER TO THE CRUISING TRADE, FOR WHICH HE PREDICTED A BOOM.

AT PRESENT THE COMPANY HAS ONLY THE QUEEN ELIZABETH IN VIEW FOR PRIVATE OPERATION BUT EXPECTS OTHER SHIPS, INCLUDING THE QUEEN MARY, TO BE RETURNED BY THE GOVERNMENT SOON, HE SAID.

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SIR PERCY REPORTED THAT A FIVE PER CENT DIVIDEND TOTALING 275,000 POUNDS ($1,100,000) WOULD BE PAID JULY 11 OUT OF PROFITS OF 600,600 POUNDS ($2,402,400) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC.31, 1945, COMPARED WITH 549,272 POUNDS ($2,197,188) FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR. #

LONDON, JUNE 25 (AP) - THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT A SPECIAL DAY
CENSORSHIP DIRECTIVE IS PREVENTING ROMANIAN NEWSPAPERS FROM PUBLISHING THE LATEST BRITISH NOTE PROTESTING DELAY IN ELECTIONS AND ABSENCE OF PRESS FREEDOM, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

BRITAIN, HE SAID, FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE THIS CENSORSHIP DIRECTIVE WITH PREVIOUS ORAL.

ASSURANCE FROM THE ROMANIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS THAT THE PRESS WOULD ALLOWED TO PUBLISH FREELY THE TEXTS OF SUCH EXCHANGES.

1405/25

JUN 26 1946

SON ADD LDN (Browder) XXX Robertson DAY
THE BRITISH-IMPOSED BAN ON INTERVIEWS OR OTHER COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE DEPOSED BOSS OF U S COMMUNISTS WAS ENFORCED UP TO THE MOMENT OF DEPARTURE HE WAS NOT BROUGHT FROM HIS PLACE OF DETENTION IN SECURIT POLICE BARRACKS UNTIL SHORTLY BEFORE THE TAKEOFF.
HE HAD BEEN UNDER THE CONSTANT GUARD OF OFFICERS OF THE UNIFORMED, CIVILIAN SECURITY POLICE--A HOME OFFICE AGENCY CHARGED WITH CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION--SINCE HE ARRIVED FROM PARIS. THE HOME OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT ON THE EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TO KEEP BROWDER FROM SPEAKING TO OR SEEING ANYONE IN ENGLAND, EXCEPT TO SAY THAT HE HAD BEEN DELAYED IN DEPARTING AND WOULD BE REQUIRED TO WAIT AT HEATHROW OR RETURN TO PARIS.
BROWDER PREVIOUSLY HAD STATED THAT HE INTENDED TO OPEN AN OFFICE IN NEW YORK AS REPRESENTATIVE OF RUSSIAN BOOK PUBLISHERS. HE SAID HE HAD ARRANGED DETAILS OF THE VENTURE DURING THE VISIT IN MOSCOW. HE HAD BEEN IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL FROM EARLY MAY TO JUNE 20.
JT616AED

ADD PARIS (INT For. Min.) XXX Colonies (DYMAN)
However, it was pointed out that the council already has solved the colonial issue by agreeing to postpone decision for one year,

and that agreement in principle had been achieved on some other points, notably these involving compensation.

Final decision on minor items obviously was being delayed pending settlement on the major items such as trieste and reparations.

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Meanwhile, four hungarian government officials, headed by premier ferenc nagy, departed by plane for budapest, obviously downcast by an earlier decision of the foreign ministers to award transylvania to roumania.

Nagy expressed hopefulness for an improvement in hungary's economic situation.

"We look to the peace conference to renew the (transylvania)

30.24-3539

question," Nagy said. "We gained the impression from the foreign ministers that they were sorry that they had made the transylvania award to [redacted] Romania and wished they had not done so. we feel that the question must come up at the world peace conference."

JUN 26 1946

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dynang second 1800 apr
rew day

BAD NAUHEIM, JUNE 25-(AP)-PRIVATE ALBERT J.ROSE, 4319 VANDELIA STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS, NEGRO WITNESS IN THE LICHFIELD TRIALS, WENT TO AN ARMY HOSPITAL WITH A BROKEN LEG.

IT WAS THE SAME LEG IN WHICH ROSE WAS WOUNDED WHEN ANOTHER NEGRO WITNESS SHOT HIM LAST MONTH IN WHAT THE ARMY OFFICIALLY REPORTED WAS AN ARGUMENT OVER GERMAN FRAULEINS.

ROSE'S INJURY TODAY WAS THE RESULT OF A FALL ON CONCRETE STEPS AT A BAD NAUHEIM BATHHOUSE.

JUN 26 1946

FM209 PED

With War Crimes

Nuernberg, June 25-(ap)-A new Word--"genocide"--appeared today in the record of the [redacted] the International Military tribunal trying top-ranking nazis on war crimes charges.

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British prosecutor david maxwell fyfe accused baron constantin von neurath of [redacted] intending to commit "genocide"--complete [redacted] destruction of the [redacted] czechoslovak race.

The word was coined by Prof. raphael lemkin of duke university, durham, n.c., when he helped to prepare the indictment against von neurath and others.

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Librarians explained that lemkin had had to figure out a new word because makers of dictionaries never had encountered a situation in which human conduct had reached as low a stage as it did under the nazis.

The word is formed from the [redacted] greek "genos,"meaning race or clan, and the latin suffix"cide,"meaning killing.

JUN 25 1946

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By Rembert James

Moscow, June 25-(AP)-Marshall Macduffie, head of the Unrra mission in the Ukraine, said today that support of the United States, Argentina, Great Britain, Norway and India assured that the relief agency [redacted] deliver its $189,000,000 of goods to the Russian republic this year.

He said Great Britain will supply $30,000,000 worth of machinery in the next six months. Argentina already has shipped 10,000 tons of linseed oil, India has sent jute and Norway has dispatched fish.

Macduffie said Ukrainian food rations provided 3,000 calories daily to heavy laborers and scaled down to 1,300 calories for dependants in families.

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Speaking of the Unrra program in the region which Germany overran, Macduffie said:

"We are confident now we will be able to ship the full programmed value of goods before the end of the year, although probably we will be short of some tractors and waterpipes we are trying to order in the United States."

He said England was shipping electric power plants, construction and road machinery--goods manufactured under British lend lease war orders.

He asserted that the wheat and grain crop in the Ukraine, one of the world's most fertile regions, was not good despite recent rains that broke droughts in wide sections.

"The Ukraine's winter wheat crop won't be 50 per cent of normal

"During a recent visit to Odessa and other
prewar yield," he estimated, "Du
parts in far south, I saw some ve
they had lost half their winter w
very dry country. On one farm near Odessa,
seven, June 25 - (ap) -
ought today on metho
rance from power in Spain.
the federation's
between the federation and the
the 22-man executive
trade unionist, expects to end
planned originally. it was lea
ders of the world trade union federation
executive committee also debated the relationship
the united nations.
committee, headed by sir walter citrine, british
its session thursday, one day later than
ed that an agreement was reached on the
ods of ousting the regime of generalissimo
er wheat and almost all the barley and oats.

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next meeting of the federation's general council, but the time and place will not be announced until the committee ends its session. JUN 26 1946

problems remaining to be settled include the date on which a commission will be sent to japan to study unionization of japanese workers.

MIMILOS TRIFUNOVIC, FORMER PREMIER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON, TESTIFIED THAT THE EMIGRE CABINET HAD NO DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE CHETNIKS AND THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS PASSED THROUGH THE BRITISH.

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD HEARD OF MARSHAL TITO'S NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN 1941, THE WHITE-HAIRED 75-YEAR-OLD TRIFUNOVIC REPLIED:

A185 ADD BELGRADE (NL MIHAILOVIC) XXX CONSULATES

"HOW COULD I. I WAS IN AMERICA IN 1941. AT THAT TIME MIHAILOVIC WAS RECOGNIZED THERE AS A HERO." (PALMER)

HE ANSWERED WITH AN EMPHATIC "NEVER", WHEN ASKED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE EVER HAD ORDERED MIHAILOVIC TO FIGHT THE PARTISANS.

THE PROSECUTION THEN ASKED TRIFUNOVIC IF CONSTANTIN A. FOTITCH, FORMER YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AND A MIHAILOVIC SUPPORTER, WAS "CARRYING OUT A POLICY AIMED AT BREAKING UP YUGOSLAVIA."

"NO," THE WITNESS SAID.

"DID FOTITCH CARRY JEWELS AND VALUABLES OF THE GESTAPO AGENT GORDANA BAILONI TO AMERICA IN A DIPLOMATIC BAG? THE PROSECUTION ASKED.

"I HEARD IT MENTIONED, BUT I DO NOT KNOW," WAS THE REPLY.

THE MATTER OF THE JEWELS WAS NOT ENLARGED UPON, AND SOURCES HERE SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE GESTAPO AGENT REFERRED TO.

(FOTITCH HAS BEEN RESIDING IN WASHINGTON, AND APPEALED LAST MARCH TO SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES FOR UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE MIHAILOVIC TRIAL.)

W217PED

A7WX

(WX) BELGRADE FIRST ADD HOCHSTETTER DISMISSAL XXX REFUSED.

UNRRA HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON SAID IT WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT PENDING A FORMAL REPORT ON HOCHSTETTER'S CASE.

FR326PED JUN 26 1946

MADRID, JUNE 25 (AP) A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT WAS CONVINCED THAT THE SO-CALLED SPANISH CASE ULTIMATELY WOULD REACH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONCERNED NOW, HE ADDED, WITH THE METHOD THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD FOLLOW IN TRANSMITTING THE CASE TO THE SEPTEMBER SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE POLISH MOVE TO KEEP THE CASE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN EFFECT WAS AN ATTEMPT BY WARSAW TO HOLD A SWORD OVER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

JK1016PED

SOFIA, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE BU
PREMIER KIMON GEORGIEV'S NATIO
BELGRADE DISPATCH SAYING IT WA
BECOME A PART OF THE YUGOSLAV
A "SIGNATURE OF AN IMPORTANT
NATURE IS EXPECTED" TO RESULT
CURRENT VISIT TO BELGRADE, THE
WD932AED

E BULGARIAN NEWSPAPER IZGREV, ORGAN OF
ATIONAL UNION PARTY, PUBLISHED TODAY A
T WAS "QUITE PROBABLE" THAT ALBANIA WOULD
LAV PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.
ANT AGREEMENT OF AN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY
ULT FROM ALBANIAN PREMIER ENVER HOXHA'S
THE PAPER SAID.

VIENNA, JUNE 25-(AP)-TWO AM
FACE BY A RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN A
SWIFTLY TODAY.
THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS PFC
OSHKOSH, WIS.; AND PFC. CHARLES
ELKHART, IND.
INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDE
THE STOLEN JEEP WHICH THE AMER
ANT WAS WOUNDED RESISTING ARRE
RECOVERY, BUT IT WAS NOT SAI
JEEP CASE. ONE OF THE RUSSIAN
RUSSIAN POLICE WORKED WITH THE
JJ919AED

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMEN, SHOT IN THE
IN A STOLEN JEEP SATURDAY NIGHT WERE REPORT-
JUN 26 1946
Y.
PFC. JACK FERRIS, 19, OF 703 HIGH STREET.
RLES HILLIARD, 20, OF 1047 1/2 S. MAIN ST.
CIDENT CONTINUED. THREE RUSSIANS WERE IN
AMERICANS WERE HUNTING. A RUSSIAN LIEUTEN-
ARREST AND GIVEN ONLY AN EVEN CHANCE OF
SAID WHETHER HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THE
RUSSIANS ABOARD THE VEHICLE WAS IN CUSTODY.
THE AMERICANS TO CLEAR UP THE CASE.

JUN 26 1946

night lead greenland

Copenhagen, june 25-(ap)-Henrik kaufmann, danish minister to washington, is expected here shortly for consultations with his government on the termination of the 1941 danish-american agreement, under which the United States undertook the defense of greenland in return for the right to build military bases there.

Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen, who announced the forthcoming consultations, said at a press conference that the United States had proposed to establish a permanent weather reporting base in northern greenland.

Denmark, while "highly interested" in the proposal, wants to "operate the base entirely alone," Rasmussen added.

JUN 26 1946

rw

DAMASCUS SYRIA JUNE -(AP)-A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE WAS ISSUED TODAY PRESCRIBING FORCED LABOR AS THE PENALTY FOR TRADING IN JEWISH GOODS WHICH ARE UNDER ARAB BOYCOTT.
JK 1 PED

CAIRO, JUNE 25-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THERE WOULD "NOT BE ONE SINGLE BRITISH SOLDIER IN EGYPT" AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED TO BE RESUMED SOON.

ALL BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, HE DECLARED, IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ABOUT LONDON

JUN 26 1946

REPORTS THAT BRITAIN HOPES TO KEEP BASES IN EGYPT.

CONCERNING THE NEGOTIATIONS, HE SAID "WE HAVE NOT ACHIEVED MUCH SUCCESS, BUT WE STILL HOPE."

W224PED

HOWEVER, EXTENSIVE CHECKS INDICATED THAT SUCH BROADCAST WAS MADE IN THE TEL AVIV AREA, THE ONLY CLANDESTINE RADIO HAS BEEN HEARD.
(A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM JERUSALEM SAID THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED BROADCASTING STATION WAS "JAMMING" THE TRANSMISSIONS OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND RADIO, AND THAT THE LATTER HAD REPLIED WITH A THREAT TO INTERFERE WITH GOVERNMENT BROADCASTS.)
MEANWHILE, 31 ALLEGED MEMBERS OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI SMILINGLY REFUSED TO TAKE ANY PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS, AS THEIR TRIAL HERE ON CHARGES OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES WENT INTO THE SECOND DAY. APPARENTLY IN HIGH SPIRITS, THE DEFENDANTS SANG HEBREW PATRIOTIC SONGS AND CHATTED WITH RELATIVES DURING A 15-MINUTE RECESS.
AFTER THE RECESS, THE PROSECUTION INTRODUCTED AS EVIDENCE GUNS AND AMMUNITION WHICH, ALLEGEDLY WERE CONFISCATED WHEN THE DEFENDANTS WERE ARRESTED IN THE DESERT SOUTH OF TEL AVIV APRIL 3.

W206PED

JUN 26 1946

JERUSALEM--FIRST ADD PALESTINE XXX IN PROGRESS NOW.
(A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM JERUSALEM QUOTED JEWISH SOURCES AS SAYING A BRITISH DESTROYER INTERCEPTED A GREEK SHIP CARRYING 300 GREEKS "FLEEING FROM POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN GREECE". THE DISPATCH DID NOT GIVE THE DESTINATION OF THE REFUGEES. OTHER BRITISH DESTROYES WERE REPORTED ON THE HUNT FOR AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT SHIP WITH 1,100 PERSONS ON BOARD, PRESUMABLY JEWS BOUND FOR PALESTINE.
(REUTERS ALSO QUOTED PALESTINE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS SAYING A RADIO WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED IN PALESTINE BETWEEN THE SECRET TRANSMITTER OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, UNDERGROUND JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, AND THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED BROADCASTING STATION. AFTER THE GOVERNMENT STATION JAMMED THE SECRET TRANSMITTER, IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI REPLIED WITH A THREAT TO INTERFERE WITH GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, THE DISPATCH SAID.)

UD934AED

30.24-3543

1ST LEAD CHINESE (310)

BY HAROLD K.MILKS DAY

NANKING, JUNE 25-(AP)-COMMUNIST LEADER MAO TSE-TUNG'S ACCUSATION THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS MENACING PEACE IN CHINA CAUSED GRAVE CONCERN TODAY AT THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF GENERAL MARSHALL.

THE SPECIAL U.S.ENVOY, WHO HAD BEEN REPORTED MAKING SOME PROGRESS TOWARD A GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST AGREEMENT, WAS NON-COMMITTAL BUT OTHER AMERICAN SOURCES TERMED MAO'S STATEMENT "OUTRIGHT PROPAGANDA."

CONTRARY TO PREVIOUS PLANS, CHINA'S PEACE COMMITTEE HELD NO SESSIONS TODAY. IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON UNIFYING CHINA'S ARMIES AFTER REPORTEDLY AGREEING ON THE ONLY OTHER TWO ISSUES STILL BEFORE IT -- ENDING HOSTILITIES AND RESTORING COMMUNICATIONS.

ONE AMERICAN SOURCE WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME CHARGED THAT MAO, WHO LOOSED HIS CRITICISM OF U.S. TROOPS IN CHINA AT HIS YENAN HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY, WAS "TRYING TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOR OF THE COMMUNISTS AT A TIME WHEN NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN THE MOST CRUCIAL STAGE."

AMERICAN SOURCES DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM OF AIDING CHINA, WHICH MAO ATTACKED, LARGELY WAS DRAFTED AFTER MARSHALL HAD ENGINEERED AGREEMENTS EARLY THIS YEAR THAT APPARENTLY HAD STARTED THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS ON THE ROAD TO NATIONAL UNITY.

THE MILITARY AID BILL, A PARTICULAR TARGET FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADER, WAS DRAFTED WITH A VIEW OF HELPING BOTH SIDES, ONE INFORMANT SAID.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, HE ADDED, NEARLY 100 UNITED STATES OFFICERS HAVE BEEN HERE FOR TWO MONTHS WAITING A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES SO THEY COULD OPEN A COMMUNIST MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL AT KALGAN.

"WHEN THE COMMITMENT WAS MADE TO CHINA, LARGELY THROUGH MARSHALL'S INTEREST, FOR HELPING CHINA RECOVER FROM EIGHT YEARS OF WAR," THE SOURCE ADDED, "THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE THE COMMUNISTS AS WELL AS THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO ABROGATE SIGNED AGREEMENTS AND VIOLATE THE CEASE-FIRE PACTS."

MAO DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CUT OFF ALL AID TO THE GOVERNMENT, SINCE SUCH HELP "IN FACT ONLY INTERFERES WITH CHINESE INTERNAL AFFAIRS" AND SAID THE DEPARTURE OF U.S. FORCES FROM CHINA WAS "LONG OVERDUE."

AN INFORMED CHINESE SOURCE SAID THAT GENERAL MARSHALL, GEN. HSU YUNG-CHANG AND GEN. CHOU EN-LAI--THE U.S., THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNIST NEGOTIATORS--HAD REACHED AGREEMENT ON MEANS OF ENDING HOSTILITIES AND RESTORING SHATTERED COMMUNICATIONS.

STILL UNSETTLED WAS THE ARMY REORGANIZATION QUESTION, TOUGHEST OF THE LOT, AND THE COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON THE MATTE TODAY BEFORE RESUMING FORMAL DISCUSSIONS TOMORROW.

THE CHINESE SOURCE SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE READY TO SIGN PAPERS NOW FOR ENDING HOSTILITIES AND RESTORING COMMUNICATIONS BUT THE GOVERNMENT WANTED EVERYTHING WRAPPED UP IN A SINGLE PACT.

THE CURRENT TRUCE ENDS JUNE 30.

NANKING, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR, JOSE ARCE, ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT TODAY PRESENTED THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT WITH A SET OF ARGENTINE-MADE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AS A TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP.

ET345ACS

JUN 26 1946

NANKING, JUNE 25 (AP)-IN A BRIEF CEREMONY, GENERAL MARSHALL DECORATED TWO CIVILIANS AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY HERE TODAY.

EMBASSY SECRETARY RAYMOND P.LUDDEN, 56 WOODARD ROAD, WEST ROXBURY, MASS., RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR OF VALOR FOR SERVICES AS POLITICAL ADVISER TO GENERAL STILWELL AS WELL AS FOR RISKING HIS LIFE AS STATE DEPARTMENT COMBAT OBSERVER IN CHINA, BURMA AND INDIA DURING THE WAR.

JOHN B.BLANDFORD, JR., CLEAN, VA., FORMER FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR AND NOW BUDGET ADV[illegible]R TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, RECEIVED THE CIVILIAN MEDAL OF MERIT. [illegible] WAS CITED FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR EFFORT IN DIRECTI[illegible]OUSING PROGRAM.

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THE PEACE-SEEKING COMMITTEE OF THREE--OF WHICH MARSHALL IS THE NEUTRAL MEMBER--HELD NO SESSIONS TODAY.

THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF NEW MILITARY CLASHES.

NN-SD547PCS ADD NANKING (NEW CHINESE) XXX NEGOTIATIONS (MILKS)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 25-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR 54 "ANTI-CIVIL WAR" GROUPS IN SHANGHAI DEMANDED TODAY THAT U.S. FORCES QUIT CHINA AND THAT THE UNITED STATES HALT ALL AID TO HIS COUNTRY IMMEDIATELY.

DR.TAO HENG-CHI, THE SPOKESMAN, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT "I AM INCLINED TO THINK GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WANTS CIVIL WAR" AND THA AN END TO U.S. AID WOULD HASTEN PEACE BY REMOVING THE GOVERNMENT'S ADVANTAGE OVER THE COMMUNISTS.

TAO ASSERTED THE 54 GROUPS HE REPRESENTED HAD NO COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS.

Ds450APS

JUN 26 1946

HONOLULU, JUNE 25-(AP) THE U.S. SUBMARINE BECUNA IS PROBING THE ARCTIC ICE PACK BETWEEN SIBERIA AND ALASKA GATHERING DATA FOR JULY'S "OPERATION ICEBERG," IN WHICH FOUR UNDERWATER CRAFT WILL EXPLORE THE HAZARDS OF ARCTIC MANEUVERS. A NAVAL SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED TODAY THAT THE BECUNA'S CRUISE IS NOT AN ISOLATED EXPERIMENT BUT THE FIRST PHASE OF PREPARATIONS FOR ANY EVENTUALITY. HE SAID IT IS THE FORERUNNER OF A SERIES OF COLD TEMPERATURE MANEUVERS DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF U.S. SUBMARINES IN ARCTIC WATERS.

THE SUBS TRUMPETFISH, BLACKFIN, CUSK, AND DIODON WILL PARTICIPATE. THEY WILL RENDEZVOUS IN LATE JULY NEAR KISKA AND PROCEED THROUGH THE BERING STRAIT INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

MN656PCS

NEW DELHI, SECOND ADD INDIAN X X X TODAY.

THE COMMITTEE'S VERDICT WAS REACHED YESTERDAY AT AN ALL-DAY SESSION WHICH WAS PRECEDED BY A CONFERENCE BETWEEN MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE CONGRESS, AND THE BRITISH DELEGATION -- A CONFERENCE APPARENTLY ARRANGED IN A LAST MINUTE EFFORT TO WIN CONGRESS PARTY APPROVAL.

UNDER THE BRITISH PLAN, ANNOUNCED ON JUNE 16, THE CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE EACH WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCORDED FIVE PLACES ON A 14-MAN INTERIM CABINET, WITH THE REMAINING FOUR SEATS GOING TO MINORITY GROUPS

THIS GOVERNMENT WOULD RULE INDIA PENDING THE ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE FINAL DRAFTING OF A CHARTER FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAS NOT YET ACTED FORMALLY ON THE BRITISH PLAN FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT, BUT ITS SPOKESMEN HAVE INDICATED APPROVAL.

MK525AED

JUN 26 1946

ADD NEW DELHI (INL INDIAN) XXX OUT (INDIAN)

THE PAPER SAID "THAT AT LONG LAST IT IS THE TURN OF THE BRITISH MISSION AND THE VICEROY TO GO AHEAD, AS THEY SAY THEY WILL."

(A NEW DELHI RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON SAID PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PRESIDENT-ELECT, ANNOUNCED HE WOULD RETURN SOON TO KASHMIR, WHERE HE WAS ARRESTED LAST WEEK FOR DEFYING AN ORDER BARRING HIM FROM THE PROVINCE.

(NEHRU AGREED TO DROP TEMPORARILY HIS DISPUTE WITH KASHMIR STATE AUTHORITIES WHEN CONGRESS OFFICIALS REQUESTED HIM TO COME TO NEW DELHI FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH. STRIKES AMD VIOLENCE FLARED IN SOME INDIAN CITIES IN PROTEST OVER HIS ARREST.)

SN358PED

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

JUN 26 1946

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-A JAPANESE WITNESS TOLD THE ALLIED WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT THE WAR-PROVOKING MANCHURIAN INCIDENT OF 1931 GREW OUT OF AN ABORTIVE, WILD PLOT BY JAPANESE MILITARISTS TO MARCH INTO THE DIET AND SEIZE GOVERNMENTAL POWER IN JAPAN.

KONOSUKE SHIMIZU, WHOSE OWN POSITION WAS NOT MADE CLEAR, SAID HE HAD CONTRIBUTED 2,000 YEN TO DR.SHUMEI OKAWA--ONE OF THE 28 DEFENDANTS IN THE CURRENT TRIALS, NOW CONFINED IN A PSYCHOPATHIC WARD. OKAWA, HE SAID, WAS TO HAVE LED A MOB INTO THE DIET TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT.

OKAWA HAD TOLD HIM, SHIMIZU TESTIFIED, THAT THE REVOLUTION WAS PLANNED BY ARMY OFFICERS, INCLUDING COL. KINGORO HASHIMOTO--ALSO A DEFENDANT NOW. HASHIMOTO WAS TO OBTAIN BOMBS FROM THE ARMY, SHIMIZU SAID IN HIS WITNESS' AFFIDAVIT, AND SOME 300 BOMBS ACTUALLY WERE BROUGHT TO SHIMIZU'S HOME TO BE HIDDEN.

SHIMIZU SAID OKAWA LATER ADVISED HIM THAT THE PLAN HAD FAILED BECAUSE THE MILITARY HAD BACKED OUT.

GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO, ALSO A DEFENDANT, WHO WAS THEN CHIEF OF THE WAR MINISTRY'S MILITARY AFFAIRS BUREAU, TOLD OKAWA THAT "IT IS A DIRECT ORDER FROM THE ARMY THAT THIS PLOT BE ABANDONED," SHIMIZU CONTINUED.

SHIMIZU SAW OKAWA OCCASIONALLY AFTER THAT, AND ON ONE OCCASION IN AUGUST (1931) OKAWA "TOLD ME THAT HE AND A CERTAIN COL.DAISAKU KOMOTO, COL.AMAKASU OF THE KEMPEI TAI, AND COL.ITAGAKI, VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY, WOULD BRING ABOUT AN INCI MUKDEN...

OF STAFF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY, WOULD BRING ABOUT AN INCIDENT IN MUKDEN...."

A127KX

OKAWA APPROACHED HIM AGAIN IN MARCH, 1932, TO DISCUSS A POSSIBLE PLOT AGAINST THE "WEAK" JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, SHIMIZU ADDED, BUT HE DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY FURTHER CONSPIRACIES.

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA, WHO WAS FOREIGN MINISTER IN 1931, SAID IN CROSS EXAMINATION TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT DISCIPLINE OR RECALL ANY OF THE OFFICERS WHO BROUGHT ABOUT THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT--AND THAT NEITHER HE NOR WAR MINISTER JIRO MINAMI KNEW OF THE INCIDENT IMMEDIATELY.

MINAMI IS ONE OF THE 28 DEFENDANTS INDICTED AS WAR CRIMINALS.

"THE CABINET WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO DISCIPLINE THE ARMY IN MANCHURIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE," SHIDEHARA REPLIED TO QUESTIONING BY ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR HUGH B.HELM, (1415 RICHMOND ROAD) LEXINGTON, KY.

JQ1006PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD ALLIED COUNCIL

JUN 26 1946

BY TOM LAMBEY

T (400)

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-GEORGE C. ATCHESON, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, TOLD RUSSIA'S DELEGATION TODAY THAT THE POTSDAM DECLARATION REQUIRED PERMITTING DISARMED JAPANESE ABROAD TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND--BUT THAT NONE HAD BEEN REPATRIATED FROM SOVIET-CONTROLLED MANCHURIA.

HE ADDED THAT HE SHOULD NOT WISH TO SEE ANY SURRENDER TERMS "UNILATERALLY ABROGATED OR DISREGARDED."

RUSSIA'S COUNCIL MEMBER, LT. GEN. KUZMA DEREVYANKO, ASKED BY ATCHESON FOR "ANY COMMENT HE MIGHT CARE TO MAKE," ANSWERED ONLY THAT:

"THE QUESTION ON THE COUNCIL AGENDA IS NOT REPATRIATION IN GENERAL, BUT INTEGRATION OF REPATRIATES (INTO JAPANESE NATIONAL LIFE)-- NOT REPATRIATION FROM SOVIET TERRITORY."

AS PROPOSED BY THE ALLIED COMMAND, THE OFFICIAL AGENDA ENTRY READ: "INTEGRATION OF REPATRIATES INTO THE NATIONAL LIFE OF JAPAN."

FURTHER DISCUSSION WAS POSTPONED UNTIL THE NEXT MEETING, JULY 12.

ATCHESON, INTRODUCING THE TOPIC, QUOTED THE POTSDAM RE-PATRIATION CLAUSE AS SPECIFYING "JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES... SHALL BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES." AMERICAN CONTROLLED AREAS, HE ADDED, HAD REPATRIATED 93 PERCENT OF THEIR DISARMED

30.24-3545

JAPANESE; BRITISH AREAS, 78 PERCENT; CHINESE, EXCLUSIVE OF MANCHURIA, 94 PERCENT; SOVIET AREAS, ZERO. FIGURES WERE FOR THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER, 1945, TO JUNE, 1946, HE SAID, ADDING:

"I SUBMIT THE OPINION THAT APPLICABLE TERMS OF THE SURRENDER SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT VOLUNTARILY BY ALL ALLIED AUTHORITIES AS PROMPTLY AS PRACTICABLE. FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ALLIED UNITY ALONE I SHOULD NOT WISH TO SEE ANY TERMS OF THE SURRENDER UNILATERALLY ABROGATED OR DISREGARDED.

"IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IF THE SAME FULL MEASURE OF COOPERATION IS NOT RECEIVED FROM ALL ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN THIS MATTER, THERE WILL ARISE THE POSSIBILITY OF MISUNDERSTANDING AMONG US, AS WELL AS CONTINUED WIDESPREAD APPREHENSION AMONG THE JAPANESE PEOPLE."

A141KX

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DEREVYANKO, ALTHOUGH AVOIDING COMMENT ON REPATRIATION FROM RUSSIAN AREAS, AGREED THAT HE THOUGHT JAPAN SHOULD HAVE A PLAN TO INTEGRATE RETURNEES INTO THE NATIONAL LIFE. THE CHINESE DELEGATE, LT. GEN. CHU SHIH-MING ALSO CONCURRED, BUT BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER W. MCMAHON BALL ASKED FURTHER INFORMATION.

DEREVYANKO TOLD THE COUNCIL EARLIER THAT RUSSIA OPPOSES ENLARGEMENT OF JAPANESE FISHING AREAS--RECENTLY GRANTED TEMPORARILY WITH THE COUNCIL'S UNANIMOUS CONSENT. SUCH EXTENSION, HE SAID, WOULD BE "DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE CREATION OF A LARGE, OCEAN-GOING FISHING FLEET."

ATCHESON SAID THE FOOD CRISIS WAS URGENT, AND THAT HE SAW NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TEMPORARY, EMERGENCY EXTENSION AND THE ULTIMATE SIZE OF JAPAN'S POSTWAR FISHING FLEET.

JUN 26 1946

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, JUNE 25-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MAY ASK RUSSIA'S DELEGATE TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TOMORROW TO LIFT THE SECRECY SURROUNDING THE FATE AND LOCATION OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS TRAPPED IN MANCHURIA WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

UP FOR DISCUSSIONS BEFORE THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL IS A HEADQUARTERS' ENTRY ASKING DELEGATES FOR COMMENT ON INTEGRATION OF REPATRIATES INTO JAPANESE NATIONAL LIFE. THIS ITEM ALREADY HAS BEEN PUT OFF TWICE.

OTHER AGENDA TOPICS INCLUDE ANOTHER POSTPONED HEADQUARTERS' ENTRY ASKING FOR DISCUSSION ON DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AND A RUSSIAN QUERY ON JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE PLANS.

AMERICAN COUNCIL CHAIRMAN GEORGE ATCHESON,JR., BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF JAPAN'S MISSING KWANTUNG ARMY, WHICH WAS OVERWHELMED BY THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA, AT A COUNCIL MEETING JUNE 12.

"PERHAPS THE SOVIET MEMBER WILL BE IN A POSITION TO FURNISH US WITH THAT INFORMATION," ATCHESON SAID, LOOKING DIRECTLY AT RUSSIAN DELEGATE LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO.

DEREVYANKO REMAINED SILENT.

MORE THAN 3,000,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED FROM THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC AND FROM ASIA, ATCHESON SAID.

DS456APS

TOKYO, JUNE 25-(AP)-PROMPT STEPS HAVE PREVENTED A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN JAPAN, COL.J.U.WEAVER, ACTING CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DECLARED TODAY.

DISCOVERY OF A NUMBER OF CHOLERA CASES TWO WEEKS AGO RESULTED IN THEIR IMMEDIATE ISOLATION AND RIGID QUARANTINE. THIRTEEN DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED, BUT "I FEEL CONFIDENT WE HAVE CHECKED THE OUTBREAK," WEAVER SAID.

REPORTS FROM KOREA, WHERE CASES FIRST WERE DISCOVERED A MONTH AGO, SAID THE DISEASE NOW WAS "UNDER CONTROL." NO ALLIED PERSONNEL HAS BEEN INVOLVED.

DS452APS

TOKYO, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED A COMMUNIST MOTION TO DEFER DELIBERATION ON REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE DIET THEN TOOK UP THE SUBJECT.

YOSHIO SHIGA, COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE WHO SERVED MORE THAN 15 YEARS IN JAIL FOR HIS BELIEFS, INTRODUCED THE MOTION. ONLY FIVE COMMUNISTS AND A FEW SOCIAL DEMOCRAT VOTES SUPPORTED HIM.

EARLIER, IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS, PREMIER YOSHIDA OUTLINED THE MAIN POINTS OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION. HE SAID THE DOCUMENT CONFORMED TO THE POTSDAM DECLARATION AND OTHER SURRENDER DOCUMENTS PERMITTING JAPAN TO DECIDE ITS OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BUT REQUIRING ELIMINATION OF ALL OBSTACLES TO REVIVAL OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

DS543APS

JUN 26 1946

TOKYO JUNE 25-(AP)-PROMPT STEPS HAVE PREVENTED A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN JAPAN, COL.J.U.WEAVER, ACTING CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DECLARED TODAY.

DISCOVERY OF A NUMBER OF CHOLERA CASES TWO WEEKS AGO RESULTED IN THEIR IMMEDIATE ISOLATION AND RIGID QUARANTINE. THIRTEEN DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED, BUT "I FEEL CONFIDENT WE HAVE CHECKED THE OUTBREAK," WEAVER SAID.

REPORTS FROM KOREA, WHERE CASES FIRST WERE DISCOVERED A MONTH AGO, SAID THE DISEASE NOW WAS "UNDER CONTROL." NO ALLIED PERSONNEL HAS BEEN INVOLVED.

DS452APS

JUN 26 1946

SEOUL,KOREA,JUNE 25-(AP)-TWO SHIPLOADS OF AMERICAN WHEAT ARRIVED TODAY TO SUPPLEMENT THE RICE RATION IN FOUR COUNTIES OF SOUTHERN KOREA. A THIRD SHIPLOAD WAS REPORTED ENROUTE.

DS453APS

MANILA,JUNE 25-(AP)-FLIERS OF THE U.S. 13TH AIR FORCE HAVE RESUMED DEATH-DEALING MISSIONS OVER MINDANAO PROVINCE, BUT THIS TIME THE TARGETS OF THEIR GUNS ARE LOCUSTS, AND THEIR AMMUNITION DDT.

THE PROGRAM AGAINST THE VORACIOUS LOCUSTS, WHICH ARE DESTROYING RICE AND CORN CROPS, WAS INITIATED TODAY BY F.L.WORCESTER, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT.

WORCESTER SAID FILIPINOS IN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS NO LONGER ARE PLANTING CROPS: "THE LOCUSTS WILL EAT THEM ANYWAY."

FURTHER SPRAYING IS PLANNED AT CEBU, SAMAR AND LEYTE.

DS747APS NM

JUN 26 1946

MANILA,JUNE 25-(AP)-WEATHER PERMITTING, THE ARMY'S NEW-STYLE "FLYING BOXCAR" WILL TAKE OFF TOMORROW FOR TOKYO.

THE AIR TRAIN CONSISTS OF A C-47 TRANSPORT PLANE WITH ENGINES REMOVED, TOWED BY A C-54. A TEST HERE JUNE 17 PROVED SUCCESSFUL, BUT THE MANILA-TOKYO TRIP WILL BE THE LONGEST EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT OF ITS KIND.

BY CONVERTING OLD C-47S INTO GLIDERS FREIGHT CAPACITY IS INCREASED FROM 5,000 TO 13,000 POUNDS.

DS745APS

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD RELEASED 2,550,000,000 PESOS ($644,000,000) IN GOLD--THE BULK OF ARGENTINE FUNDS HELD SINCE THE SUMMER OF 1944.

ARGENTINE FUNDS STILL FROZEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE THE DEPOSITS OF THE BANCO DE LA NACION AND THE BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA, TOTALING 25,000,000 PESOS. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING THE DISPOSITION OF THESE DEPOSITS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID.

ARGENTINA RECENTLY ASKED THAT HER GOLD FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES BE RELEASED.

JK809PED

EDMONTON, JUNE 25--(AP)--BRIG. GEN. DALE V. GAFFNEY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS HERE WILL BE CLOSED JULY 15 AND ONLY A LIAISON OFFICER WITH STAFF WILL BE LEFT.

COL. WILLIAM JONES OF EL CENTRO, CALIF., WITH A STAFF OF ABOUT 50 WILL MAINTAIN LIAISON BETWEEN U.S. AIR FORCES AND THE NORTHWEST AIR COMMAND OF THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE, GEN. GAFFNEY SAID. COL. JONES ALSO WILL DIRECT A B-29 EXPERIMENTAL GROUP IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND SUB-POLAR REGIONS.

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AMS (270)
NIGHT LEAD BLANDY
BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD THE USS MT.MCKINLEY,JUNE 25-(AP)-THE NAVY WILL USE FORCE IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT TRESPASSING SHIPS--AMERICAN OR FOREIGN--FROM INTERFERING WITH THE ATOM BOMB TEST, VICE-ADM. WILLIAM H.BLANDY WARNED TODAY.

THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER SAID ROUTINE NOTICES WERE ISSUED TO ALL MARINERS SOME TIME AGO TO STAY AWAY FROM THE BIKINI AREA BECAUSE OF DANGERS INHERENT IN THE ATOM-BOMBING.

THEN HE ADDED:

"IF ANY SHIP INTERFERES WITH THE TEST IN ANY WAY, WE WILL USE FORCE IF NECESSARY."

EFFECTIVE TODAY, BLANDY ANNOUNCED, ALL BUT CROSSROADS PLANES WILL BE BANNED FROM AN AREA WITHIN 150 MILES OF BIKINI LAGOON SCENE OBLYHE HISTORIC EXPERIMNTS

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SCENE OF THE HISTORIC EXPERIMENT SET FOR JULY.

ASKED BY REPORTERS IF HE THOUGHT BIKINI AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THE MARSHALLS BELONGED TO THE UNITED STATES, THE ADMIRAL REPLIED THAT HE CONSIDERED THEY DID, "AT LEAST AT THE PRESENT TIME."

BLANDY SAID HE HEARD THAT SOME OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS WERE BETTING EIGHT TO ONE AGAINST JULY 1 BEING A SUITABLE DAY FOR THE TEST, BUT ADDED THAT HE HIMSELF WAS NOT BETTING ON THE WEATHER EITHER WAY.

COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE SUCCESS OF MONDAY'S REHEARSAL OF THE BOMB-DROP AND ON THE COMPLEX MACHINERY FOR GETTING MEN AND SUPPORT SHIPS OUT OF THE LAGOON SHOULD BE AVAILABLE WEDNESDAY, THE ADMIRAL SAID.

AT THAT TIME THE ENTIRE STAFF WILL HOLD A CRITIQUE. 7194 583 43.-8,$34 9! 5£3 03489$ 043:3$8,& '7)6 1 THE FORCE WILL BE OCCUPIED WITH CHECKING THOUSANDS OF INSTRUMENTS AND WITH FINAL BRIEFINGS.

AT THAT TIME THE ENTIRE STAFF WILL HOLD A CRITIQUE. FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PERIOD PRECEDING JULY 1 THE FORCE WILL BE OCCUPIED WITH CHECKING THOUSANDS OF INSTRUMENTS AND WITH FINAL BRIEFINGS.

EXPLAINING THAT ALL CONDITIONS MUST BE REASONABLY SATISFACTORY IF THE TEST IS TO COME OFF AS SCHEDULED, BLANDY POINTED OUT THAT MONDAY'S CLEAR SKY MADE THE PRACTICE DROP POSSIBLE BUT THAT HE DOUBTED WHETHER THE REAL BOMB COULD HAVE BEEN EXPLODED THEN.

THERE WERE HIGH UPPER WINDS, HE SAID, WHICH WOULD HAVE FLOATED THE DEADLY RADIOACTIVE CLOUD EASTWARD TOWARD INHABITED ISLANDS.

SD555PCS

A-BOMB (120)
BY ELTON C.FAY DAY

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MOUNT MCKINLEY,JUNE 25-(AP)-VICE ADM.WILLIAM H. BLANDY SAID TODAY HIS SHIPS WOULD RUN OFF WITH FORCE IF NECESSARY ANY VESSELS, AMERICAN OR FOREIGN, WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE ATOM BOMB TEST.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER DISCLOSED THAT EFFECTIVE TODAY ALL BUT OPERATIONS CROSSROADS PLANES WOULD BE BANNED FROM AN AREA WITHIN 150 MILES OF BIKINI, SCENE OF THE JULY 1 TEST.

ASKED BY REPORTERS IF HE THOUGHT BIKINI AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THE MARSHALLS BELONGED TO THE UNITED STATES, BLANDY ANSWERED THAT HE BELIEVED THEY DID "AT LEAST AT THE PRESENT TIME."

BLANDY EXPLAINED THAT ROUTINE NOTICES WERE ISSUED TO ALL MARINERS SOME TIME AGO TO STAY AWAY FROM THE BIKINI AREA BECAUSE OF DANGERS OF THE TEST, THEN ADDED:

"IF ANY SHIP INTERFERES WITH THE TEST IN ANY WAY, WE WILL USE FORCE IF NECESSARY."

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DS720APS NM

30.24-3547

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MOUNT MCKINLEY, JUNE 25-(AP)-ANOTHER THING ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB IS ITS INVISIBILITY.

THAT WAS DEMONSTRATED YESTERDAY WHEN THE TASK FORCE DROPPED A COPY OF THE BOMB--WITHOUT THE NUCLEAR FISSION MATERIAL--ON THE TARGET FLEET AND 40,000 MEN OF THE FORCE SAW PRECISELY NOTHING.

THE SWIFT BALL BOMB FELL TOO FAST FOR THE HUMAN EYE TO FOLLOW. THE GREAT BOMBER THAT LET IT GO WAS AT A SUPER HEIGHT, BEYOND SIGHT AND SOUND.

THE UTTER AND AWFUL SURPRISE OF THE JAPANESE IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI NOW IS UNDERSTANDABLE TO ALL HANDS OF THE TASK FORCE.

THERE WAS NO WARNING FOR THE TASK FORCE OBSERVERS. THE FIRST EVIDENCE OF THE BOMB'S ARRIVAL WAS THE FLASH AND AN ORANGE-RED FLOWER OF FIRE AT WHAT APPEARED TO BE A LITTLE MORE THAN 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE SHIPS.

WATCHERS ABOARD THIS FLAGSHIP, 10 MILES FROM THE BOMB, WERE UNABLE TO HEAR ANY SOUND OF THE EXPLOSION.

VICE ADM. WILLIAM H. P. BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE, ANNOUNCED THAT COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE SUCCESS OF THE PRACTICE BOMBING AND THE COMPLEX MACHINERY FOR GETTING MEN AND SUPPORT SHIPS OUT OF THE LAGOON SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TOMORROW.

AT THAT TIME THE ENTIRE STAFF WILL HOLD A CRITIQUE. BETWEEN NOW AND JULY 1 THE FORCE WILL BE OCCUPIED WITH CHECKING THOUSANDS OF INSTRUMENTS AND FINAL BRIEFINGS FOR THE REAL THING.

WHETHER THE TEST COMES OFF ON SCHEDULE NOW IS UP TO THE WEATHER, WHICH INCLUDES SUCH SEEMINGLY REMOTE FACTORS AS AIR MOVEMENTS 40,000 FEET UP AND BAROMETRIC PRESSURES 4,000 MILES AWAY.

IN EXPLAINING ALL CONDITIONS MUST BE REASONABLY SATISFACTORY, BLANDY SAID YESTERDAY'S CLEAR SKY MADE THE PRACTICE DROP POSSIBLE BUT HE DOUBTED IF THE REAL BOMB COULD HAVE BEEN EXPLODED THEN.

THERE WERE HIGH UPPER WINDS, HE SAID, WHICH WOULD HAVE FLOATED THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD EASTWARD TOWARD INHABITED ISLANDS.

DS1948APS

JUN 26 1946

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, JUNE 25-(AP)-A PREVIEW OF ATOMIC BOMB TYPE WAVES SHOWN ON BOARD THIS SHIP IN A MOTION PICTURE OF THE "LITTLE BIKINI" TESTS SUGGESTS GREAT WATER DAMARE AND POSSIBLE CATASTROPHE IF A-BOMBS EVER EXPLODE OVER OR IN U.S. HARBORS.

NEW YORK'S WALL STREET DISTRICT UP TO THE TREASURY BUILDING STEPS MIGHT BE FLOODED. A DELUGE MIGHT POUR INTO THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO'S MARKET STREET AREA MIGHT SUFFER EXTENSIVELY. THE WIDE, LOW, FLAT AREA OF THE NAVY'S BREMERTON BASE IN WASHINGTON MIGHT HAVE TO BE PROTECTED WITH SPECIAL SEA WALLS.

"LITTLE BIKINI" IS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE TAYLOR MODEL BASIN HEAR WASHINGTON, D.C., WHERE FOR MONTHS THE NAVY HAS BEEN EXPLODING T.N.T. CHARGES IN THE AIR, FROM A HALF-MILE DISTANT TO CLOSE DOWN, ON THE SURFACE AND UNDER WATER, SIMULATING A-BOMB EFFECTS ON A SMALL SCALE.

MODEL SHIPS FLOAT IN LITTLE BIKINI TO GIVE THE EFFECTS ON DIFFERENT TYPES AND DIFFERING DEGREES OF STURDINESS.

THERE ARE NO MODEL CITIES ALONG THE SHORES OF LITTLE BIKINI BUT THE HEIGHT OF THE WAVES IS APPARENT IN THE MOTION PICTURES. THEY ARE MUCH HIGHER THAN THE MODEL BOATS, WHICH CARRY NO SUPERSTRUCTURES.

THE WAVES SEEM IN THE PICTURES TO CONFIRM THE WAVE-HEIGHTS PREDICTED FOR BIKINI BY SCIENTISTS AND SEMI-OFFICIALLY IN INTERVIEWS. THESE PREDICTED HEIGHTS ARE FROM 50 TO 100 FEET.

THE LOWER FIGURE, OR EVEN CONSIDERABLY LESS, WOULD WASH NEW YORK'S SHORES WITH DANGEROUS WAVES.

IN THE OVER-WATER T.N.T. BLASTS AT LITTLE BIKINI, THE WATER WAS PUSHED DOWN INTO A BOWL SHAPE AFTER WHICH TWO HIGH CONCENTRIC WAVES ROLLED AWAY. THE SECOND WAVE WAS LITTLE LOWER THAN THE FIRST.

THEY ARE HIGH, LIKE GREAT STORM WAVES, AND BREAK AS THEY REACH SHALLOW WATER. THEY ARE COMPARATIVELY NARROW FROM FRONT TO BACK, UNLIKE TIDAL WAVES.

THIS MEANS THEY DO NOT PROPEL SUFFICIENT WATER TO SPREAD FAR INLAND. THEY MIGHT WRECK NEW YORK BATTERY FRONT BUILDINGS AND PIERS AND BUILDINGS ON THE HUDSON AND EAST RIVER WATER FRONTS.

THERE MIGHT BE SUFFICIENT WATER LEFT, AFTER SPILLING OVER THE WATER FRONT, TO CONCENTRATE AND DRIVE UP A CANYON-SHAPED STREET TO A DEPTH OF SEVERAL FEET.

IN NEW YORK HARBOR IT IS A GOOD GUESS THAT WAVES OF AN ATOMIC BOMB WOULD NOT ROLL 100 FEET HIGH OR ANYWHERE NEAR THAT FIGURE. THE DEPTH OF THE INNER HARBOR IS LESS THAN 90 FEET. MUCH IF STILL SHALLOWER. EVEN ATOMIC WAVES SHOULD BREAK AND SPEND THEIR FORCE.

HOWEVER, AT THE BATTERY THE ELEVATION IS ONLY SIX FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE CUSTOMS HO

DEPTH OF THE INNER HARBOR IS LESS THAN 90 FEET. MUCH IS STILL SHALLOWER. EVEN ATOMIC WAVES SHOULD BREAK AND SPEND THEIR FORCE.

HOWEVER, AT THE BATTERY THE ELEVATION IS ONLY SIX FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, AT THE FOOT OF BROADWAY, IS ONLY 14 FEET.

IN PLACES SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IS 150 FEET DEEP. IT IS THE ONLY U.S. HARBOR THAT COMPARES IN DIMENSIONS WITH THE BIKINI LAGOON.

IN LITTLE BIKINI TESTS, AIR EXPLOSIONS DEFORMED SOME SHIPS. ONE WAS TORN APART. SURPRISINGLY, ONE HAD HOLES BROKEN THROUGH ITS BOTTOM.

DS559APS NM

JUN 26 1946

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER

ABOARD U.S.S.APPALACHIAN, ENROUTE TO BIKINI,JUNE 25-(AP)-THE ARMY'S NEW 4,000-POUND MYSTERY BOMB, PERFECTED TOO LATE FOR USE IN THE WAR, WILL BE EXPOSED TO THE ATOMIC BLAST AT BIKINI JULY 1 TO DETERMINE WHETHER ATOMIC HEAT AND SHOCK WILL EXPLODE IT.

THE BOMB WILL CARRY A CHARGE OF EXPLOSIVE, BUT WILL HAVE NO FUSE, THUS SIMULATING CONDITIONS IN AN AMMUNITION DUMP WHERE DETONATING FUSES ARE NOT IN PLACE.

THE MYSTERY BOMB WILL ALSO SHOW WHETHER THE ATOMIC BLAST, IF IT FAILS TO DETONATE THE CHARGE, WOULD NEVERTHELESS BEND OR DEFORM THE CASING SO THAT IT COULD NOT BE USED.

ARTILLERY SHELLS, IN PARTICULAR, MUST RETAIN PERFECT SHAPE AND BE FREE OF EXTERNAL CORROSION TO BE USED.

EXACT NATURE OF THE ARMY'S NEW BOMB NEVER HAS BEEN EXPLAINED.

FJ604ACS

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S.APPALACHIAN, JUNE 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY TASK FORCE DISCLOSED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME THE FULL COMPLEXITY OF ITS TIME CHART FOR THE SUSPENSE-PACKED ATOM BOMB DAY AT BIKINI JULY 1.

DESPITE CAREFUL CALCULATION OF ALL RISKS AND INDEFINITE PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THE 40,000 PERSONNEL INVOLVED, THE IMPONDERABLES OF ATOMIC ENERGY WILL MAKE IT A DAY OF BREATHLESS SUSPENSE AND DRAMA.

THE COMPLEX MACHINERY WILL BEGIN TO ROLL AT VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY'S SIGNAL THE MORNING BEFORE TEST DAY--IF WEATHER FORECASTS ARE FAVORABLE.

AT THAT TIME (10 A.M. JUNE 30 AT BIKINI, 3 P.M. JUNE 29, E.S.T.), 34,000 ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL WILL BEGIN MOVING OUT OF THE LAGOON AND 140 SHIPS NOT PART OF THE ANCHORED TARGET FLEET WILL STEAM TO RENDEZVOUS POINTS OUTSIDE THE DANGER AREA.

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LATE THAT NIGHT, ONLY 29[illegible] MEN WILL BE LEFT IN THE LAGOON MAKING LAST-MINUTE ADJUSTMENTS TO INSTRUMENTS CAMERAS AND RECORDING EQUIPMENT. PATROL VESSELS WILL POLICE THE ANCHORAGE AND SHORES TO MAKE SUR THAT ALL OF THESE MEN ARE REMOVED.

ALL SHIPS EXCEPT THE TARGET FLEET MUST BE CLEAR OF THE LAGOON BY TW HOURS BEFORE THE HOUR OF THE BOMB BLAST--NOW SET TENTATIVELY AT [illegible]:30 A.M. BIKINI TIME (5:30 P.M. JUNE 30 E.S.T.).

NO HUMAN BEING WILL BE LEFT IN BIKINI ATOLL--ONLY TEST ANIMALS ON TARGET SHIPS IN THE LAGOON, A FEW BIRDS ASHORE AND THE FISH IN THE SEA.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF EACH LAST-MINUTE CREW IS CHARGED WITH THE SAFETY OF HIS COMPANIONS. AS ALL LEAVE THE TARGET SHIP ON WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN AT WORK, HE WILL HOIST A RED AND YELLOW STRIPED PENNANT--THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL.

IF ANY MAN IS MISSING, THE ALL-CLEAR WILL BE HAULED DOWN AND EVERY FLAG ABOARD THE SHIP RUN UP SIMULTANEOUSLY--A VERITABLE CHRISTMAS TREE OF BUNTING--TO HALT THE TEST UNTIL HE IS FOUND.

THE WORKING FLEET WILL STEAM UPWIND FROM BIKINI, TO POSITIONS BEYON THE REACH OF RADIOACTIVATED WATERS AND CLOUD.

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NEAREST TO THE BLAST WILL BE ADMIRAL BLANDY'S FLAGSHIP, THE MOUNT MCKINLEY, AND AN ESCORTING DESTROYER, APPROXIMATELY 3 1/2 MILES FROM THE LAGOON. THE APPALACHIAN, PRESS SHIP FOR THE TEST, WILL BE ABOUT 18 MILES EAST OF THE LAGOON.

AS THE SHIPS STEAM TOWARD SAFETY, ARMY AND NAVY AIR UNITS WILL SWING INTO ACTION FROM KWAJALEIN, ENIWETOK AND ROI, IN A GREAT AERIAL SHOW.

CREWS WILL HAVE WARMED UP DESIGNATED PLANES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INSTRUMENT MISSIONS, AND PATROL PLANES AND THE BOMB-CARRYING SUPER-FORTRESS WILL BE GETTING LAST-MINUTE CHECKS AT KWAJALEIN. AT ENIWETOK, THE ARMY'S B-17 DRONES (PILOTLESS) WILL BE READY; AND ON THE CARRIER SHANGRI-LA, THE NAVY'S DRONES WILL BE STANDING BY TO TAKE OFF.

(2D GRAF READ: XXX RISKS AND INFINITE PRECAUTIONS XXX)

A86FX

SHORTLY AFTER DAYLIGHT ON JULY 1 (EARLY AFTERNOON JUNE 30, E.S.T.), THE ATOMIC-BOMBING B-29 OF MAJ.WOODROW P.SWANCUTT WILL LEAD THE SKY-TRAIN FROM KWAJALEIN TO BIKINI, 215 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, AND THERE THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF PLANES WILL RENDEZVOUS AT THEIR ASSIGNED POINTS.

AS THE BOMBER, BLANDY'S OBSERVATION PLANE, THE PRESS-RADIO OBSERVATION PLANE AND A PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANE SWING INTO POSITION, AN ARMY PHOTOGRAPHIC FORMATION WILL ASSEMBLE SOUTHWEST OF THE ATOLL AT 26,000 FEET. AIR-SEA RESCUE UNITS WILL BE ALERTED MEANWHILE TO AID ANY AIRCRAFT IN DISTRESS.

THE RADIO-CONTROLLED DRONES WILL HOVER OUTSIDE THE LAGOON, AWAITING THE BLAST THEIR INSTRUMENTS WILL HELP TO RECORD.

THERE WILL BE 73 PLANES IN THE AIR SIMULTANEOUSLY, KEEPING AN INTRICATE SCHEDULE OF TIME AND PLACE. TRAFFIC WILL REACH A PEAK 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE BOMB DROP, WHEN A RADIO VOICE WILL WARN:

"THIRTY MINUTES BEFORE BOMB DETONATION; THIRTY MINUTES BEFORE BOMB DETONATION; STAND BY. MARK!"

DRONES WILL MANEUVER UP TO 30,000 FEET; RECONNAISSANCE-PLANE CREWS WILL PREPARE TO TAKE UP THEIR PURSUIT OF THE VAST RADIOACTIVE CLOUD; AND THE BOMBER WILL MAKE THREE TEST RUNS BEFORE THE ACTUAL DROP.

IF FOR ANY REASON THE BOMB CANNOT BE DROPPED ON THE FOURTH RUN THERE WILL BE ONE MORE TRIP ACROSS THE TARGET ZONE. IF THE BOMB IS NOT DROPPED ON THE FIFTH RUN, OFFICERS EXPECT THE OPERATION WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL A LATER DAY. NO MORE THAN FIVE RUNS ARE SCHEDULED.

ONCE THE BOMB LEAVES THE SIX-MILES-HIGH PLANE, A MOTHER SHIP WILL DIRECT THE ARMY'S DRONES THROUGH AND AROUND THE CLOUD MASS OF THE BURST AT HEIGHTS OF 13,000, 18,000, 24,000 AND 30,000 FEET, AND THEN RETURN THEM TO ENIWETOK--IF THEY'RE STILL FLYABLE.

AT THE ENIWETOK FIELD, NO ONE WILL BE PERMITTED TO APPROACH THESE LANDED DRONES UNTIL IT IS CERTAIN THEY ARE NO LONGER DANGEROUSLY RADIOACTIVE.

THE NAVY'S DRONES WILL BE SENT INTO THE CLOUD BY ONE MOTHER SHIP, THEN TAKEN OVER BY OTHER SHIPS AND LED--BY RADIO CONTROL, OF COURSE--TO A LANDING FIELD AT ROI.

OBSERVERS WILL RE-ENTER BIKINI LAGOON IN SEVEN WAVES--BEGINNING, PROBABLY, A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS AFTER THE EXPLOSION. THE FIRST WAVE WILL CONSIST OF SIX GUNBOATS CARRYING MONITORS AND A RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY PARTY.

IN THE SECOND WAVE WILL BE 20 LANDING CRAFT CARRYING MONITORS AND CREWS WHICH WILL BOARD THE TARGET SHIPS LATER. THEY WILL AWAIT A THIRD WAVE--THE FIRE-FIGHTING AND INITIAL BOARDING INSPECTION PARTIES.

LATER WAVES WILL INCLUDE SALVAGE UNITS, TECHNICIANS, NEWSMEN AND OBSERVERS AND ADDITIONAL CREWMEN RETURNING TO THE TARGET SHIPS AFTER THE AREA HAS BEEN DECLARED SAFE.

DS447APS JUN 26 1946

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN EN ROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 25-(AP)-

TIME WAS JUGGLED ON THIS SHIP WHEN IT CROSSED THE INTERNATIONAL DATE-LINE SO THAT MARK WATSON OF THE BALTIMORE SUN, ONE OF THE DEANS OF NEWSPAPER WRITERS ON BOARD, COULD HAVE A FULL BIRTHDAY'

THE SHIP CROSSED THE LINE--INTO TUESDAY--EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON OF MONDAY, WHICH WAS WATSON'S 59TH BIRDAY. IN ORDER TO GIVE HIM A FULL DAY, SHIPBOARD TIME WASN'T CHANGED UNTIL MIDNIGHT MONDAY.

AS THE LINE WAS REACHED, THE SHIP'S ALARM WAS SOUNDED AND CORRESPONDENTS WERE INVITED TO PROCEED TO THE STARBOARD RAIL TO LOOK AT THE INTERNATIONAL DATELINE. A FEW BIT.

JUN 26 1946

FJ619ACS

REUTERS' STRONG PROTEST MESSAGE WAS RELAYED BY WASHINGTON TO PRESS CHIEF CAPT.FITZHUGH LEE ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN, WHO HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, WASHINGTON MERELY RELAYED THE PROTEST, MAKING NO RECOMMENDATION, AND NO CHANGES IN THE PRESENT PRIORITY PLANS ARE CONTEMPLATED.

DS717APS

ADD USS APPALACHIAN (ATon) XXX SERVICE

30.24-3549

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN TODAY SUGGESTED THAT SOME AMERICANS CRITICIZED HIS RECENT SPEECH ON THE PALESTINE ISSUE BECAUSE THEY DID NOT READ THE FULL TEXT.

BEVIN MADE HIS VIEWS KNOWN THROUGH THE BRITISH EMBASSY TO SENATORS WAGNER AND MEAD, NEW YORK DEMOCRATS, WHO HAD SENT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY A TELEGRAM, CHARGING HIM WITH A "FALSE AND ANTI-SEMITIC UTTERANCE" IN HIS LABOR PARTY SPEECH AT BOURNEMOUTH JUNE 12.

LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, IN A LETTER TO THE SENATORS, SAID BEVIN BELIEVED HE COULD BEST ANSWER THEIR TELEGRAM "BY SENDING YOU THE FULL TEXT OF HIS REMARKS, WHICH I NOW DO ON HIS BEHALF."

BEVIN WISHED TO EMPHASIZE, INVERCHAPEL SAID, THAT IN HIS SPEECH HE HAD TRIED TO ADVANCE, "IN A SPIRIT OF REALISM, SOME CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS" WHICH MIGHT ASSIST AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS NOW DISCUSSING THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON REFUGEE JEWS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

JUN 26 1946

INVERCHAPEL MADE THREE MAIN POINTS WHICH HE SAID BEVIN BELIEVED "DESERVE ATTENTION AND ARE WORTH STUDYING IN THEIR CONTEXT." THEY WERE:

1. BEVIN DID NOT SAY HE WOULD NOT AGREE TO ADMIT 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE. HE HAD SAID THAT IF THEY WERE SENT IN "TOMORROW" HE WOULD HAVE TO SEND ANOTHER BRITISH DIVISION THERE AND "HE WAS NOT PREPARED TO DO IT.

2. HE HAD, HOWEVER, PROMISED TO STRIVE FOR A "PALESTINIAN STATE, FROM WHICH THE VOICE OF THE JEWS IN PALESTINE COULD BE HEARD IN THE CHANCELLORIES OF THE WORLD," WHILE OPPOSING STRICTLY A JEWISH STATE, IN LINE WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

3. BEVIN MADE CLEAR HE WAS "DETERMINED THAT THE JEWS SHOULD BE GIVEN FAIR TREATMENT; AND THAT HE WOULD NOT AGREE TO THEIR BEING EXCLUDED FROM ANY COUNTRY; AND THAT HE CHAMPIONED EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THEM IN WHATEVER COUNTRY THEY WERE SETTLED."

GG940PES

JUN 26 1946

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25 (AP) DR.J.ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, SCIENTIST WHO PARTICIPATED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, IS WITHDRAWING AS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE TO OBSERVE THE ATOM BOMB TEST IN THE PACIFIC, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE WILL BE REPLACED BY DR.E.U.CONDON, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY WHY OPPENHEIMER IS WITHDRAWING AND CONDON DID NOT KNOW. OPPENHEIMER WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE WHICH DRAFTED THE ACHESON-LILIENTHAL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND HAS BEEN ASSISTING BERNARD M.BARUCH WITH HIS PROPOSALS BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS. PRESUMABLY IT WAS ON THIS ACCOUNT THAT HE REMAINED BEHIND.

GG942PES

Soviet Veto Blocks Security Council Move On Spain

JUN 27 1946

Stormy, Confused Session of Security Council Ends in Deadlock.

STATUS UNCLEAR

JUN 27 1946

Australian Delegate Asserts Franco Regime Remains on Agenda.

By J. Haskelson

NEW YORK, June 26 — (AP) Soviet Russia invoked the veto three times tonight during a stormy and confused session of the United Nations Security council which ended in a complete deadlock on the future status of the Spanish question.

After almost six hours of the bitterest debate ever heard at the council table, the weary delegates gave up their efforts to find a formula defining the terms under which the case would b kept on the agenda.

Ac... Subject to Call

NIGHT

The council adjourned subject to call of the President after the veto of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko had blocked action on proposals offered by Australian Delegate Herbert V. Evatt and the delegates had rejected subsequent suggestions of Gromyko.

This left the exact status unclear in the case based on Poland's charges that the Franco regime threatens world peace. Evatt said, however, that the issue was still on the agenda and that the "moral condemnation" of the Franco government still stands.

French Delegate Alexander Parodi, expressing regret over the marled session, said "it seems to me that those who are fighting for the freedom of Spain have less grounds to congratulate themselves than Franco and his regime."

Third Veto Blocks Action

The council gave up its efforts, for the present at least, after Gromyko used the veto for the third time to block a motion by Evatt providing that the case be kept on the agenda "without prejudice to the rights" of the General assembly to take up the case later.

This proposal had been on the provisions of a more comprehensive resolution offered by Evatt and defeated by Russian veto against the council majority.

Evatt's statement that the case remains on the agenda and that the council condemns the Franco regime was based on the fact that all delegates accepted without a vote some individual sentences contained in both the British-Australian resolution and a Polish resolution.

No complete resolution on the question was adopted, however, since the delegates could not agree with all provisions of either plan.

Gromyko used the veto first when the council voted on a proposal offered by Evatt to keep the Spanish case before the council "without prejudice to the rights of the General Assembly" to take the case up later.

Then after Francisco Castillo Najera, president of the council, ruled that this was a question of procedure and, therefore, not subject to the veto, Gromyko invoked the veto to defeat a majority vote upholding the President's ruling.

Although some of the delegates contended that Russia had no right to use the veto even on the second question, Castillo Najera ruled that this was a question of "substance" and that the majority opinion was rejected.

The council's vote for the British-Australian proposal was 9 to 2, with Russia and Poland in the negative. The President first announced that it was adopted, but Gromyko promptly raised the veto issue.

He contended that the proposal was defeated because of his vote against it. The President disagreed, but after a sharp exchange of words he agreed to let the council decide whether the proposal was a question of procedure or of substance.

Vote Is 8 to 2

The vote on this question was 8 to 2 with Poland abstaining. Russia and France voted in the negative.

Gromyko then asked:

"What conclusion do you draw from this vote, Mr. President?"

"The conclusion I draw," Castillo Najera said, "is that in accordance with the rules, when it is to be decided if it is a question of procedure or substance, it is necessary to accept one or the other alternative by seven votes, but the five permanent members must concur."

He said that one of the permanent members had decided "against the others that it is a question of substance." He did not mention that France, another of the permanent members, also had voted against the ruling.

One the sharpest exchanges during the long and stormy session was between Gromyko and Castillo Najera, the Mexican foreign minister who is serving as president of the council.

At one point the President told Gromyko that one of his remarks had "nothing to do with the discussion" and later Gromyko took Castillo Najera to task.

"Mr. President," Gromyko said, "I respect your rights as president of the Security council, but I would ask you in your turn to respect the rights of members of the council."

Clashes with Gromyko

Evatt and Gromyko also clashed on several occasions.

Declaring that he would not support a suggestion made by the Russian delegate, Evatt said:

"Mr. Gromyko will have to understand that his 'no' cannot be exercised on proposal after proposal until there is none left but his own."

After the British-Australian measure was blocked, Gromyko offered several proposals which would in effect have virtually reinstated the resolution offered by the Polish delegate last Monday.

British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan and others already had said they could not accept the Polish proposals, but the council decided to vote on Russia's suggested amendments.

The entire debate was marked by angry clashes, most of which involved the Soviet delegate. He called the Evatt proposals "weak" and said some of the provisions were "foolish."

Evatt retorted:

"I am sure Mr. Gromyko, having exercised his right to say no, will not object to others using that right."

The delegates even became snarled over the question of whether Evatt's proposal was an amendment to the Polish resolution and whether it should be voted on first.

Gromyko appealed to Assistant Secretary-General Arkady Sobolev, also a Russian, to rule on the question. Sobolev cited a rule that such disagreements had to be settled by a vote of the council. The council then voted 9 to 2 to consider the Evatt proposal first. Russia and Poland voted in the negative.

The proposals offered by Evatt, and supported by Sir Alexander, were submitted at the opening of the session after Evatt reported that a three-man drafting committee, which he headed, had been unable to work out a compromise formula.

The committee — composed of Australia, Britain and Poland— had been working since Monday on Poland's resolution and suggested amendments trying to find a formula which would be approved unanimously. (moo)

Poland Backs Russia

Only Poland gave unqualified endorsement to the Russian plan, but it was generally agreed that the two proposals might be welded into a single strategic program to end the terrible threat of atomic warfare.

With the members of the commission expressing optimism over the possibilities of meshing the proposals into one integrated program, the commission chairman, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, set up an atomic working committee to begin at once the task of trying to draft an international control plan.

The committee represents all the 12 nations on the commission and will hold its first meeting at 10:30 A. M. (D. S. T.) Friday.

The Security Council will assemble at 3 P. M. (D. S. T.) today to dispose of the Spanish issue on a resolution prepared by a committee composed of Evatt, Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan and Polish delegate Oscar Lange.

They were appointed Monday, after the defeat of Poland's motion for an abrupt U. N. diplomatic break with the Franco regime, to compose the differences arising from Poland's effort to keep the Spanish issue on the Council's agenda for action by September 1 and a proposed British amendment which would retain the issue until the General Assembly meets September 3. The British proposal would have the effect of passing the case along to the General Assembly without action by the Council — a move assailed principally by Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko.

Members of the atomic commission's working committee made clear they intend to sidetrack the veto issue and let it reach a showdown only after all the other differences between the Russian and United States plans have been reconciled. The prime requirement of the American plan laid down by Bernard M. Baruch calls for renunciation of the veto on atomic matters; Russia is opposed to any veto surrender.

All Express Views

Five atomic commissioners wound up the statement of individual nation views yesterday: Poland unqualifiedly supported the Russian plan as a means toward removing any "motives for an atomic armament race"; Egypt agreed with the American plan; Australia came out for a single supreme authority over atomics as proposed by Baruch; France said the two plans are "not irreconcilable" and the Netherlands said they "provide us with the necessary starting point."

The Polish delegation had stated for several days that it would present a "startlingly simple" plan of its own. However Polish delegate Oscar Lange told the commission:

"Without prejudice to long range plans like that proposed by the United States, the representative of Poland wants to urge this commission to adopt immediately measures leading to the outlawing of atomic warfare. The proposal of such a measure has been laid before us by the representative of the Soviet Union."

Lange said the first step should include the destruction of the means of such warfare—the atomic bombs of the United States—and thereafter the commission should undertake the development of international controls and "inspection which will secure the exclusive use of atomic energy for . . . peaceful purposes."

"At this (second) stage," Lange said, "we may also consider the problem of international sanctions which should gradually supplement the internal (national) control and sanctions proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union."

Under the Baruch plan, the United States would not dispose of her bomb store under treaty terms until all the controls have been established.

Evatt declared for what he has described outside the commission chamber as a single master committee which would integrate all scientific and political phases concerning atomic energy under one supreme authority. This would develop into "an international authority control of all rights in raw materials, processes, plants and the products of plants for the exploitation of all forms of atomic energy, leaving however, as much freedom as possible to national and private research and other activity where this is not dangerous to international security."

U.S. And Soviet Atom Plans Given To U. N. Committee

C. Grumich

JUN 27 1946

New York, June 26—(AP)—The United Nations atomic conference met the veto issue deadlocked between the opposite views of the United States and Russia today and headed for an amicable start on a plan aimed at ultimate world control and development of atomic energy.

When the last members of the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission had been polled yesterday for their views on separate control programs advanced by the United States and Russia, all but those two great powers were agreed there were broad measures of merit in both plans.

DAY

The United States has offered no comment in the commission sessions since the initial presentation of her program and Russia made no reference to the American ideas in offering her counter-proposals.

JUN 27 1946

U. N. HEAD FEARS BIG FIVE FAILURE TO REMAIN UNITED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26— (AP) Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, declared tonight that failure of the big powers to settle their differences would result in "catastrophic consequences for the United Nations."

In an address prepared for delivery on the first anniversary of the signing of the U. N. Charter, Lie said that willingness of the five permanent members of the Security council "to agree among themselves is the foundation on which our charter was built."

Addresses Civic Groups

Lie spoke in the War Memorial Opera house to an audience composed of various civic groups actively supporting the United Nations.

"Every statesman and every private individual who believes in the United Nations must therefore devote himself to the proposition that agreement among the powers not only is desirable but is absolutely and utterly necessary," he said.

"A willingness to compromise—in certain situations—is demanded of everyone. A refusal to compromise on the part of any one power or any number o powers will only have catastrophic consequences for the United Nations and in the end for us all."

Rejects Pessimism

The secretary-general said there had been much criticism of the way the United Nations has worked so far and that there had been much pessimism, but he added he did not share these views.

"I am not being overcome by the optimistic atmosphere of California when I say that I believe agreements or, certainly, compromises are bound to come," he asserted.

"The statesmen who gathered here in San Francisco one year ago were united in their conviction that the world could not and would not stand another war. There has been no reason for any one of them, or any government, to alter that conviction."

He said that much of the criticism and pessimism was based on a "misunderstanding of the Charter and the purposes and functions of the United Nations" and on "a lack of historical perspective."

This "misunderstanding," he said, arises largely from failure to comprehend the role of the big powers in the U. N. and their right to exercise the veto in the Security council.

Big Five Must Agree

He said the five permanent members of the council were given the right to veto because it was agreed that the U. N. "could not be successful in maintaining the peace unless the Big Five were, themselves, determined to seek peaceful solutions of their differences."

The veto, he said, was "the price —if you wish to call it that—which the United Nations paid for big power collaboration."

"In return, the nations of the world expected and demanded one thing from the Big Five," he continued. "They required that the Big Five should seek and find agreement among themselves.

"Thus, it is not correct to accuse the Security council or the United Nations of weakness or indecision simply because strenuous action has not been taken against any power. It is correct, however, for people to expect the big powers to seek agreement among themselves."

Lie did not attempt to minimize the problems facing the world, but he said talk about war is not justified. He conceded the existence of "tensions and misunderstandings," which "require serious attention," but added:

"Nothing but great harm is done by talking about war as carelessly and incessantly as so many people talk about it today. By talking about it, they may come to believe in it. If they believe in it, they may one day allow themselves to indulge in it."

Soviet Scientist Wins Prize For Atom Work

London, June 26 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Alexander Pavlovich Zhdanov, director of the laboratory of the Radium Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., had been awarded the Stalin Prize of 200,000 rubles (about $16,000) for discovery of "new forms of disintegration of atomic nuclei caused by cosmic rays as described in a paper published in 1945."

Romania Reports Terrorist Group

London, June 26 (A. P.).—A Bucharest broadcast recorded in London by Reuters said today that a terrorist organization in Romania had been discovered. It was planned to oppose the Soviet Union in the event of war between the British-American Powers and Russia, the broadcast said.

Western Powers Reject Russian Plan For Trieste

JUN 27 1946

Byrnes Rejects Red Proposal to Settle Adriatic Issue.

J. Lyman

PARIS, Thursday, June 27—(AP) The foreign ministers conference has rejected a Russian proposal to place disputed Trieste either under dual sovereignty or under Yugoslav sovereignty as an autonomous district, authoritative circles said today.

NIGHT

The proposal was advanced by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at a special night meeting of the four-power conference called in an attempt to find a solution to the key question of the disposition of Trieste — the Adriatic city claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

Should Go to Conference

Before the three-hour meeting broke up shortly after midnight U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said that if the foreign ministers could not settle the Trieste issue it should be referred to the 21-nation peace conference. Molotov answered it would be a mistake to disrupt the peace conference with this question.

In submitting his proposal, Molotov said Russia opposed internationalization of Trieste as proposed by Georges Bidault, French president and foreign minister.

The night meeting, the first since the ministers' first sessions last April, was summoned by Molotov and held in Byrnes' office at Luxembourg palace.

Molotov Disappointed

Molotov obviously was disappointed at the reception his proposals received. He presented them, both British and American sources said, as great concessions which he hoped would be given ready assent.

Members of the British delegation were visibly impressed by Molotov's proposals, and some said they saw in it a path to an agreement after another two or three days of private conversations.

The proposal showed, the Britons said, Molotov's apparent desire to reach some sort of a compromise on this issue — the major question blocking agreement on the Italian peace treaty.

Molotov first suggested that Trieste be made an autonomous district under Yugoslav sovereignty but administered under a status approved by the United States, Britain, Russia and France.

The autonomous district would have a house of representatives elected by universal suffrage and a governor appointed by the Yugoslavs. While the region would be supervised by the four powers, responsibility for current administration would lie with Yugoslavia. The western frontier of the district would be along a Soviet-described boundary with minor corrections in favor of the Italians.

Offers Alternative Plan

Without waiting for a decision on his first suggestion, Molotov offered his alternative which he described as an "extreme concession."

Under this plan Trieste would be an autonomous district under the joint sovereignty of Yugoslavia and Italy, with a house of representatives and two governors, one of whom would be an Italian and the other a Yugoslav.

Molotov was quoted as saying that the two governors would "work in concert." Then he added: "I hope."

Previous to Molotov's proposal last night, Russia had declared that Trieste must be ceded to Yugoslavia. Britain and the United States, on the other hand, have continued to maintain that the important port city should remain Italian.

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30.24-3551

Byrnes Explains Opposition

In answer to Molotov's proposal, Byrnes recalled that ethnic lines were accepted as a measuring stick at the ministers' conference in London last September.

The American secretary said the first Russian alternative would not work because of the predominantly Italian population in Trieste and the second would be unsuccessful because a high feeling of uncertainty would develop in the district as to who actually was in charge.

Byrnes declared the United States would accept any decision on this question made by the 21-nation peace conference. He also said that no matter what disposition of Trieste was made by the 21-nation conference, Italy and Yugoslavia would accept the decision with better grace than if it was handed down by the four-power foreign ministers.

Earlier, vigorous American opposition balked an attempt by Molotov to write a special commercial status for Russia into the peace treaties for the Balkan nations.

Debate Romanian Treaty

American sources said Molotov had sought unsuccessfully to include in the Romanian treaty a provision which would have exempted neighboring states, including Russia, from clauses requiring Romania to give all the Allies equal commercial status.

Agreement was reached by the conference on provisions requiring Romania to make restitution of looted Allied property but permitting her to negotiate directly and individually with interested nations. Informants said this clause was sent to the deputy ministers for redrafting.

The question of restoring industrial patents, literary and other rights in connection with the Romanian treaty was shelved to permit an economic sub-committee to finish studies on the subject.

The ministers also shelved a three-point proposal by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on Danube navigation when Molotov asked for time to study it.

Molotov urged the deputies to wind up their work on the Finnish treaty for final approval by the conference. There is virtual agreement on this treaty.

Molotov Reported Waiting Moscow Call Which Might Bring Unexpected Developments in Key Question to Italian Peace

JUN 27 1946

Paris, June 26—(AP)—French newspapers printed unconfirmed reports today that Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov was expecting a telephone call from Moscow which might bring a surprise development in the Trieste issue, key to Italian peace negotiations.

Secretary of State Byrnes was represented by American informants as encouraged by a series of private talks with Molotov, who has been adamant in demanding that Trieste be transferred from Italy to Yugoslavia.

There was no known basis for the Paris newspaper assertions. The frequent conversations between Byrnes and his Russian counterpart at the Council of Foreign Ministers have given rise to conjecture in diplomatic circles that a compromise on the Adriatic port might be shaping up.

A special commission set up by the Foreign Ministers Council to break the deadlock on the question of Italy's colonies, meanwhile held its first meeting today. The members declined to give any hint of what was discussed.

Yugoslavs Adamant

Agreement has been reached to defer final disposition of the colonies, but details have to be worked out.

Although the foreign ministers may have been more optimistic concerning working out an agreement on Trieste, a Yugoslav spokesman took an uncompromising attitude in an interview today.

The spokesman for Marshal Tito stated flatly that a French compromise for a 10-year internationalization of Trieste was not acceptable and that Tito's government would never sign a peace treaty with Italy which does not provide for a Yugoslav "solution" on Trieste.

The Yugoslav "solution" is for the creation of a "Seventh Yugoslav Republic" embracing the city.

Strategic City

"Trieste is a bridgehead into the Balkans," the spokesman declared, "and history has proved that any Italian excursion into the Balkans is doomed to failure. In their own interest, then, the Italians should not oppose our proposals."

Byrnes and Molotov talked for more than an hour yesterday afternoon in their third private meeting in less than a week. The Secretary of State later conferred separately with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Georges Bidault, French President and Foreign Minister, apparently to advise them of the progress of his talks with Molotov.

Although nothing was disclosed concerning the nature of the discussions between Byrnes and Molotov, American quarters were said to be slightly more optimistic over the possibility that the four-power Foreign Ministers Council would be able to reach agreement on the major issues of the Italian peace treaty.

A word of caution was interposed, however, by one high American source, who declared:

Still in Woods

"We're not out of the woods yet."

Developments at the formal sessions of the Council yesterday were limited to discussions of minor economic phases of the Italian treaty, and belief was expressed in some quarters that Molotov would not consent to any important decisions until he obtains a verdict on the Trieste issue.

One well-informed conference source, who declined to be identified even by nationality, said that Molotov had told Bidault several days ago that he would not consent to a settlement on the French-Italian frontier question until the future of Trieste is decided. Russia has maintained steadfastly that the city should go to Yugoslavia while the other three powers hold it should go to Italy.

Commenting on the situation, the Paris newspaper Le Monde—which often reflects the opinions of the French Foreign Ministry—said last night:

"Mr. Molotov is playing a very close game. His maneuvers, at times difficult to understand at first sight, are easily explained when one realizes they are inspired by Soviet interest without ever taking into account other considerations."

Another Objection

At yesterday's Council session, Byrnes — who presided — again sought a decision on the French-Italian frontier and on the future of the Dodecanese Islands, but Molotov objected to consideration of either and attempted to raise the Danube River issue, informants said.

Burnes ruled, however, that the Council should work on the Italian treaty first. After some discussion, marked by an exchange of compliments between Byrnes and Molotov, the Council disposed of two minor questions by agreeing to delete from the treaty clauses providing for compensation for property expropriated by the Italian Government and for Italian liability for Allied nationals injured during the war.

Byrnes observed that the first clause was really necessary, but said that in view of Molotov's insistence on its deletion he was willing to do so. With respect to the second clause he observed that since Russia had agreed to drop a similar section in the Romanian treaty she should do likewise in the Italian draft—to which Molotov agreed.

Disagreement on the Italian treaty has now been narrowed down to seven fundamental questions:

1—The Dodecanese Islands; 2—Trieste and the Italian-Yugoslav frontier; 3—reparations; 4—colonies, which have been referred to a special committee set up by the ministers; 5—the French-Italian frontier; 6—distribution of Italian naval units; 7—compensation for damaged Allied property in Italy.

The deputy foreign ministers were instructed to meet at 11 A. M. (6 A. M., DST) to draw up a list of points of disagreement on Balkan questions for presentation to the ministers when they meet at 4 P. M. (11 A. M. D.S.T.).

Yugoslavs Insist on Trieste

JUN 27 1946

PARIS, June 26 (AP)—A Yugoslav spokesman said at an interview today that Yugoslavia would never sign a peace treaty with Italy which did not provide for a Yugoslav "solution" on Trieste.

The Yugoslav "solution" is for the creation of a "seventh Yugoslav republic" embracing the city.

"Trieste is a bridgehead into the Balkans," the spokesman declared, "and history has proved that any Italian excursion into the Balkans is doomed to failure. In their own interest, then, the Italians should not oppose our proposals."

Tass Blames Western Powers.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—The Moscow Radio quoted a Tass dispatch from Paris today as saying that discord in the four-Power Foreign Ministers Council apparently was due to British-American "stubbornness" on the Trieste question.

"Political correspondents," said Tass, "wonder why it is that the progress of the Paris negotiations is going at a pretty slow pace. The opinion is held that this is evidently caused by the stubbornness of the Americans and British in the Trieste question, which many newspapers regard as the key problem not only of the peace treaty with Italy but of the entire present session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

"It is noted that one might expect on the part of the American and British delegations a certain willingness to reckon with the legitimate interests of Allied Yugoslavia.

"The unsatisfactory character of the solutions proposed thus far—which leave hundreds of thousands of Slavs of the Julian March outside the frontiers of the Yugoslav state—is particularly striking.

"It is evident that a satisfactory solution of the Trieste problem can be found only along a course which takes heed both of the interests of Allied Yugoslavia . . . and Italy."

Russians May Spring Surprise On Trieste

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FRENCH CABINET THREATENED BY WAGE RISE DEMAND

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Paris, June 26—(AP)—A possible threat to the stability of President Georges Bidault's new cabinet emerged today as the Confederation Generale De Travail—France's foremost trade group—threw its weight behind a campaign for a general 25 per cent wage increase.

Representatives of the CGT, which claims to represent 5,000,000 workers, decided last night to press demands for the wage boost despite lack of formal support from the Communists.

The Communists had previously supported the trade union demand for a 25 per cent increase, but in agreeing to participate in the coalition government they accepted Bidault's ceiling of a 15 per cent increase.

While the CGT's decision to uphold its original demands was not interpreted as an immediate strike threat, political observers believed that it would offer a difficult problem for the new government, which Bidault succeeded in forming only after considerable jockeying.

6th Camp Guard Is Convicted at Lichfield Trial

JUN 27 1946

$100 Fine Imposed; Kilian Witness Asserts He Saw 2 Soldiers After Beating

D. DOANE

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 26 (AP).—An American court martial today convicted another former guard at the Lichfield, England, guardhouse on charges of cruelty and fined him $100, while the trials of the camp commandant and [illegible] proceeded before two other courts.

Private First Class Thomas E. Warren, twenty-three, of Plainview, Tex., a combat veteran who was wounded at Omaha Beach on D-Day, was fined for striking an American prisoner at the detention camp with his fist. He was the sixth former guard to be convicted.

In the trial of Colonel James A. Kilian, former camp commandant, a witness testified that prisoners in the guardhouse were called out to view the bloody faces of two soldiers who had been beaten, and were warned by guards: "That's what will happen to you if you get smart."

The witness, Private First Class Henry Petras, of Irvington, N. J., said he saw the incident while being held for thirty-seven days in the guardhouse awaiting trial for being five minutes late in reporting for shipment to the front lines. "I got there before my truck pulled out, but they wouldn't let me on it because my name had already been called out," Petras said.

In another trial today, Lieutenant Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N. Y., won acquittal on about half the cruelty charges against him, but a motion for a directed acquittal on several other charges of aiding and authorizing cruel punishments was denied. The court eliminated the names of twenty-one of thirty-eight soldiers originally alleged to have been mistreated under Ennis's direction, and eliminated five of the fifteen forms of mistreatment alleged against him. It dismissed one charge of assaulting a prisoner with a club and another of striking a man with his fists.

Opening the defense, Ennis's attorney said he would show that Ennis actually was on duty around the guardhouse only fourteen days, and that he "never authorized, performed or permitted any unlawful acts."

'Treated Like a Dog,' Lichfield GI Declares

JUN 27 1946

By the Associated Press

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 26.—A wounded veteran of the Normandy invasion today told the military court trying Col. James A. Kilian, former commandant of the United States Army's Lichfield detention camp that he was thrown into the camp guardhouse for seven weeks without trial and "treated like a dog" for coming back five hours late from a 24-hour leave.

The witness, Sergt. James B. Gallardy of Summerhill, Pa., scornfully refused to wear into the courtroom numerous decorations, including the Bronze Star, which he won during seven months of combat in France and Germany.

Gallardy gave a detailed description of Lichfield prisoners being beaten by guards with clubs and fists, forced to stand hours with their noses and toes pressed against a wall and to hold their arms rigidly outstretched for 20 minutes at a time. He said the prisoners also were given rigorous calisthenics seven hours daily and allotted five minutes for meals which they had to eat in absolute silence.

Kilian, 54-year-old cavalry officer from Highland Park, Ill., is accused of aiding and authorizing "cruel and unusual" punishment while commandant at the camp in England.

SAYS HE RISKED LIQUIDATION

Von Neurath Testifies He Always Expected It.

T. REED

Nuernberg, June 26 (A. P.).—Baron Constantin von Neurath told the International Military Tribunal today that he had always expected to be liquidated by Adolf Hitler for opposing some of Der Fuehrer's policies and could not explain why it

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never happened. The defendant pictured himself, despite his high positions under Hitler, as of a different cast of political thought.

DAY

The Russian prosecutor asked: "You knew how Hitler made short work of political opposition?"

"Yes," Von Neurath replied.

"Then, in spite of the fact that you considered yourself to be a member of the opposition, nothing happened to you?"

"No, but I always expected it."

Says He Didn't Know.

Von Neurath concluded his defense with the declaration that he was unaware of police brutalities under his administration as Governor of Czecho-Slovakia until after they had happened. He said he never got reports on them beforehand, nor had he ever been consulted about them.

"You knew what Himmler was before you went to the Protectorate?" He was asked from the bench. Von Neurath conceded that he did. The presiding Justice, Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, then referred to a document in which Von Neurath had recommended "special treatment" for certain groups of Czechs, including the intelligentsia, and asked: "What did you understand special treatment to be?"

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Pleads Heart Condition.

The defendant said that he had had nothing specific in mind—and certainly "not special treatment as we have come to learn about it during this trial." Special treatment has been mentioned in many documents as an expression used by the Gestapo and the SS, usually implying torture or death.

Dr. Otto von Leudinhause, counsel for Von Neurath, told the court that the defendant had been "unable to do justice" in some of his answers under cross-examination when some damaging admissions were extracted yesterday by the British Prosecutor, Sir Maxwell David Fyfe. Leudinhause said the defendant "is after all in his seventy-fourth year and suffering from serious heart disease."

ASK FREE POLICY ON GERMAN TRADE

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Berlin, June 26 (A. P.).—Six American business executives here as guests of the Military Government urged yesterday that controls over entrance into the German market be relaxed and that other measures be taken "to get German economy moving and to develop foreign trade."

"We were much impressed with the negative job that has been done here on denazification, decartelization and demilitarization," said Randolf Burgess, vice-chairman of the National City Bank of New York. "What now is needed is positive action to get things going with trade, to get exports to pay for Germany's food and other necessary imports."

DAY

Philip Reed, chairman of General Electric Company, observed that "controls over entrance into Germany are hardly worth the struggle, but if we could get the American importer and German exporter where they could meet, we could do business."

All six agreed that the United States market would accept goods that Germany could produce.

The business men urged early establishment of central administrative agencies for Germany, easing of zonal restrictions and freer movement of people and goods.

Haggott Beckhart, economist for the Chase National Bank of New York, said that "economic integration of Germany is needed also to help the recovery of western and central Europe and to contribute to continental stability. There is such a shortage of goods in the American market that what Germany would provide would be welcome."

Nazi Teachings Barred From German Schools

JUN 27 1946

Berlin, June 26 (AP)—The Allied Control Authority today ordered dismissal of any German teacher and expulsion of any student who spreads "militaristic, Nazi or anti-democratic doctrines."

The directive contained no definition of "anti-democratic" or "militaristic" and an American spokesman said these definitions would be left to the zone commanders.

EXPECTS U. S. ZONE TO GET MORE JEWS

JUN 27 1946

Frankfurt, June 26 (A. P.).—Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, told correspondents today that he had urged the European commander to prepare for an influx of 40,000 Jews from Eastern Europe by October 1.

Bernstein estimated that 150,000 Jews—there are nearly 80,000 now in the zone—might seek to infiltrate into the United States zone in a year or two as a result of "anti-Semitism" in Poland.

Bernstein took issue with an informal statement of an Army officer to American editors last week end that "up to three million" Jews might enter the zone. He said it was "fantastic." He denied a report that he had made proposals for limiting or halting the infiltration of Jews.

Officer Cleared in Death

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 26 (AP)—Army authorities announced today that Miss Gertrude Knapp, 38 years old, of 62 Treadwell Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, had met her death in an accidental fall May 29 from a window in the Frankfort apartment of Capt. John D. Becher, 28, of Darby, Pa. The formal statement said Captain Becher had been absolved of any possible responsibility in connection with the woman's death but that he was still subject to possible disciplinary action "for his conduct concerning the visit of Miss Knapp."

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German Accuses Americans

DACHAU, Germany, June 26 (AP)—A German Elite Guard veteran charged today that he had been beaten three times during questioning by Americans before he went on trial with seventy-three other troopers for battlefield atrocities. He was warned that he would be "hanged within a few minutes," he asserted, if he did not sign a statement that his co-defendant, Lieut. Heinz Tomhardt, had ordered him not to take American prisoners alive during the Ardennes counter-offensive in December, 1944.

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RUSSIA CHASTISES TWO SOVIET AREAS FOR WAR TREASON

JUN 27 1946

Republics Lose Autonomy as Punishment for Dealing with Nazis.

INHABITANTS SHIFTED

Misuse of Funds in Russian State Enterprises Also Disclosed.

JUN 27 1946

R. JAMES

MOSCOW, June 26 — (AP) Two formerly autonomous Soviet republics have been deprived of their autonomy and many of their inhabitants resettled in other parts of Russia as punishment for treachery during the most critical period of German invasion, it was disclosed officially today.

NIGHT

The Crimean and Chechen-Ingush autonomous Soviet socialist republics, units of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist republic (RSFSR), were abolished by decree and reduced to the status of provinces of the RSFSR.

Accused of Aiding Nazis

The decree accused many Chechens and Crimean Tartars of fighting alongside the Germans against Red army units.

Almost simultaneously, the Ministry of State Control announced that more than a score of factory, mill and mine executives had been punished for misappropriation or misusing funds in various kinds of plants and enterprises throughout Russia.

The evacuation of an undisclosed number of inhabitants of the two states and loss of autonomy were disclosed with the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR of decrees issued sometime previously by the presidium.

First Official Disclosure

(This was the first official disclosure of wartime treachery affecting territorial units of the Soviet Union. However, Moscow accuses General Andrei A. Vlassov, who was captured by the Germans in 1941 and later fought against the Red army with some thousands of his followers of treason.

(The highest ranking units of the Soviet Union are 16 constituent republics. Of these the largest and most important are the Russian Soviet Federal Soviet Republic—known as RSFRS—the Ukraine and White Russia.

(The RSFRS is itself a huge federation, embracing 92.7 per cent of the area of the Soviet Union. Its capital, like that of the Soviet Union, is Moscow. It includes autonomous republics, of which there were 16 in 1945, territories and regions or provinces.

(Under the federation, the "autonomous Soviet socialist republics" enjoy a higher degree of local government than the regions, or provinces, which are governed directly by the RSFSR.

(These autonomous republics each elect a vice president to the Supreme council of the U.S.S.R. They each also have a separate government with a prime minister, foreign minister and other ministerial posts. Their policies, however, are linked with those of the Kremlin.

(The Statesman's Yearbook shows that before the Crimean and Chechen-Ingush units lost their autonomy the RSFSR included, in addition to the 16 autonomous republics, 30 regions, or provinces, such as Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad, Rostov and Omsk.)

Secretary Announces Decree

P. V. Baksturov, secretary of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR read the decree of punishment before a session of the federation's Supreme Soviet.

"During the great patriotic war when the peoples of the Soviet Union heroically defended the honor and independence of the native land against the German fascist invaders," it said, "many Chechens and Crimean Tartars, upon the instigation of German agents and in detachments organized by the Germans, voluntarily and together with the German army waged an armed struggle against units of the Red army."

It added that under German orders, inhabitants of the two states also "formed diversion bands for a struggle with Soviet power in the rear."

"Whereupon the main mass of the population of Chechen-Ingush and the Crimean autonomous socialist Soviet republics did not give opposition to these traitors in the native land," the decree continued.

Moved to Other Districts

"In connection with this, the Chechens and Crimean Tartars were resettled in other districts of the Soviet Union."

The Chechen-Ingush republic, in the north Caucasus, bordered Generalissimo Stalin's home republic of Georgia. It included the Grozny and Mosdok oil fields, which the Germans reached at the high tide of their invasion before the reversal at Stalingrad. The republic's population was placed at 500,000.

The Soviet Encyclopedia gives the Crimean state population in 1939 as nearly 1,000,000. Russians, Ukrainians and others whose loyalty was not questioned were not removed from the area, it was disclosed.

One of the decrees said those who were resettled were "given new land and assistance" in starting life over again.

The State Control ministry's announcement that many industrial and other executives had been punished for misusing funds underscored official insistence on honesty in all departments of the Soviet government's farflung enterprises.

The Ministry of State Control said a favorite practice was the falsification of production reports by directors and sub-executives in order to increase money rewards to themselves and to their friends.

A woman and 25 men were listed in the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia as offenders in coal mining, aviation, diesel engine and other enterprises.

Izvestia said the case of the Svhchekinugol mining trust was typical. Fake production reports were discovered there.

The mine chief, G. N. Kamchatov, and a chief bookkeeper, S. G. Lyakhov, were discharged and "called to the court of responsibility." The trust manager, H. G. Pronin, and chief engineer, F. L. Solodky, who received illegal prizes, were reprimanded and fined 7,500 rubles (approximately $1,415.25) each.

(ADD)

2 SOVIET AREAS ARE RESETTLED FOR TREACHERY

JUN 27 1946

Inhabitants Removed to Other Sections for Aid to Nazis During War.

REPUBLICS ARE LIQUIDATED

Official Decrees Also Reveal Punishment to Executives for Misuse of Funds.

R. JAMES

Moscow, June 26 (A. P.).—Two formerly autonomous Soviet republics in South Russia have been deprived of their autonomy and many of their inhabitants have been resettled in other parts of Russia as penalties for wartime treachery, it was disclosed officially today.

DAY

The Crimean and Chechen-Ingush autonomous Soviet Socialist republics, units of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, were abolished as such and reduced to the status of provinces of the federation.

Total populations of the areas last were listed as 1,500,000 but a large proportion of Russians and Ukrainians, who live in the republics and whose loyalty was unquestioned, were not removed.

Residents Banished.

The banished residents included those who lived around the Grozny and Mosdok oil fields in the northern Caucasus, near the high tide of the German invasion. Tht action was revealed in published decrees of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Precisely how many were uprooted and where they were moved were not announced.

[The revelations were the first official Russian announcements of treachery affecting territorial units of the Soviet Union during the recent war.]

A decree said "many Chechens and Crimean Tartars . . . voluntarily and together with the Germany Army waged an armed struggle against units of the Red Army. Under German orders, they also formed diversion bands for a struggle with Soviet power in the rear."

The decree also stated that "the main mass of the population of Chechen-Ingush and the Crimean autonomous Socialist Soviet republics did not give opposition to these traiters" and accordingly the Chechens and Crimean Tartars were resettled.

The Chechen-Ingush republic in the northern Caucasus bordered Generalissimo Stalin's home republic of Georgia and included the Grozny and Mosdok oil fields, which the Germans reached at the high tide of their invasion before the reverse at Stalingrad. The republic's population was placed at 500,000. The Crimean State's population was given as nearly 1,000,000 in 1939 in the Soviet encyclopedia.

Executives Punished.

The Ministry of State Control disclosed also that more than a score of factory, mill and mine executives had been punished for misappropriation or misusing funds in various kinds of plants and enterprises throughout Russia.

The mass evacuations of the two states and the liquidation of the two republics was disclosed with the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Federation of decrees issued some time previously by the Presidium. The date of the issuance of the decrees was not given.

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One of the decrees said detachments of Tartars and Chechen "waged an armed struggle" against the Red Army on the side of the Germans in the days "when the German invasion was at floodtide."

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Decree Made Public.

P. V. Bakshturov, Secretary of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, read the decree before a session of the Federation's Supreme Soviet. It said:

"During the great patriotic war when the peoples of the Soviet Union heroically defended the honor and independence of the native land against the German Fascist invaders, many Chechens and Crimean Tartars upon the institgation of German agents, and in detachments organized by the Germans, voluntarily and together with the German Army waged an armed struggle against units of the Red Army.

"Under German orders, they also formed diversion bands for a struggle with Soviet power in the rear.

"Whereupon, the main mass of the population of Chechen-Ingush and the Crimean autonomous Socialist Soviet Republics did not give opposition to these traitors in the native land.

"In connection with this, the Chenchens and Crimean Tartars were resettled in other districts of the Soviet Union."

The Ministry of State Control, telling of the punishment of factory executives, said a favorite practice was the falsification of production reports by directors and sub-executives in order to increase the prize money which was paid as reward to themselves and their friends.

A woman and twenty-five men were listed in the newspaper Izvestia and Prayda as offenders in coal mining, aviation, diesel engine and other enterprizes.

Izvestia said the case of the Schekinugol mining trust was typical. Fake production reports were discovered there. A mine chief, G. N. Kamchatov, and a chief bookkeeper. S. G. Lyakhov, were discharged and "called to the Court of Responsibility." The trust manager, H. G. Pronin, and the chief engineer, F. L. Solodky, who received illegal prizes, were reprimanded and fined 7,500 rubles each.

A farm machinery plant bookkeeper, M. O. Zavialov, and others were held for court action on charges of getting money on false pretenses during a trip to Central Asia to stock dried fruit for a plant.

U. S. S. R. Is Complicated.

In the complicated composition of the Soviet Union, the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, whose capital is Moscow, is one of sixteen constituent republics. The federation takes in 92.7 per cent of the total area of the U. S. S. R., and included as of last year sixteen so-called autonomous Soviet socialist republics, of which the Crimea and Chechen-Ingush were two.

The Statesman's Yearbook shows that the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic also included thirty regions, or provinces, such as Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad, Rostov and Omsk. Thus this change apparently reduces the number of autonomous Soviet socialist republics in the federation to fourteen and increases the regions, or provinces, to thirty-two.

Under the federation, the autonomus Soviet socialist republics obtained a higher degree of local government than the regions, or provinces, which are governed directly by the federation.

Available references fail to show any considerable Germanic elements on the two demoted areas.

Nazi General Says Reds Foiled Attack on Sweden

Avers Soviet Victories in '43 Changed German Plans

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP).—The Army newspaper "Red Star" published today a statement attributed to German Lieutenant General Rudolf Bamler, a prisoner of war, that victories of the Red Army in the summer of 1943 saved Sweden from a carefully prepared German invasion.

At least fifteen German divisions were poised in Norway, Finland and Latvia, with large forces in reserve, he said.

"Red Star" quoted Bamler as saying the Germans were counting on the help or influence of General Tornell, commander-in-chief of Swedish armed forces, with whom the German military attache in Stockholm was described as having "close ties."

Bamler said, however, that the Soviet victores at Orel and Kursk in 1943 caused the Germans to drop their plan for invading Sweden and, "rescued the Swedish people—who suspected nothing—... the catastrophic consequences of war and occupation."

Ukraine Grain Outlook Is Declared Not Good

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, June 26.—Despite recent rains which broke a prolonged drought in many sections, the wheat and grain outlook in the Ukraine is not good, says Marshal MacDuffie, head of the UNRRA mission in the Ukraine.

"The Ukraine's winter wheat crop won't be 50 per cent of the normal prewar yield," Mr. MacDuffie estimated. "During a recent visit to Odessa and other parts far south, I saw some very dry country. On one farm near Odessa they had lost half their winter wheat and almost all the barley and oats."

Slaughter of 3 Towns Charged to Chetniks

By the Associated Press

BELGRADE, June 26.—A group of Serb peasants took the witness stand today at the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovich and told with gruesome detail how men they identified as Chetniks slaughtered the inhabitants of three villages near Belgrade in 1943 and 1944.

Four Serbs from Bolech testified that Chetniks raided the village one winter's night in 1943, plundered the residents and carried out mass slaughters. They said the raiders announced they were "fighting for King and country against the Communists."

One gray-haired peasant, Ilija Ilich, exhibited in the courtroom a red-stained cradle in which he said he had seen a 4-month-old baby lying with its throat slit the day after Christmas. Six men in the household—all friends of his—were slain, Ilich testified.

"It was terrible," he declared.

"How do you know the Chetniks did it?" the witness was asked by the president of the court.

"Because I saw them," Ilich replied. "While I was burying them the Chetniks were roasting a cow in a nearby field."

The prosecution indictment charges that a total of 72 residents of Bolech were killed by the raiders.

Gen. Mihailovich, directed by the court to confront the Bolech witnesses, denied that the men were acting under his orders. When the baby's cradle was exhibited in the courtroom, the Chetnik leader was told to look at it and was asked:

"Is this the execution of your order to purge the Communists?"

"No, never," replied Gen. Mihailovich.

Greeks Authorize Vote On Monarchy

Athens, June 26 (AP)—King George II of Greece, who has spent much of his life in exile, won a new chance today to return to the throne.

The Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy all-night session, passed without amendments a bill authorizing a plebiscite on restoration of the Greek monarchy or continuation as a republic.

The measure provides for two ballots—one marked King George and the other blank, on which the voter presumably can indicate his desire for a republic.

Greek Deputies Pass Plebiscite Bill

Athens, June 26 (A. P.).—The Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy all-night session, passed without amendment today a bill authorizing a plebiscite on the restoration of the Greek Monarchy or the continuation of the Republic. The action seemed certain to spur a storm of protest from left wingers, who abstained from the elections of March 31. The measure provides for two ballots—one marked for King George and the other blank, on which the voter presumably can indicate his desire for a republic.

Premier Constantine Tsaldaris will leave on Saturday for Paris and London for meetings with British Foreign Secretary Bevin and Premier Attlee, after which he may proceed to the United States.

Red Army Paper Gives Markham Ouster Reason

Bucharest, June 26 (AP)—The newspaper *Graiulnou* said today that Reuben Markham, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, was expelled from Romania for "repeated violations of the usages of foreign correspondents, such as misrepresenting the situation in Romania and spreading provocative rumors prejudicial to the cause of unity among the great powers."

This Romanian language Red Army newspaper itself has been the chief vehicle here during the past three months for a series of newspaper attacks on the United States, accusing America of "expansionist and reactionary" tendencies.

Special United States protests have been made to the Allied Control Commission that *Graiulnou's* editorials, which were followed u closely by the Communist press, were spreading mistrust between the Allies before the public of a defeated power. The answer given to these protests was that *Graiulnou* was a Red Army organ and therefore cannot be controlled by the commission.

100-trillion Note Buys Cup of Coffee

Budapest, June 26 (A. P.).—A 100-trillion pengo banknote went into circulation today in this inflation-ridden country. The note, which would have had a pre-war exchange value of twenty trillion American dollars, now is worth twenty cents—the price of a cup of coffee and a small piece of cake in a Budapest cafe.

Meanwhile financial experts expressed doubt over Government claims that a new issue of currency effective August 1 would bring financial stability, asserting that within two months the new florin, the unit of currency to replace the pengo, will depreciate in value as rapidly as the pengo.

Switzerland Builds Children's Village

TROGEN, Switzerland — (AP) Foundations of a village to shelter 350 orphans from various devastated European countries were laid recently on an eleven acre tract near Trogen, in the mountainous eastern part of Switzerland.

The first 15 dwellings will be built in Swiss farm style, surrounded by orchards and pastures. Three to five houses will be grouped to form a community where the children will be instructed by Swiss and foreign teachers.

The children's village was named Pestalozzi, after the famous Swiss educator who died in 1827.

Henry Johansen Dies in Norway; Was Kirsten Flagstad's Husband

He Was Awaiting Trial on Charge of Collaborating With Nazis During War

OSLO, Norway, June 26 (AP).—The Chief of Criminal Police announced today the death Tuesday in a state hospital of Henry Johansen, husband of Kirsten Flagstad, Norwegian soprano.

Johansen, who presumably succumbed to pulmonary cancer, was awaiting trial on charges of economic collaboration with the Nazis. He denied at a hearing last year an accusation that he had made $1,500,000 from building barracks for the Nazis during the war.

The death left open the question of whether Miss Flagstad, who has been living in strict privacy in southern Norway, would leave the country.

L'Abbee Lund, the police chief, when asked if the singer would be allowed to depart, replied that she never had been charged with anything under Norwegian law.

"But Johansen's case is very complicated and involves problems of great financial interest," he added. "Johansen and his wife had joint interests, and it is obvious that cases of financial infiltration may have taken place. Legal action against Johansen's estate will not be dropped."

Johansen was taken ill some weeks ago while at an internment camp near Oslo and was removed to the hospital at that time.

Wanted to Return in 1945

Miss Flagstad was reported on May 14, 1945, as saying in Oslo that she was anxious to return to the United States as soon as possible "to see my daughter, if not to sing." Two months later she was reported planning a return to this country as soon as she could obtain a visa. Whether her husband's illness caused her to abandon her proposed trip was not disclosed.

The Associated Press reported from Oslo last week that the passport office there asserted it would only grant Miss Flagstad a passport if it was approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Justice.

Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has refused to consider the question of a re-engagement for the Wagnerian soprano until the question of her re-entry is cleared by the State Department in Washington.

Miss Flagstad left New York for Norway in April, 1941, and lived with her husband in their country home near the sea at Kristiansand throughout the German occupation. The forty-eight-year-old singer has denied singing before Nazi audiences, admitting only two appearances in Switzerland and one in Sweden during the war.

BARE PLOT TO KILL AZERBAIJAN CHIEF

Tehran, June 26 (A. P.).—A diplomat said today that dissatisfied Communist extremists last week made an attempt by poisoning on the life of Jafar Pishevari, who heads the former autonomous regime in Azerbaijan. Thirty underlings in the plot were jailed but the most important figures, some of whom were reported to have played leading roles in Azerbaijan since the province proclaimed its autonomy during the Soviet occupation, were not arrested, the informant said.

The British Consul-General at Tabriz was fired on last Sunday by Communist extremists attempting to free from jail the thirty who were arrested, he added, and the situation in the Azerbaijan capital was described as tense.

31 in Palestine Jews Guilty

Jerusalem, June 26 (AP)—Diamonds valued at between $120,000 and $160,000 were stolen today by a band of about 40 Jews from a diamond factory near Tel Aviv, it was announced officially tonight.

Jerusalem, June 26 (AP)—Thirty-one shouting and defiant Jews of the militant underground Irgun Zvai Leumi organization were convicted today by the Palestine military court of carrying firearms and explosives.

"The Jewish national state now is in a state of war with Great Britain," said Benjamin Kaplan, one of the defendants, who was convicted also of shooting a British prisoner.

The captives had been surrounded and seized in a desert in South Palestine and contended they were "prisoners of war" and not subject to rules and jurisdiction of the court.

Sentences will be pronounced

tomorrow. Before the court president announced the decision, the courtroom was tossed into an uproar when Haim Luster, 26, refused an order to sit down with the other accused.

His 30 associates instead leaped from their chairs shouting, and their relatives in the room joined the babble in Hebrew. One comment was distinguished above the uproar, coming from Menahem Binder, 19, one of the defendants, who asserted that the outlawed Jewish underground army was fighting "a righteous war for the independence and liberation of a slave nation against an oppressor nation" and "if Jewish blood is outlawed, British blood will be outlawed."

Police and troops were summoned to restore order.

As the trial climax was passed, a British destroyer was escorting to port the Panamanian steamer Beauharnais, renamed the Josiah Wedgwood, which was intercepted with nearly 1,300 illegal Jewish refugees aboard. She had sailed from Vado in the Gulf of Genoa a week ago in defiance of Italian orders to stay. A British RAF plane spotted the ship yesterday and signaled the destroyer.

Verdicts Confirmed

In another action, the general officer commanding in Palestine confirmed a seven-year sentence passed by the Jerusalem military court on Geulah Cohen, 20, former announcer of the illegal radio station, "fighters for the freedom of Israel," an outlet of the outlawed Stern Extremists.

The verdicts on three other Stern Adherents, sentenced to from three to six years, and a Jewish sailor, Peter Martosh, found guilty of possession of explosives aboard a British destroyer, also were confirmed. Martosh got six years.

Even after their convictions were announced, the Irgun Svai Leumi members attempted to speak. The court president interrupted them declaring political speeches were inadmissible and irrelevant.

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Troops Quell Court Uproar During Trial of 31 Jews

By the Associated Press

JERUSALEM, June 26.—Troops and police were called on today to quell an uproarious scene in the military courtroom when the 31 Jewish defendants on trial for alleged possession of arms and explosives leaped to their feet and began shouting.

The defendants, all alleged members of the illegal resistance organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, who have contended the court has no jurisdiction to try them and have refused heretofore to take part in the proceedings.

The noisy scene developed when one of the accused, Haim Luster, 26-year-old spokesman for the group, refused to obey an order to take his seat.

As guards moved to enforce the court's order the remaining defendants leaped to their feet, shouting. Relatives in the back of the room joined the chorus.

MARSHALL SCANS SOVIET PROPOSALS

NANKING, June 26—(AP) In an atmosphere made uneasy by bristling arms, U. S. General Marshall studied today a Chinese Communist proposal for reorganization of the nation's military establishment —last and most critical point blocking completion of a pact to end China's civil strife.

Guards equipped with tommy-guns and rifles protected all Communist-occupied buildings in the capital. A heavy cordon of soldiers and police was thrown about Communist headquarters. These precautions followed reports that anti-Communist elements were planning demonstrations.

The reorganization proposal, as described by the right wing newspaper Ta Kang Pao, was said to differ widely from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's demands, which include a requirement that Red forces evacuate certain areas in North China.

Ta Kang Pao said the Communist proposal stressed four points:

1. Army reorganization should be limited to Manchuria.

2. All areas liberated by the Communists to remain in Communist hands.

3. The Communists to retain their hold on North China strongholds in Jehol and Chahar provinces, and the seaports of Chefoo and Weihaiwei in the disputed east coast province of Shantung.

4. The ratio of Nationalist and Communist forces in Manchuria to be set at five to three, instead of the five to one divisions provided in the agreement of Feb. 25, last.

The government, on the other hand, was said to be insisting that the Communists withdraw from all main Manchurian railways and evacuate the north Manchurian cities of Harbin and Tsitsihar.

CHINESE REDS OFFER PLAN TO REVAMP ARMY

Proposal Handed Marshall May Adjust Dispute, Lead to Peace

Nanking, June 26 (AP)—General Marshall has been handed a Chinese Communist proposal for the reorganization of China's Army, last and most crucial unsettled point standing in the way of peace, a dependable source said today.

The same source asserted the peace committee of three, composed of Marshall and a government and a Communist representative, had agreed on the two other outstanding points—cessation of hostilities and restoration of communications.

The new Communist proposal was understood to be a long way from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's demands, which include a requirement that the Communists give up certain strategic areas in North China.

Four Points Named

Ta Kang Pao, newspaper of the extreme Kuomintang (Chiang's National party) right wing, claimed the Communist plan made these four points:

1. Army reorganization should be limited to Manchuria.

2. All areas liberated by the Communists to remain in Communist hands.

3. The Communists to retain their hold on North China strongholds in Jehol and Chahar Provinces and the seaports of Chefoo and Weihaiwei, in the disputed East Coast province of Shantung.

4. The ratio of Nationalist and Communist forces in Manchuria to be set at five to three, instead of the five to one divisions provided by the pact of February 25.

The newspaper said the government on the other hand insists that the Communists in Manchuria evacuate the northern provincial capitals of Harbin, Tsitsihar and all main railways and limit their occupation along the line of the Hsiaokhingan Mountains in extreme Northern Manchuria.

Heavy Guards

Chiang's representatives also insist that the reorganization of Chinese military forces must include all China and not just Manchuria and that the Communists must evacuate all seaports in Shantung province as well as the principal cities in Jehol and Chahar provinces.

The newspaper said that the government was willing to "dicker" on these proposals, offering the Communists a greater military strength in Manchuria in exchange for elimination of the Communists in the North China areas.

Peace talks here were continuing in an uneasy atmosphere. A heavy police military guard has been thrown around Communist headquarters after a report that anti-Communist refugees planned demonstrations.

Guards armed with tommy-guns were placed at all entrances to Communist occupied buildings.

5 Jap War Prisoners Hanged At Singapore

Singapore, June 26—(AP)—Mitsubashi Mataichi, former chief administrator at Port Blair, and five other Japanese war criminals were hanged today at Changi Jail.

All six had been convicted of torturing Indians and other civilians suspected of spying for the Allies on the Andaman Islands.

Korean Cholera Wave Takes Lives of 650

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, June 26.—Death toll in the Korean cholera epidemic has reached 650, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge announced today. No American troops have contracted the disease. About 30 new cases are reported daily.

SHANGHAI, June 26 (AP).—A cholera epidemic raged on unabated in Shanghai today. The latest official count placed the number of deaths at 48 out of 520 cases reported.

India Will Get Interim Regime Pending Voting

Viceroy to Pick Caretaker Government to Rule Till First Assembly Is Chosen

NEW DELHI, June 26 (AP).—The British Cabinet Mission announced today that a caretaker government of officials will be set up to rule India while elections are held for a Constituent Assembly, and that negotiations on establishing an interim government will be resumed later.

A formal statement said the Viceroy, Viscount Wavell, intends to form a caretaker regime composed of Indian government officials and department secretaries. The Constituent Assembly is to write a constitution for an independent India.

The All-India Congress (Nationalist party) rejected a previous proposal for an interim government, objecting to details in representation. It was the only phase of the autonomy plan rejected by Congress leaders. The rival Moslem League accepted the plan.

The Cabinet Mission statement proposed that negotiations on an interim government be adjourned during the short interval of assembly elections, and said it hoped an agreement on an interim regime could be reached speedily when those talks were resumed.

Making known its last word at the end of three months of negotiations, the Cabinet Mission's statement said it was "glad that the constitution-making can now proceed with the consent of the two major parties and of the states."

The three-man mission said it will leave India Saturday to report to the British Cabinet and Parliament.

Although the Congress party rejected the mission's proposal for an interim government, it accepted the long-term proposal for a constituent assembly.

"The kind of independence," a party resolution said, "which the Congress has aimed at is the establishment of a united democratic Indian federation with a central authority which would command respect from nations of the world, maximum provincial autonomy and equal rights for all men and women in the country."

The Congress party's working committee said it felt that "taking the proposals as a whole there was sufficient scope for enlarging and strengthening the central authority, and for fully insuring the right of a province to its choice in grouping and to give protection to such minorities as might otherwise be placed at a disadvantge."

Looks To Full Freedom

Referring to proposals for an interim government, contained in the Viceroy's statement of June 16, the resolution said:

"The provisional government must have power and authority and responsibility and should function in fact, if not in law, as a de facto independent government leading to the full independence to come."

Additionally, it said, members of such a government "can only hold themselves responsible to the people and not to any external authority."

Meanwhile, in the eight provinces controled by the Congress Party, prime ministers were reported proceeding with the selection of candidates for the assembly which will write the new Indian constitution.

The candidates, it was understood, will be selected on merit and not merely on a party basis. Of 385 members of the assembly, the Congress party expects to name about 250.

British India Mission To Give Independence Outline in Statement

By the Associated Press

NEW DELHI, June 26.—The British cabinet mission announced today that it would issue a statement "within 24 hours and possibly tonight" which, in all likelihood, would outline the interim framework for Indian independence.

A mission attache said it would be "the final and conclusive statement of the mission."

Reports current here indicated that the statement would be based on one of several alternatives:

1. Co-operation with the Moslem League, which already has accepted the mission's proposal for a 14-man interim government, and with representatives of other communities. The all-India Congress party's Working Committee yesterday rejected the interim rule plan.

2. Formation of a party government with the Congress party as the dominant member.

3. A plan formed on a territorial basis and cutting across communal lines.

4. A plan by which nominees for the new government would be drawn from the present central legislative assembly.

5. An official caretaker administration with the help of department secretaries. This appeared to be the most favored plan in political discussions today.

One of the principal topics of comment today was the statement by Mohandas K. Gandhi last night in which he said that for the last four or five days his mind had been "filled with a vague misgiving" about the British proposals for Indian independence.

He said he could not explain his fear, but had simply placed his "misgiving" before the Congress Party's Working Committee and told the members they would have to come to a decision independent of him.

Meanwhile, in the eight provinces controled by the Congress Party, prime ministers were reported proceeding with the selection of candidates for the assembly which will write the new Indian constitution.

SIAM'S KING SLAIN, PROBERS REPORT AFTER FULL STUDY

BANGKOK, June 26. — (AP) A board of 18 physicians was reliably reported today prepared to submit a report [illegible] that youthful King Ananda Mahidol of Siam was the victim of an assassin.

The report, it was learned further, will be turned over to a special commission of inquiry investigating the strange circumstances of the monarch's death.

The 20-year-old King was found dead in his apartment June 9. The official report to a Parliament the next day said he accidentally shot himself and that the bullet went through his forehead.

There were numerous rumors, however, that the King either had committed suicide because of a thwarted love affair while he was a student in Switzerland or because of dissatisfaction with his role as monarch, or that he had been killed by reactionary royalists who disliked his democratic tendencies.

As a result of the rumors, an official commission was appointed to make an investigation. It immediately ordered the body taken from its great golden urn in Dusit hall for examination. X-rays were made to determine the course of the bullet.

The board of physicians, including one American, was called in to aid in the investigation.

It was learned that medical evidence secretly studied by the board supported to a considerable extent the theory that Mahidol was the victim of an assassin.

Although exact details of the medical inquiry will be withheld until the commission reports, it was learned that the sensational findings came in the course of a two-day investigation by doctors who examined the body minutely.

Gunfire tests were made on corpses, and X-rays and photographs taken of the body at the death scene were examined.

The medical board's findings included a deduction as to the range and direction from which the gun was fired.

Meanwhile, the special commission continued taking testimony. Questioning of members of the royal family at the Grand Palace also will continue.

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Siam Inquiry Supports Theory King Was Victim of Assassin

JUN 27 1946

By the Associated Press

BANGKOK, Siam, June 26.—A reliable report today said medical evidence secretly studied by a board of 18 physicians supports to a considerable extent the theory that youthful King Ananda Mahidol was the victim of an assassin.

The 20-year-old monarch was found dead in his apartment June 9. The official report to Parliament the next day said he accidentally shot himself and that the bullet went through the forehead.

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The medical board, which included one American, will return its report suggesting assassination to the special inquiry commission investigating the circumstances of the monarch's death, it was learned.

The exact details of the medical inquiry will be withheld until the commission reports. It was learned, however, that the sensational medical finding came in the course of a two-day investigation by doctors who examined the body minutely. Gun-fire tests were made on corpses. X-rays and photographs of the body at the scene of death were examined.

The findings included a deduction as to the range and direction from which the gun was fired and other undisclosed details.

The Bangkok medical examiners included beside the American a Briton, an Indian and 15 Siamese physicians. The American's name was withheld.

Premier Nai Pridi Phanomyong announced he had ordered a memorandum prepared, covering complete details of the King's activities in Siam since his arrival last December from Switzerland, where he had been educated.

The government allotted $370,000 for elaborate Buddhist rites for the King. The budget included about $150,000 for cremation and about $37,00 to buy new robes for priests.

Tokyo Trial Witness Tells of '31 Plot by Army to 'Bomb' Diet

JUN 27 1946

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, June 26.—A witness in the war crimes trial of 28 fallen Japanese leaders testified today that militarists in 1931 plotted to bomb the Diet and seize power, but said under cross-examination the bombs actually were "firecrackers" designed only to scare the lawmakers.

The prosecuting witness, Konosuke Shimizu, in whose home the "bombs" were hidden, told the International War Crimes Tribunal they would "make a loud noise and not hurt any one."

Another witness, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, a pacifist, said he helped avert the incident by persuading Dr. Shumei Okawa, a plotting leader now on trial, to give up the conspiracy.

Tokugawa declared he then induced Shimizu to return the "bombs" to the army because it was "too early" to seize the government.

Mukden Incident Sustituted.

In direct testimony, Shimizu asserted the plot was designed as a forerunner for the Japanese Army's grab in Manchuria, but it was abandoned and the infamous Mukden incident was substituted.

Shimizu's testimony, read from an affidavit that did not make his own background clear, gave this version of the alleged plot:

Okawa was to have led a mob into the Diet. Okawa, with Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, also a defendant, and other army leaders had planned the coupe.

Okawa later told Shimizu that the plot had failed because the military had backed out—and that Gen. Kuniaki Kioso, another of the defendants) reported "It is a direct order from the army that this plot be abandoned."

Later, in August, 1931, Okawa told Shimizu that Okawa and three army colonels—including Seishiro Itagaki, vice chief of staff of the Kwantung army (now a defendant)—would "bring about an incident in Mukden."

Could Not Discipline Army.

It came in September, 1931. Okawa subsequently promoted ultranationalist movements, "with the ultimate purpose of expelling the white race from Asia * * *"

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, then Foreign Minister, told the court today that neither he nor War Minister Jiro Minami, now on trial, were informed immediately of the Manchurian incident, and "the cabinet was not in a position to discipline the army, in Manchuria or anywhere else."

The Japanese Army in Korea sent reinforcements into Manchuria not only without informing the cabinet, but also without the sanction of the Emperor, Shidehara testified. (AP)

Duties in U. S. Forced Higgins Resignation

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, June 26.—Duties in Massachusetts make it necessary that Justice John Higgins resign from the International War Crimes Tribunal and return to his home State, he said today.

He denied flatly that dissension in the court was responsible for his action.

He issued a prepared statement, saying:

"The death since my departure of my successor, Acting Chief Justice Brown, and the illness of his successor, successorship being determined by law, makes it imperative that I return to my duties as chief justice (of Massachusetts) at the earliest possible date. When I took this assignment I was assured that the trial would be completed by September.

"The best opinion is that it can not finish before early 1947 and I could not when I accepted the appointment, or much less now, justify being away so long a period from my duties as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts.

"I have complete confidence in my colleagues, all of them are sincere and competent men."

Asked how all the evidence he has heard would be conveyed to his successor, Justice Higgins said: "There have been only seven trial days. He can read the transcript. This trial will last at least a year."

Atcheson Implies Reds Violate Potsdam Pact On Japs in Manchuria

TOKYO, June 26.—Chairman George C. Atcheson, jr., told the Allied Council for Japan today, in effect, that Russia was violating the Potsdam surrender terms by failing to repatriate Japanese captured in Manchuria.

The Russian member said the council wasn't supposed to talk about that; it wasn't on the agenda.

The American chairman made his point this way:

He quoted the Potsdam declaration, to which Russia was a party, as providing that "Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes."

Offers Percentage Figures.

He followed with figures on the percentage of Japanese repatriated from various areas—including Soviet areas, zero per cent.

(American news correspondents who entered Manchuria last February drew from the Red Army commandant at Mukden, Maj. Gen. [illegible] Kovtoun-Stankevitch, the statement that disarmed Japanese troops in his area had been sent by train to work projects in Siberia.)

Mr. Atcheson concluded: "I submit the opinion that applicable terms of the surrender should be carried out voluntarily by all Allied authorities as promptly as practicable. From the point of view of Allied unity alone, I should not wish to see any terms of the surrender unilaterally abrogated or disregarded.

"It is obvious that if the same measure of full co-operation is not received from all Allied authorities in this matter, there will arise the possibility of misunderstanding among us—as well as continued widespread apprehension among the Japanese people.

"I should like to ask the Soviet member for any comment which he might care to make in regard to this particular question."

Discussion Postponed.

The Russian delegate, Lt. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, replied "The question on the agenda is . . . integration of repartriates—not repatriation from Soviet territory."

The agenda entry itself, proposed by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, read: "Integration of repatriates into the national life of Japan."

Council members postponed further discussion until their next meeting July 12.

The topic already had been postponed twice. Mr. Atcheson first brought up on June 12 the question of Japan's vanished Kwantung army, beaten by Russia in Manchuria, and suggested that "perhaps the Soviet member" can provide information. Gen. Derevyanko made no response.

Mr. Atcheson said today that 98 per cent of disarmed Japanese had been repatriated from United States-controlled areas, 68 per cent from British areas and 94 per cent from Chinese areas, excluding Manchuri[illegible]

YOSUKE MATSUOKA DIES IN TOKYO AT 66

Former Foreign Minister of Japan Was One of 28 Now on Trial as War Criminals

SIGNED PACT WITH HITLER

Educated in America, He Was Considered Leader in Move to Attack This Nation

JUN 27 1946

TOKYO, Thursday, June 27 (AP)—The death of Yosuke Matsuoka, former Japanese Foreign Minister, was announced today by the international tribunal before which he was on trial with twenty-seven other accused war criminals. He died in the isolation ward of Tokyo Imperial University Hospital, where he had been suffering from tuberculosis, arthritis and other ailments. His age was 66.

The tribunal president, Sir William Webb, said that Matsuoka's name would be stricken from the indictment as a result of his death and all charges removed. At the request of defense counsel Franklin D. Warren, the court ordered the body turned over to the family.

Aggressive Foreign Policy

As an early apostle of aggressive foreign policy and Oriental expansion for Japan, the enigmatic Matsuoka advocated "strong" measures that eventually led to his own and his country's downfall.

Born of Samurai stock in Yamaguchi prefecture, western Japan, on March 3, 1880, he was 52 when he first won world recognition. A small-town country boy, he took a relative's advice and migrated at 13 to Portland, Ore., in search of an education and of work to pay for it.

Returning to Japan, he took a diplomatic examination and passed with flying colors, and at 24 was serving the Emperor as junior consul at Shanghai. He served as secretary in the Foreign Office in Tokyo, later was promoted to the post of consul-general at Canton and then at Hankow. After seventeen years in diplomatic service he resigned, joined the Seiyukai party and got himself elected to the Diet.

But if diplomacy had been spiritually unsatisfying, politics was worse. In June, 1929, he joined the South Manchurian Railway, which held the key to the Manchurian situation and controlled Japan's destinies in the Asiatic Continent, and from 1935 to 1939 was its president.

As an industrialist, he maintained his country's diplomatic aims, for he described Manchuria as "an absolute necessity to the economic life of Japan." He so ably defended his country's Manchurian policy that when Japan wanted an advocate at the League of Nations he was chosen.

Walked Out of League

As head of the Japanese delegation at League sessions through the winter of 1932-33 he conducted a dramatic rear-guard oratorical campaign. The climax came Feb. 24, 1933, when he defended his country's course before the full assembly. He walked out after the League's Council voted almost unanimously condemning Japan for the Manchurian incident.

Matsuoka's statesmanship won recognition from the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who in the summer of 1940 named him Foreign Minister. The former almost immediately proclaimed that if Japan and the United States "keep our heads cool" and "mind our own business," there would be no serious clash between them. However, the new regime let it be known that Japan intended to spread her domination over "Greater East Asia."

Within two months the new Foreign Minister dealt his first major stroke. Japan signed at Berlin on Sept. 27, 1940, the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. An advocate of closer relations with the Axis powers, Matsuoka journeyed in March, 1941, back to Europe, where he received a royal welcome from Hitler, Goering, von Ribbentrop and Mussolini. He conferred also with Pope Pius XII and was the most publicized figure of the times.

He had forged for Japan an imperialistic armor that was liked by his militaristic associates. Gen. Douglas MacArthur ordered his arrest on Nov. 19, 1945. On April 29 last he was indicted along with Premier Hideki Tojo and twenty-six other members of a "criminal militaristic clique" on charges of conspiracy to rule the world. Too ill to be present, he was confined to a hospital.

Blocked Pre-War Talks

The late Prince Konoye, who committed suicide to avoid trial as a war criminal, wrote in his memoirs that Matsuoka "in a bad mood" blocked crucial pre-war negotiations between Japan and the United States.

He had assured Hitler in Berlin that Japan would go to war with the United States, according to the late Count Ciano's captured war diary. At the same time he attempted to mislead the United States, and on his trip back to Japan through Russia gave what purported to be a long and complete report on his talks with the Fuehrer in Germany to Laurence A. Steinhardt, then our Ambassador in Moscow. He said these talks were a failure. He asked Mr. Steinhardt to cable these reports to President Roosevelt and requested that the American President confer with him as quickly as possible.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt was suspicious, or for some other reason, he did not reply and Matsuoka subsequently left the Government. Captured German documents and confidential files in November, 1945, showed that a secret discussion between Matsuoka and Hitler proved conclusively that a preliminary pact had been concluded between them in February of 1941 by which the Japanese were to attack the United States as soon as Matsuoka could complete the plans.

30 More Suspects Enter Jap Prison

JUN 27 1946

Tokyo, June 26 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Naomasa Sakonju and twenty-nine other suspected war criminals entered Sugamo prison today. Their arrest had been ordered by Allied Headquarters. Sakonju, as commander of a Japanese squadron, was charged with ordering the execution of sixty-seven British, Indian and Chinese survivors of the British ship Bear, sunk in the Indian Ocean in March, 1944.

To Ask More Food For Japs in July

Tokyo, June 26 (A. P.).—The Minister of Agriculture, Hiro Wada, told the House of Representatives today he intends to ask Allied Headquarters for the release of 155,000 tons of imported foodstuffs during July. He said that 72,000 tons had been distributed or would be distributed shortly, and that he intended to ask for the increased July supply for such metropolitan areas at Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto.

PERON POLICY 'ONE OF PEACE'

International Promises To Be Kept, He Tells Congress

Buenos Aires, June 26 (AP)—President Juan D. Perón told the Argentine Congress today that his foreign policy would be "one of peace and fulfillment of international promises" and said the nations expanded army would be reduced to the size necessary for national and continental defense.

Although the new Argentine President made no specific recommendations concerning the United Nations Charter or the Act of Chapultepec, which provides for hemisphere co-operation on a broad basis, he did indicate that he expected congressional ratification at least of the United Nation document.

Domestic Problems Emphasized

Perón declared that "national and international commitments arisin gfrom support of the United Nations Charter" would affect Argentina's naval planning.

International treaties which Argentina has signed will be submitted to Congress, he said, for a decision on "whether they are constitutional" and in the best interest of the country. More than two thirds of the members of Congress are politically aligned with the President.

Devoting the major portion of his 9,000-word address to domestic problems, Perón said that compulsory arbitration of labor disputes was advisable. He said that when the Government is on labor's side "violence or rebellion do no good because problems can be solved better and quicker by legal means." Existing labor courts, he declared, should be made a part of the regular judicial system.

Borrows From U.S. Example

Borrowing heavily from the example of the United States, Perón outlined an agrarian program calling for rural electrification, soil conservation and maintenance of farm prices.

Argentine tradition, he said, favored private enterprise but a growing economy is unable always to wait for private capital to enter necessary fields. Therefore, Perón added, the Government felt free to enter those fields either alone or in co-operation with private capital.

Declaring Argentina was ready for "loyal co-operation with foreign capital and technicians," Perón said the country was unwilling to see its industry enslaved and barred to its own technicians and capital. He added that the country soon would pay off its entire foreign debt with out raising taxes, thereby freeing itself from outside influence.

Brazil Boosting Its Wheat Production

SAO PAULO, Brazil—(AP) The Agricultural Department of the state of Sao Paulo is distributing 100,000 kilograms of selected wheat seed to farmers this year and will distribute 500,000 kilograms in 1947 as part of its campaign to increase wheat production. Brazil has always imported large quantities of wheat and is suffering a bread shortage this year.

Ex-Commando Fugitive Eludes 300 Paratroopers

He Flits About 147-Sq.-Mile Isle of Wight

SANDOWN, Isle of Wight, June 26 (AP).—Three hundred British parachute troopers ransacked the wooded chalk hills of the Isle of Wight today for an armed former commando who has used all his war-time raiding skill to elude searchers since he fled Parkhurst prison eleven days ago.

Low-flying planes, bloodhounds, police and troops have all tried in vain to trap the former commando, George Jackson, driving him from one corner to another of the 147-square-mile island that guards the entrance to Southampton harbor.

The island's 88,000 residents have been terrified by a dozen robberies, a hatchet attack on one man and the theft of two automobiles.

U. S. OPPOSITION BALKS EMPIRE WHEAT ACCORD

Britain and Canada Fail to Reach Long-Term Agreement

Ottawa, Ont., June 26—(AP)—A proposed long-term wheat agreement between Canada and Britain has foundered on the rocks of United States opposition in what may be regarded as an important test case of the postwar international trade structure, it was learned today.

British Food Minister John Strachey is returning to London without an agreement after talks in Washington and Ottawa He had hoped to take a pact back with him.

The British and Canadians, it is understood, were about to enter a 10 year agreement under which Britain would buy Canadian wheat at $1.25 Canadian per bushel, or $1.13 U. S. The current Canadian price is $1.55, and the American and world price is approximately $2 Canadian, or around $1.80 U. S. Hence the proposed contract would have been at a little more than half the American price.

Perhaps more important than American opposition to this particular deal, however, is the firm American stand favoring multi-lateral trade agreements for the postwar world, enunciated by the U. S. Government in its white paper of last Winter which laid a framework for the oft-postponed but still projected world trade conference.

Canada, as so often in the past, found herself caught between Britain and the United States in their conflicting views. Britain, with Russia, has shown a frequent preference for bi-lateral trade pacts, and in the wheat case certainly preferred it.

Canada's announced policy has been all-out for the multi-lateral plan, her economic well-being depending on a strong general world trade, but in the case of wheat, one of her top exports and a chief money-maker, she was strongly tempted to assure herself of a long-range market to cushion her against sharp reverses such as she has suffered in the past.

Food Minister Strachey, in a press conference in Ottawa yesterday, admitted he had failed to reach an agreement, but said he hoped one would be signed later "because it would be suicide for us both if we didn't."

Even more revealing was a brief but pungent report made later in the day to Parliament by Trade Minister James A. MacKinnon. Although stating that "substantial progress" had been made in 10 days of negotiations with the British, he took cognizance of "the difficulties involved in placing the sale of a large volume of wheat on a contract basis for an extended period." He added significantly:

"A number of important considerations have now arison which must become a matter of reference to the Canadian Government and the United Kingdom Government. As soon as these matters have been dealt with by the respective governments, negotiations will be resumed in respect of the terms of the proposed contract."

There seems to be no reason to doubt that some sort of an agreement eventually will be reached, but it propably will be on terms far more favorable from the American point of view, than those which almost were agreed to.

The American pressure is understood to have been applied both directly on the British in Washington and on the Canadian government in Ottawa.

Because of the size of the proposed contract—Britain is ready to take over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year from Canada—and because of its timing at this juncture in the formation of a postwar trade structure, the projected deal is regarded on all sides as an important test case in the conflicting philosophies.

The United States appears to have scored a sharp victory up to the present point at least, and may have gained important ground in the over-all skirmish to get the postwar trade system erected in the manner which Washington believes best.

Strachey Predicts Pact.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Food Minister John Strachey said on his return from America today that there were "good prospects" of signing a long-term wheat contract with Canada.

The British Cabinet is expected to decide tomorrow whether and when to start rationing bread and flour.

"America is now making very great efforts to ship wheat abroad and it would be very unfair for us not to recognize that," Strachey told reporters. "There is no likelihood of bread rationing in the United States but there are bread queues in America" because of dislocated distribution.

Strachey asserted the American people "are accepting this inconvenience as a real alternative to rationing," and added:

"I would not claim that all Americans realize the position with regard to supplies either here or in Europe. It is necessary to bring it home to them."

That, he said, was the reason he exhibited the new food ration book in Washington. The book includes blank coupons which can be used for bread rationing.

Canadians Hang German

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., June 26 (AP)—Sgt. Werner Schwalb, 31-year-old German war prisoner, was hanged in Lethbridge jail today for the murder of a fellow-prisoner in the Medicine Hat internment camp on July 22, 1943. Schwalb, a former member of the famed Africa Corps, was the first prisoner of war to be hanged in Canada.

U. S. Stand Explained

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Government officials said today the United States opposed a wheat agreement between Canada and Britain because it was regarded as "inconsistent" with the multilateral trade policies advocated by this nation.

Thtse officials, requesting anonymity, noted in this connection that the proposed Anglo-American loan agreement provides for review and revision of Britain's empire trade agreements.

However, the British food minister, John Strachey, who has been in Canada trying to work out the wheat agreement, said in London today there are "good prospects" that a contract will be signed.

Killed in Bikini Test

Captain Struck by Propeller at Kwapalien Is Identified

NORFOLK, Va., June 26 (AP).—The Army Air Force captain who was killed Monday on Kwajalien when he walked into the propeller of the test-run Superfortress Dave's Dream, was disclosed today to have been Captain James E. Bishop, husband of Mrs. Doris Margaret Leighton Bishop, of Norfolk.

Captain Bishop, Air Force officer in charge of installing the atomic bomb for the Bikini tests Sunday, was forty-six and a native of Kalamazoo, Mich. A Regular Army officer for nineteen years, he was killed shortly before the plane, commanded by Major Woodrow P. Swancutt, was to take off on the test run. The crw placed the body in an ambulance and left one minute late for the run.

PRESS DISPATCHES PILE UP AT BIKINI

Aboard the U. S. S. Appalachin, June 26 (A. P.).—The United States Navy's elaborate communications system, set up to handle one of the greatest stories of the year—the atomic bomb blast at Bikini—has so far flunked the test of ability to deliver stories to the United States [illegible] floating radio station with six radio teleprinter [illegible] en route to Bikini, communications have had the correspondents in an uproar.

Stories are reaching the United States as much as nine hours after they are filed, and one wire service reporter said that the first take of one of his stories turned up in the office of the New York Herald Tribune.

Yesterday, when the Crossroads press chiefs released for the first time a detailed story of the atomic bomb operation, circuits went out and the ship had no contact with the mainland. Wordage piled up by the tens of thousands before the circuits became operative again six or eight hours behind schedule.

Commander Don Thompson, communications officer, said that atmospheric conditions in this region are bad during the middle of the day but he hoped the situation would improve.

Senate Action On OPA Faces Filibuster Peril

O'Daniel Threatens to Prevent Passage Before Sunday Deadline.

RECESS ORDERED

Chamber Will Resume Debate at 11 A.M. Today.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — (AP) Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex) threatened a filibuster today to prevent passage of the OPA extension bill before the present act dies Sunday midnight.

"I think it would be swell," he told a reporter, "if the American people could wake up Monday morning under the American form of government [illegible] been out from under so long."

Ready for Lengthy Speech

O'Daniel's desk was piled high with papers—apparently material for a long, long speech—and he said that "more will be arriving if it's needed. I hope to get help if it's necessary."

Failure to enact the OPA bill before the deadline would cause all price and rent controls to lapse. They could be reinstated again when the measure finally is passed.

But O'Daniel's filibuster would thwart a strategy urged upon President Truman by labor leaders and others. This is to veto the OPA bill, with its limitations on the agency's powers, in the hope that Congress would then approve—before Sunday—an emergency measure continuing the OPA as is.

O'Daniel was delayed in gaining the floor by speeches of other senators, including a discussion of UNRRA by Senator Bridges (R-NH).

The Senate then recessed, without a vote, until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

An earlier move by Senator Wherry (R-Neb) to restore to the OPA bill the provision removing price controls on meat, poultry and dairy products fizzled out, at least for the present.

Rules Against Action

President pro tempore McKellar (D-Tenn) ruled that the move would be in order only if the Senate rejects the compromise bill which the House passed yesterday.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) recommended the measure as "the best bill possible under the circumstances." It contains some provisions which Stabilization Director Chester Bowles called "booby traps" for price control. But it omits others which would have ended certain controls outright.

Bowles conferred with the President for half an hour during the afternoon but refused to say whether he had recommended a veto Pressed for comment on the bill, he told reporters:

"My own feeling is what it has been. It would make things very difficult—they couldn't be harder."

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Debate Becomes Heated

Tempers heated and faces flushed as the Senate debated the controversial bill. The discussion brought these expressions:

Wherry—Another year of price control will bring "actual violence in this country."

Bridges—"We've reached a pretty low level when you have to violate a law in order to buy a loaf of bread."

Senator Moore (R-Okla)—"What good does it do to have a price control law which just builds up bureaucracy and regimentation in this country? I think price control is all wrong—none of it can be enforced."

Wherry called Senator Guffey (D-Pa) "a rubber stamp" when the latter protested that Wherry constantly opposes Administration measures.

JUN 27

Wherry sought to send the bill back to conference with instructions to restore the Senate meat-dairy-poultry decontrol provision. After McKellar's ruling Wherry pleaded that his colleagues reject the conference recommendations. He declared the bill as it stands "condones" black market operations in livestock and meat.

Senator Millikin (R-Colo), whom Wherry originally had counted as an ally, refused to go along.

"The House vote was so overwhelming on this subject," he said, "that it seems to me it would be a futile thing, resulting only in an impasse, to go over the same ground again. The responsibility then would be on us for the death of price control."

He said he did not want to take that responsibility, as he feared "cataclysmic effects" would follow if all controls were wiped away overnight.

which worked out differences between the two branches.

In its present form, the bill would extend the life of OPA until July 1 of next year, strip the agency of many of its wartime controls over rising prices, but keep the ceiling on meat, poultry and dairy products.

Ruling by McKellar.

A parliamentary ruling made it unlikely that Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) would even be able to make his motion to return the whole bill to the joint committee for further revision.

The ruling was made by Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), president pro tem of the Senate. As he explained the situation to the Senate, the conference committee's recommendations first must be voted up or down—although full debate is permissible before that vote.

If the committee report is approved, the bill goes on to the White House. Only if the report were voted down could any member have the right to move to ask the House for a new conference, and instruct Senate conferees to insist on inclusion of any particular amendment.

Even before this ruling, a drive by Republican senators to send the bill back to conference with the House showed signs of folding up.

Senators who earlier had expressed interest in the idea told reporters privately that the big margin by which the House rejected a similar move made defeat almost certain.

The House vote was 221 to 150 against returning the already-limited compromise legislation to committee for elimination of meat ceilings. The House later approved the bill, 265 to 105.

There was no indication that any filibustering tactics would be employed against the bill.

OPA expires next Sunday at midnight unless the extension measure is enacted.

Barkley Defends OPA Bill

JUN 27 1946

He Urges Senate to Follow House in Passing Compromise Despite Imperfections.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Democratic Leader Barkley told the Senate flatly today that the compromise OPA extension measure is "the best bill possible under the circumstances."

DAY

He asserted that it contained "imperfections." At the same time he called on his colleagues to follow the lead of the House and accept the legislation as put together by a joint committee

FUNDS FOR UNRRA MAY FORCE FIGHT ON SOVIET POLICY

JUN 27 1946

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) The House Appropriations committee set the stage today for a fight over further war relief aid to Russia by recommending an additional $465,000,000 grant to UNRRA.

House "world free press" advocates promptly served notice they will seek to block use of any of the money in two Soviet republics because of Moscow's refusal to permit American correspondents to report on UNRRA's Russian operations without censorship.

Debate Opens Today

They will make their move tomorrow when the House debates the bill—part of a $726,571,909 deficiency appropriation measure—under a rule permitting wide latitude in the consideration of amendments.

Rep. Clarence Brown (R.-Ohio), who sought unsuccessfully in the past to deny UNRRA aid to countries refusing free access to American correspondents, indicated he would offer the "none-for-Russia" amendment.

"I'm thinking about it," Brown told reporters.

"Someone will offer an amendment of that nature," said Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.), adding that he will "support any amendment prohibiting the spending of money in countries which won't let us find out what it's being spent for."

Ban Once Voted

The House once approved a ban against expenditure of any UNRRA funds in countries exercising censorship against American correspondents. The Senate, however, refused to go along and the two branches finally compromised on a requirement that the President do what he could to have the censorship bans lifted in the case of correspondents reporting on UNRRA activities.

The President reported to Congress Monday that all nations receiving UNRRA aid, except the Soviet republics of the Ukraine and Byelorussia, have agreed to give visiting reporters access to UNRRA news.

The new UNRRA fund, if approved, would complete appropriation of the United States' current commitment of $2,700,000,000 to the world relief agency. America has provided 70 per cent of UNRRA's funds.

The UNRRA allotment was the largest proposed cash outlay in the bill, which carries also $106,650,000 additional for the Office of Price Administration, $27,750,000 for the Selective Service system, $660,000 for the new office of the United States representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, and authorization for the War Assets administration to use $435,000,000 from its operating revenues for administrative expenses.

UNRRA OUTLAY OF $465,000,000 URGED ON HOUSE

Appropriations Committee Includes New Fund in Deficiency Bill.

FIGHT ON SOVIET AID LOOMS

Measure Carries Money for OPA and Selective Service—Cuts Back More War Items.

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—A new $465,000,000 cash allotment for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee.

DAY

The UNRRA item was the most controversial and largest of a group of miscellaneous appropriations in a $726,571,909 deficiency supply bill sent to the House floor for debate starting tomorrow. It is expected to touch off a bitter wrangle over whether any of the new money should be spent in Russian republics which do not allow American news and radio correspondents free access to news of UNRRA operations. Representative Brown (R.-Ohio) already has said he would fight against letting any UNRRA funds go to nations putting restrictions on United States newsmen.

President Truman notified Congress last Monday that all foreign nations receiving UNRRA aid, except the two Soviet republics of Byelorussia and the Ukraine, have made arrangements to allow American correspondents to report without censorship on UNRRA activities. Mr. Truman added that accredited UNRRA representatives are making "extensive and detailed reports."

$106,650,000 for the OPA.

In addition to the new UNRRA funds, the bill carries $106,650,000 for the Office of Price Administration and $27,750,000 for the Selective Service system. Generally, the money is intended to tide over the agencies during the current fiscal year and to meet expected shortages in the next year.

The bill also cancels $3,065,486,427 in appropriations previously granted for war activities, mainly for the Army and the Navy. The new cancellations bring to $64,328,626,487 the amount of war-time appropriations actually rescinded or recommended for cancellation since the war ended.

The total cash in the bill is $184,314,078 below the President's budget estimates for the score of agencies receiving the supplemental funds.

In granting the full budget request for UNRRA to complete actual appropriation of the $2,700,000,000 pledge to that organization by the United States, the committee referred to the relief organization's activities as "a noble work" that will be "a lasting tribute to the readiness and willingness and determination of America to give succor to the distressed peoples of other lands."

SFA Seeks Continuation.

During the commitee's hearings on the bill it was brought out that the Solid Fuels Administration for War, which was to have gone out of business for good by next Sunday, wants a $3,000,000 shot-in-the-arm to keep it alive another year. Officials of the agency told the committee, in testimony made public today, that the tonnage loss during the bituminous coal strike last spring has caused such a shortage that the agency is as much needed now as it was during the war.

Otherwise, they said, coal that is "urgently needed here" will be shipped abroad, other coal will be snapped up by consumers in "panic buying," and the coal industry will have to shoulder an "impossible burden" and face numerous law suits in trying to divide suplies equitably.

In other testimony before the committee Lieut.-Gen. Edmund B. Gregory said that the War Assets Administration, of which he is administrator, expects to sell $15,400,000,000 worth of surplus property during the next twelve months for $2,900,000,000 or about one-fifth the wartime cost. He provided this outline of what is expected in the way of surpjlus sales during the fiscal year beginning July 1 the anticipated peak period in surplus property disposal:

Property on hand at start of the period: $15,800,000,000.

Exected to be acquired for disposal during the year: $11,100,000,000, making a total of $26,900,000,000.

Of this, $1,500,000,000 is property under lease, leaving $25,400,000,000 available for disposal.

Of this amount the WAA expects to seel $15,400,000,000 and to lease $2,600,000,000.

On June 30, 1947, the WAA expects to have $11,500,000,000 of property on hand, of which $4,100,000,000 will be under lease leaving $7,400,000,000 to be disposed of in the 1948 fiscal year or later.

Stiffer Attitude Toward Russia And Italy Urged

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (AP)—A controversial report urging a stiffer attitude toward Russia and Italy was approved for official release today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report was drafted by a subcommittee of four after a European trip and portions of it had been made public before its consideration by the full committee. This led to disputes among committee members.

Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) said the full committee approved its publication as a subcommittee document without considering whether the views expressed should be approved.

A major portion dealt with Soviet-American relations. One suggestion was that Premier Stalin and President Truman meet as soon as possible.

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations about Russia included:

1. "Immediate abandonment of any semblance of appeasement in our own negotiations and relations with Russia."

2. "That the over-all objective of complete reciprocity with Russia be kept in mind in all our dealings with that country."

3. "As an integral part of our foreign policy, a definite and unequivocal determination should be made as to the attitude and policy of the Russian Government toward the countries now either absorbed by or under control of the U.S.S.R."

4. "Both the United States and Russia should encourage the increased exchange of people, products and publicity between their two countries."

Policy Toward Italy

The report declared our policy toward Italy has been "altogether too vapid, soft and indecisive."

It asserted that this has alienated the friendship of Greece, Yugoslavia and Hungary and that these nations are being driven toward Russia.

The report was drafted by Representatives Bolton (R., Ohio), Gordon (D., Ill.), Mundt (R., S.D.) and Ryter (D., Conn.), based on a trip they made last fall. Ryter and Gordon did not sign the section on Italy, because they left for home before that country was visited.

Russia Report Wins Approval For Publication

JUN 27 1946

House Foreign Affairs Unit Will Release It Without Taking Stand on Merits

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—A controversial report urging a stiffer attitude toward Russia and Italy was approved for official release today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report was drafted by a subcommittee of four after a European trip, and portions of it had been made public before its consideration by the full committee. This led to disputes among committee members.

The committee chairman, Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, told reporters the full committee approved its publication as a subcommittee document without considering whether the views expressed should be approved.

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The report was drafted by Representative Frances P. Bolton, Republican, of Ohio; Thomas S. Gordon, Democrat, of Illinois; Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota and Joseph F. Ryter, Democrat, of Connecticut, based on a trip they made last fall. Representatives Ryter and Gordon did not sign the section on Italy because they left for home before that country was visited.

50 MILLION CREDIT GIVEN TO POLAND

JUN 27 1946

U. S. Will Get Information on Warsaw Trade Pacts with Soviet.

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) A $50,000,000 United States credit to Poland, suspended since May, was finally granted today after Poland promised to lift the veil of secrecy on her economic pacts with Russia and other nations.

The State department announced that three complaints of Poland's failure to live up to the commitments under which the credit was originally authorized on April 24 had been met. Therefore "this government has acceded to the request of the Polish provisional government and has authorized" restoration of the credit together with the resumption of the delivery of surplus property to finance which the credit was granted.

Bank Loan Expected

In addition, officials expected there would now be an early signing of a Polish contract with the Export-Import bank for a $40,000,000 American loan. No action had been taken on the contract while the surplus property credit was in suspension.

The $40,000,000 is for the purchase of American locomotives and coal cars for the Polish state railways. The $50,000,000 is a credit for the purchase of trucks, bulldozers and other equipment from surplus U. S. Army stocks in Europe.

Three reasons had been given for the suspension of the credit, all involving in one way or another the problem of secrecy in Poland.

First, the United States declared that contrary to the credit agreement, the text of the agreement committing the Polish government to a course of full political freedom and unfettered elections this year had not been published at the time of the suspension on May 10. Today's statement said that now the text had been published.

Censorships Clarified

Second, the United States had said it appeared that American press dispatches from Poland were being subjected to censorship. Today's announcement said that "the question of censorship has been satisfactorily clarified," presumably by Polish declarations that the government is not actually censoring such dispatches.

Third, the United States had contended the text of Poland's economic agreements with other countries had not been made available as promised to the United States. Today the State department said that assurances have been given to Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane at Warsaw "indicating that the texts of Poland's economic agreements will be furnished."

Lane received these assurances about a week ago. About the same time Polish Ambassador Oscar Lange called on acting Secretary of State Acheson and informed him that Poland had obtained a substantial credit from Russia. To the press, Lange subsequently said that he was not concerned about the American credits to Poland.

However, the State department today emphasized that in restoring the $50,000,000 it had acted at the request of the Polish government.

FORRESTAL RESERVED ON MERGER PLAN

Says Navy Will Help Attain 'Objectives' In Cagily Worded Letter

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, in a cagily worded letter, said today he would help attain the "objectives" of President Truman's Army-Navy merger plan, but Capitol Hill looked for plenty of controversy about the spefific details.

Forrestal's letter to the President, dated Monday and released by the White House today, was more reserved than the June 18 letter of Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, who pledged "wholehearted support."

Conferred Further

The Forrestal communication revealed that the Secretary of the Navy had conferred further with Mr. Truman on the merger plan June 19—one day after Patterson's letter was made public and four days after the President had sent to Congress his final recommendations on the subject.

Forrestal's letter merely referred the President to that conversation without disclosing publicly what was said. Senators reported, however, that the Navy had appealed to the Chief Executive for modification of his proposal turning over virtually all of its land-based aviation to a separate air force.

Forrestal gave this matter special treatment in his letter.

Principal Objectives

First he outlined his "understanding" that the President has two "principal objectives":

1. Creation of a single defense department "under a civilian head, with broad powers of overall supervision and control while leaving full administration of their respective services to the Secretaries for War, Navy and Air."

2. Preservation of the Navy's "integrity and autonomy."

"I consider the foregoing objectives attainable," the letter continued, "and the recognized difficulties in drafting legislation which will insure their success surmountable."

NIGHT

Then Forrestal turned to the question of land-based aviation.

Manned By Air Force

The President had proposed to Congress:

"Land-based planes for naval reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare and protection of shipping can and should be manned by air force personnel. If the three services are to work as a team there must be close co-operation, with interchange of personnel and special training for specific duties."

Forrestal's comment on this was merely:

"I am glad to note that the Navy is to have a continuing part of the future development of these operations, so the full advantage may be taken of its experience in this field and of the lessons learned in the late war. Admiral (Chester W.) Nimitz joins me in this expression."

Thanks Him For Patience

Then the letter concluded with this paragraph:

"I wish to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to the Navy's views on the reorganization of our national defense and for the time which you have devoted to the subject. You may be assured of my desire and that of Admiral Nimitz to co-operate with you fully in the effort to achieve the objectives of your program."

With chances slight that Congress will act on the matter at this session, Francis E. Turin, of Norfolk, Va., announced plans to form a nation-wide committee of citizens to oppose the merger.

Turin said in Norfolk that he and others met yesterday with Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee and quoted Walsh as saying that the merger plan "offers a serious menace to the American form of government."

Turin reported that his committee already has 40 organizations on its rolls and plans to enlist other groups.

DAY

Forrestal Pledges Merger Aid

JUN 27 1946

Truman Bares Carefully Worded Letter—Citizens Form Group to Fight Plan.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has notified President Truman of his desire to co-operate "fully" to achieve the goals of the President's Army-Navy merger program.

Forrestal's attitude toward the merger proposal was expressed in a letter to Mr. Truman, which has been released by the White House.

The Navy chief said he considered the objectives recently outlined by the President as "attainable." He added that he believed it possible to overcome difficulties in drafting the necessary legislation.

"I wish to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to the Navy's views on the reorganization of our national defense and for the time which you have devoted to the subject," Forrestal wrote. "You may be assured of my desire and that of Admiral Nimitz to co-operate with you fully in the effort to achieve the objectives in your program."

More Carefully Worded.

Secretary of War Patterson recently wrote the President expressing wholehearted approval and pledging support of Mr. Truman's recommendations on unification.

While Forrestal's language was more carefully worded, he referred to the subject of land-based planes for naval reconnaisance, anti-submarine warfare and shipping protection and added:

"I am glad to note that the Navy is to have a continuing part of the future development of these operations so that full advantage may be taken of its experience in this field and of the lessons learned in the late war.

British Loan Debate Time Set

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The House Rules Committee today assigned sixteen hours for floor debate on the Senate-approved legislation ratifying the $3,750,000,000 British loan.

JUN 27 1946

ARMY NARROWS DISTINCTIONS BASED ON RANK

JUN 27 1946

Patterson Approves Most of Recommendations by 'Gripe' Board

Washington, June 26 — (AP) — The Army launched a military "new order" experiment today by narrowing social and other distinctions between officers and enlisted men without wiping them out.

It also decided it can get along with less saluting, except where a snappy salute counts.

Secretary of War Patterson put the new formula into Army life when he gave carefully qualified approval last night to all but two of the 14 recommendations submitted by the Doolittle "gripe" board which investigated postwar GI complaints of too much caste in the service.

New Orders Listed

Patterson announced that the War Department is ordering:

1. Abolition of saluting except on military posts, in overseas occupied areas and on ceremonial occasions.

2. Elimination of an existing requirement that officers wear distinctive uniforms, live apart from their men in garrison, and confine their social contacts to other officers.

3. Granting enlisted men the same privilege as officers, effective July 1, in accumulating unused leave time, currently 30 days a year.

4. Studies looking to a possible upward revision of pay schedules along with allowances for food, quarters and travel.

5. Measures to train officers better for leadership, assign them "in the best interests of the service," and to overhaul the present system of promotions.

6. Rewriting of regulations to define "essential" privileges of officers and to prohibit or minimize "possible abuses of authority and prestige."

7. Efforts to improve the social facilities available to enlisted men.

Announcing the War Department's action on recommendations made by the Doolittle board a month ago, Patterson rejected outright a proposal that the terms "officers" and "enlisted men" be eliminated entirely, and stressed there must be no weakening of discipline in the Army.

Restraint Expected

There is no official intention of abolishing all off-duty restraint upon social association, which Patterson said "might lead to more dangerous abuses than those which this proposal intends to correct." As a matter of "common sense," he said officers clubs will not be closed and "gambling among personnel of different ranks should not be tolerated."

Patterson rejected also a proposal that reports of inspectors general to the War Department should bypass field commanders. His reason was that no change should be made that would give the inspectors "any tinge of 'gestapo' or under-cover status."

Voicing appreciation of the work of the inquiry board, which was headed by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, the War Secretary said the Army's personnel policies, habits and customs must be subjected to continual and searching review "if we are to have a modern Army in all respects" and attract the highest type of volunteers.

As a fundamental consideration, however, he said that an Army's ultimate objective must be to keep in readiness and to win victory on the battlefield.

"There can be no democracy in the platoon advancing under fire to take a tactical objective," he said. "Only discipline of the highest order can then win the fight and at the least cost in lives."

MEN IN SERVICE EXPECT PAY RISE TO BE SIGNED

Early Approval to Mean $50,000,000 Extra for All Ranks.

JUN 27 1946

EYES ARE ON WHITE HOUSE

Draft Extension Measure Is Likely to Become Law With Increase in Wages.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—With more than $50,000,000 at stake, the nation's men in uni-

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form riveted their attention on the White House today to learn when the draft extension compromise and its companion pay increase measure become law.

The twin bills cleared final congressional hurdles yesterday in double-quick time after months of argument.

Public interest centered on the nine-month extension of the wartime draft beyond June 30 with non-fathers between 19 and 45 probably most concerned as possible draftees. Neither service, however, has indicated any desire to draft any one over 26. Other prime provisions of the measure include:

1. An eighteen-month limit on compulsory service.

2. No further inductions of fathers.

3. A clause that fathers now in service may apply for release after August 1.

Interested in Pay Boost.

But the men of the Army, Navy, Marines and other armed services—from gold-braided officers down to privates and apprentice seamen—were more interested in the time of the pay boost signing.

The increases—ranging from $25 a month for the privates up to $166.67 for the upper bracket generals and admirals—will become effective on the first day of the month following the presidential signature.

Because the present stopgap draft act dies at the end of this month, Mr. Truman was expected to sign the compromise extension before July 1. But he was not under the same pressure to sign the broad pay increase plan. Hence if he delays this until after July 1, all men on duty with the armed service would have to wait until August 1 before collecting the extra money.

Depends on Truman.

In all, congressional committees estimated the pay increases will total something over $632,000,000 for the next year. One month would amount to more than $50,000,000 on an average, so whether the men in uniform collect it in July depends on Mr. Truman's pen.

Although the House required several hours and some argument before it approved the two compromises, the Senate agreed to both in less than ten minutes without record votes. The House accepted the draft extension—which reversed in part its previous position against inducting either 18 or 19-year-olds—by a 259 to 118 vote.

Before the vote, it learned the War Department plans no inductions during July and August so that a pool of some 52,000 men between 19 and 30 will be available for the draft at the end of that period.

About 13,000 are expected to be called in September, and an average of 7,000 each month thereafter unless voluntary enlistments fill all needs.

While the compromise legislation bars induction of any one under 19, youths still will have to register for the draft when they become 18. This registration clause in the present selective service law was not altered. Service of any men inducted under the extender bill will be limited to eighteen months, excluding time spent in schools, while in uniform, and all fathers now inducted may be released upon request, starting August 1.

All men who have served eighteen consecutive months or longer, with school time not counted, also may apply for release starting October 1.

The only voice raised against the draft compromise in the Senate was that of Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.). He said that he still was certain that volunteers could supply all vacancies, and he added that older men from 30 to 45, do not make the best soldiers.

Senator Hill (D.-Ala.) today predicted early Senate passage of the Rogers-Sikes bill to provide terminal leave pay for enlisted military personnel. The measure, which provides enlisted personnel are to be paid for furlough time which they did not use during world war II, already has passed the House. Only officers now are entitled for pay for unused leave upon separation.

JUN 27 1946

ARMY LISTS 308,978 DEAD AND MISSING

First Consolidated Post-war Casualty Roll Is Released

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The first consolidated postwar casualty roll released today by the War Department lists 308,978 dead and missing among more than 10,000,000 men and women mobilized into the United States Army for service in World War II—a fatality rate of 2.98 per cent.

The list was compiled in booklets, one for each state, one for the District of Columbia and one for the territories and possessions of the United States. The record dates from the presidential declaration of a national emergency on May 27, 1941, through January 31, 1946.

1,424 Still Missing

During that time 307,554 were killed in action, died of other causes or were declared dead after having been missing a year. In addition, 1,424 persons were still carried as missing on January 31, 1946.

The War Department is extremely reluctant to hold out hope to next of kin that any persons carried as "missing" at this late date will be found alive. Investigations to trace them still are going on, but it is expected that the cases will be closed with a finding of death in accord with congressional law.

Of the total, 176,432, or 57.1 per cent, were listed as killed in action. A total of 25,493, or 8.25 per cent, died of wounds suffered in combat and 929, or 0.3 per cent died of injuries, such as a broken neck in a fall, during combat.

Accident And Disease Victims

A total of 85,219, or 27.6 per cent, died other than in battle. They were the victims of accidents or disease, for example. Then, 19,481, or 6.3 per cent, were administratively determined to have died. This included men lost at sea or who crashed in a burning plane. The figure, 1,424, still carried as missing represents 0.45 per cent of the total.

The death rate in the various states followed closely the proportions of their contributions to army strength, although some dislocations were noted, especially in the case of New Mexico, which early in the war suffered heavy casualties in a National Guard unit in the Philippines.

District Of Columbia Highest

New Mexico, with four tenths of one per cent of the nation's population, contributed .43 of one per cent of the Army's strength, and suffered .66 of one per cent of the Army's total deaths. The State's death rate in the Army was 4.77 per cent, as compared to the national average of 2.98 per cent.

The highest death rate was 5.05 per cent for the District of Columbia but this figure included numerous regular army personnel who gave their home address as the Adjutant General, Washington, although they did not actually live in the nation's Capital.

Other high death rates were noted in Montana, with 4.53 per cent; North Dakota, 4.14 per cent, and Arizona with 4.01 per cent. The lowest death rate was in the case of the territories, which lost only 1.18 per cent of their strength.

Among the states, Maryland, with 2.23 per cent, had the lowest rate. Other states with low death ratios were Mississippi, 2.32 per cent; Louisiana, 2.36 per cent; Alabama, 2.54 per cent, and Florida, 2.63 per cent.

New York, with the largest population and the largest contribution to the Army's strength, lost 31,215 persons, the greatest number of any state. Other high death totals were found in the more populous states: Pennsylvania, 26,554; Illinois, 18,601; California, 17,022; Ohio, 16,827, and Texas, 15,764.

The least populous states generally had the smallest number of deaths.

Nevada, 349; Delaware, 579; Wyoming, 652, and Vermont, 874.

3 Counties Miss Casualties

The War Department said the operation of the Selective Service System, which drew proportionately from all walks of life and all sections of the country, was noticeable throughout the report. An evidence of the democratic working of the draft, it said, was the fact that only three of the smallest of the nation's three thousand counties failed to suffer a casualty. These counties were King, in Texas; Esmeralda, in Nevada, and Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming.

The greatest losses among counties were in the most thickly populated areas: Cook (Chicago), Illinois, 9,723; Los Angeles, California, 6,674; Kings (Brooklyn), New York, 5,841. New York city had 16,112 deaths.

Other city totals were not available except in such cases of San Francisco, 1,365; Philadelphia, 4,393; Baltimore, 2,031, and St. Louis, 1,636.

JUN 27 1946

RUSSIAN 'SPY' TRIAL OPENS

Redin Defense Attorney Calls Charges 'Ridiculous'

Seattle, June 26 (AP)—The defense contended there is "not a scintilla of truth" in espionage charges against 30-year-old Nicolai Redin as the first day of the Soviet naval officer's trial ended with Federal Judge Lloyd Black denying motions for dismissal of the case.

The Government's key witness, Herbert Kennedy, a shipyard engineer, took the stand just as the day's session ended—too late for testimony the prosecution contends will prove Redin conspired to obtain secret information from Kennedy about the United States destroyer tender Yellowstone.

"Redin never asked Kennedy for any information and had no reason to obtain any on this particular ship," defense attorney Tracy Griffin told the jury in an opening statement, "nor did he even pay him even 5 cents."

No "Scintilla Of Truth"

"Redin's testimony will be that there isn't a word—not a scintilla of truth—in the claims made by Kennedy."

The Government previously announced it would seek to prove Redin paid Kennedy for information which the latter—with FBI approval—provided the Russian officer.

Griffin said Redin "didn't know Kennedy was in the employ of the British Secret Service or in contact with the FBI, nor that he (Redin) was under surveillance." It was the first reference to the British Secret Service, and was not explained further.

The defense attorney, referring to Government statements that Redin frequently sought to contact Kennedy, said the reverse was true—that Kennedy "kept after Redin," and twice asked the latter for aid in entering Russia for a visit.

No Diplomatic Status

Stephen Quigley, administrative assistant in the protocol division of the State Department, was the only witness to testify today. He said Redin's papers as a foreign agent and naval officer were in regular form, and that he had no diplomatic status.

Judge Black denied, without comment, defense motions for dismissal of the indictment, and for a directed verdict of acquittal.

Griffin asserted the Government charges were "ridiculous."

JUN 27 1946

U. S. Opens Spy Case Against Red Officer Before Seattle Jury

By the Associated Press

SEATTLE, June 26.—The United States opens its espionage case today against Russian Naval Lt. Nicolai G. Redin, Soviet Purchasing Commission representative.

A Federal Court jury of seven men and five women must decide the 30 year-old officer's fate on charges of inducing and attempting to induce a shipyard engineer to give him plans of the new destroyer tender Yellowstone and its equipment. One of the questions asked by the Government attorney yesterday was whether prospective jurors had scruples against "finding a person guilty of a crime punishable by death."

Allan Pomeroy, assistant district attorney, refused to comment on whether the Government would ask for the death penalty under a conspiracy charge in the indictment.

Jurors Locked Up Overnight.

The jurors were locked up for their first night and United States District Judge Lloyd L. Black will decide today whether accommodations are adequate to keep them together until the trial's end, as asked by the Government attorney.

Judge Black admonished the jurors that "these indictments against Mr. Redin are merely charges and are not proof of anything. In an American court every person charged with an offense is presumed to be innocent. * * * The jury is not to allow sympathy or prejudice to affect its decision."

Redin's attorneys questioned the jurors closely during the selection procedure as to whether they had read anti-Soviet books of recent years or magazine articles.

One Juror Dismissed.

The books they mentioned specifically were "Out of the Night," by Jan Valtin; "Report on the Russians," by William L. White; "One Who Survived," by Alexander Barmine, and "I Choose Freedom," by Victor Kravchenko. Most of the jurors disclaimed having read the books.

One member of the jury panel was dismissed when he declared:

"I'd be prejudiced against the United States Government because of my feelings now that there should be a better understanding between Russia and the United States. I am satisfied I could not vote Mr. Redin guilty."

Debate Dec. 7 Responsibility

Senate-House Group Finishes Two Phases of Pearl Harbor Report

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, chairman, said today a Senate-House subcommittee has completed two phases of its proposed report on the Pearl Harbor investigation and is studying the question of fixing responsibility for American unpreparedness when the Japanese attacked.

The three Democratic members of the subcommittee have agreed on findings concerning the diplomatic background and the attack itself, but have reached no conclusions on the responsibility, Senator Lucas said. He said the two Republican members of the subcommittee, Senatotr Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, and Representative Frank B. Keefe, have attended few meetings of the group.

The committee has instructions to report its findings by July 10.

JUN 27 1946

Committee Approves Military Aid To China

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved, 15 to 2, a bill authorizing a program of military aid to China.

The measure would permit transfer of armaments, chiefly surplus, to the Chinese, and training of their armed forces by a United States military mission.

The committee action today was taken in closed session after Representative Bolton (R., Ohio) had raised objection to immediate approval of the legislation.

Knox Gets Stockholm Post

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The State Department announced today the following Foreign Service assignment: M. Gordon Knox, Baltimore, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Stockholm to the State Department.

JUN 27 1946

Italy Honors La Guardia

Gives Him Volume of Reproduced Art From Vatican Museum

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—A rare and valuable volume of reproduced paintings fro mthe Vatican Museum of Art was presented by the Italian government to F. H. La Guardia, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Director, today for his personal efforts in Italy's behalf.

Dr. Gino Bergami, recently arrived Italian High Commissioner for Public Health, made the presentation in a brief ceremony at Mr. La Guardia's offices here. Dr. Bergami was accompanied by Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani.

The volume was bought at a rare art works actuion in Paris and submitted to the Italian government for presentation to Mr. La Guardia by its owner, who requested anonymity.

JUN 27 1946

1946

Snyder Named to World Bank

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, was nominated today to be United States governor of the International Monetary Fund and to hold a like position with the International Bank. The nominations, for five-year terms, resulted from Mr. Snyder's becoming Secretary of the Treasury yesterday in succession to Fred M. Vinson, who held the bank posts prior to his swearing in as Chief Justice of the United States.

To Use Nazi Kites

Washington, June 26 (AP)—In the era of atomic bombs, Germany's war makers found use for the kite.

Commerce Department investigators today described the German kite as a 180-pound affair carrying one man. It was set aloft by trailing from a submarine and kept in the air by wind action on autogiro-type blades attached to it.

Action Approved Against Lamont

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The House voted 240 to 85 today to support its Committee on Un-American Activities in contempt proceedings against Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., of New York.

The committee, in asking the action, contended Lamont refused to supply requested information and records. The case now will be turned over to the Federal Attorney for the District of Columbia for further action.

The committee also has asked similar House action against Richard Morford, the organization's director, and George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties of New York.

officer whose home is Carmel, Calif., asked $100,000. In a second suit 11 league members asked $50,000 apiece.

Holdridge alleged Rankin made derogatory remarks about him Feb. 25, 1946, in the House Democratic cloakroom in the presence of several persons and on June 2 made similar remarks to a newspaper reporter by telephone.

This occurred, Holdridge said, after Rankin was informed the league opposed a bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance act.

Holdridge alleged Rankin had said the league "is regarded as a Communist front organization by legitimate veterans groups." Holdridge declared the statement is "false."

Rankin is chairman of the House Veterans committee and a member of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Bill Extending Second War Powers Act O.K.'d

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (AP)—House-Senate conferees today approved a bill extending the second War Powers Act—giving the Government authority for rationing and for establishing priorities on scarce materials.

Most provisions were extended nine months from June 30, 1946, but one relating to building materials was continued for a full year.

The conferees accepted an amendment inserted by Senator Moore (R., Okla.), which says that nothing in the act shall be taken as authority to control rents. The amendment was agreeable to the Administration, since the rent control power is contained in the OPA law.

The Senate, then the House, will consider the conference committee's recommendations.

U.S. Trying To Prevent Resale Of Cars Overseas

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The Government moved today to break up what it described as a practice of shipping automobiles abroad as "personal baggage" and selling them there at exorbitant prices.

To halt it, the Department of Commerce's Office of International Trade forbade export of cars as personal baggage unless the traveler proves he has lived in the United States continuously for a year and has owned the car for six months.

An "undue" increase in number of autos shipped by individuals as baggage in the last two months was cited by officials.

Reports from Mexico and Cuba, they said, indicate that great numbers of tourists have taken out cars ostensibly for use in their travels and then sold them at "fabulous" prices.

Some autos were being reshipped to European countries for an even greater profit, officials said these reports showed.

Import Curbs On Hides, Skins, Leather Revoked

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26 (AP)—The Government tonight revoked all import controls on hides, skins and leather and relaxed price ceilings to permit free competition for world supplies.

Both actions resulted from a decision of the Combined Hides, Skins and Leather Committee—on which this country and thirteen other nations are represented—to dissolve. The decision was made tonight simultaneously with the scrapping of all previous rulings of the committee.

The OPA announced American importers now may figure their ceilings by adding a markup margin of five per cent to the cost of skins as landed.

have all the wheat they can handle until the rail bottleneck is broken. In some instances grain was piled on the ground both at elevators and on farms because of the railroad car shortage.

But there was hope that the transportation problem might soon be solved. An appeal by Gov. Schoeppel of Kansas that his State is facing critical spoilage of the new crop brought a promise of more railroad cars to move grain to larger terminals which still have plenty of storage room. W. C. Kernall, executive secretary of the American Association of Railroads, assured the Kansas Governor of at least 920 cars daily for the balance of the harvest season.

The harvest swung into full scale this week after rains in the wheat country had forced a brief interruption. Glowing reports of bumper yields continued to pour in from all three States.

Rain Helps Crop.

Heavy rains and cool weather in early June added more than 12,000,000 bushels to the estimated Kansas crop. H. L. Collins, Federal-State agricultural statistician, now figures the State's yield at 199,168,000.

Oklahoma, where the harvest is 85 per cent completed, expects a record wheat crop. The last Federal forecast was 87,000,000 bushels. The boxcar shortage in the northwest part of the State is acute, but in other sections wheat continued to dribble into the larger terminals. By Monday nearly 10,000 cars of grain had arrived at Enid, one of Oklahoma's chief wheat centers.

Yields ranged up to 60 bushels an acre but the average, of course, was much lower. In Kan-

Combine Situation Tough.

Outside of the box-car shortage, the harvest moved steadily toward its climax. There still was plenty of labor; still plenty of trucks, but the combine situation was a bit tougher.

Just how much of the wheat farmers would hold in their own bins in protest against the Government's price policy—if they take it to market they must sell at least one-half of it—still was not clear. But most points reported receiving more grain than had been expected at the start of the harvest.

At country elevators farmers were getting an average of $1.70 a bushel, with many points reporting that most of the grain was "No. 1 grade." Much of it has been accepted as top grade without inspection, so anxious have grain dealers been to get the new crop.

JUN 27 1946

Relief Grain Short 48,000,000 Bushels

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The Department of Agriculture reported today that shipments of grain and flour for relief feeding abroad reached 368,947,000 bushels on June 20, or about 48,000,000 short of the 417,000,000 bushel goal for the year ending June 30.

Department officials said that even though the deadline will not be met, shipments of 1945-crop grain will be continued until the objective is obtained. Such shipments would be in addition to 250,000,000 bushels pledged from the 1946 crop for export by June 30, 1947. A record high of 18,440,000 bushels were exported during the ten days, June 10 to 20, the Department reported.

Receipts of hogs at twelve leading western markets totaled 19,300 today, compared with 26,452 a week ago and 46,842 a year ago. Total livestock receipts, which last week ran about 35 per cent below the preceding year, have fallen another ten per cent this week.

A survey of the nation's cities brought from everywhere the same report: "Little or no fresh meat." In some cities, even cold cuts were hard to find in normal channels. Poultry and fish, however, were relatively plentiful.

Many Butcher Shops Closed

The National Association of Retail Meat Dealers reported half the nation's butcher shops had closed their doors. Those operating in conjunction with groceries were open but had little or no meat, the association said.

The National Restaurant Association said "reports from all over the country" showed the fresh-meat problem growing worse.

"The meat shortage has thrown a great additional burden on the restaurants, with persons dining out when they can't find meat in their butcher shops," an association spokesman said.

"The restaurants are trying their best to offer something besides poultry, fish and eggs, but this is becoming increasingly more difficult."

Some restaurants which have meat stored in lockers have fared better than others, he added.

Improvement Expected

In New York, even the illegal market had no fresh meat to offer.

Most industry spokesmen expected some improvement in the situation next week, after the question of price controls on meat and dairy products is finally decided. Some producers have been withholding livestock from market until the price question is settled.

A spokesman for the packers who declined to permit use of his name said a continuation of OPA controls would result in a "much bigger black market."

E. A. Meyer, assistant administrator of the production and marketing administration of the Department of Agriculture, told the National Cheese Institute here that civilians in this country would have from 135 to 140 pounds of meat per capita, against 145 to 150 pounds last year and a prewar rate of 126 pounds.

Government today sued 40 Far Western lumber companies seeking a total of $9,043,530 in treble shortages" and "exorbitant charges damages for alleged OPA violations resulting in "artificial lumber shortages" and "exorbitant charges to contractors and builders all over the country.

The OPA said it was the first mass legal action to bring into the open some of the practices it said were hindering the efforts of business men and homeseekers, including veterans, who have been bargaining desperately to obtain building materials.

Suits Filed In Four States

Involved are some 65,649,123 board feet of lumber.

The suits were filed simultaneously in United States district courts in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento, in California; Phoenix, Arizona; Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, in Washington, and in five Oregon courts.

The largest single suit was filed at Tacoma, Wash., against the Twin Harbors Lumber Company, of Aberdeen, Wash. There, the OPA sought unspecified damages which it estimated would run to $525,000.

The OPA said the firm made sales of fractional sizes of lumber, charging improper retail prices through its retail outlet in Boston, Mass. The OPA contended that the company's alleged violations, involving some 10,000,000 board feet of lumber, were widespread throughout the Eastern United States.

The actions against the Twin Harbors Lumber Company and two other firms were described by the OPA as "open-end suits," in which final damages may be determined by the court in case the OPA submits additional documentary proof of violations.

Other major suits seek $370,000 treble damages against R. G. Robbins Lumber Company, of Portland, Ore., and $303,000 against the Olympic Hardwood Company, of Raymond, Wash.

The OPA said the suits were the climax to a long-standing attempt by Congress to get to the bottom of a lumber bottleneck that has been delaying the nation's postwar rebuilding program.

JUN 27 1946

RANKIN IS SUED BY 12 VETERANS

JUN 27 1946

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) Twelve members of the Veterans League of America, including Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, its legislative representative, filed damage suits in Federal court today asking $650,000 from Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.) for alleged "false and defamatory" statements.

In one action Holdridge, retired

Over 2,900,000 Vets Apply For Training

JUN 27 1946

Washington, June 26—(AP)—Well over 2,900,000 veterans of the recent war have applied for educational benefits or other training, the Veterans Administration reported today.

As of June 1, the number stood at 2,928,551, an increase of approximately 400,000 over a month earlier.

Of the total applications, 2,551,482 were filed under the GI Bill, the remaining 376,869 under the Vocational Training Act.

New Wheat Jams Elevators; Box Car Shortage Is Problem

JUN 27 1946

Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas Have More Grain Than They Can Handle—Fear Some May Spoil on Ground.

Great Bend, Kan., June 26 (A. P.) were choked with wheat today in the as the 1946 harvest reached its peak box cars its main problem.

Nearly 300 grain elevators in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas

sas it was Texas 11.

elevators read belt ortage of bushels; in

MEAT SHORTAGES GROWING WORSE

JUN 27 1946

Half Of Nation's Butcher Shops Reported Closed

Chicago, June 26 (AP)—The severest fresh-meat shortage of modern times grew worse today. It hit legitimate butcher shops, the black market and restaurants.

The thin run of livestock to market, already at a record low, dropped off still further as the Senate debated the fate of the OPA extension bill.

U.S. SUES 40 LUMBER FIRMS

$9,043,530 Treble Damages Asked Under OPA Rules

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—The

JUN 27 1946

Officials Flying To Manila

San Francisco, June 26 (AP)—Congressmen and high Government officials are scheduled to leave Hamilton Field at 10 P.M. (P.S.T.) tonight for Manila to participate in the inauguration of Philippine independence.

JUN 27 1946

Siam, Brazil Buy Locomotives

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (AP).—The War Assets Corp. has disclosed the sale of 22 narrow-gauge locomotives, once destined for Tokyo, to the Siamese and Brazilian governments. Siam took 18, Brazil 4.

Baldwin Urges Reds Keep Out Of Internal Affairs of U. S.

JUN 27 1946

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 26—(AP) Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut said today the United States has no right to insist upon shaping the internal policies of any other country.

In an address at a company meeting of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, of Hartford, of which he is a vice president, Governor Baldwin said that on the other hand it is the right and duty of the United States "to preserve the integrity of our internal affairs."

"We talk about a misunderstanding with Russia—that we must understand the Russians—and some people say that the Russians should try to understand us," the Governor asserted. "The word misunderstanding does not define our relationship or lack of relationship with Russia.

"Between Russians and Americans there is a fundamental difference. They believe that a communistic system offers them the best hope for the future. We must be fair enough to admit that they are sincere in their thinking. On the other hand, we should be just as sincere and just as purposeful in our American system.

"If we are firm and strong in our own convictions, if we make this American system of ours work, if we are willing to give up the old idea that disarmament is the road to peace, and maintain an adequate military, air and naval force, not only for our own protection but to guarantee the inviolability of peace and to rally the support of the smaller nations to our side, we will have a reasonable degree of world security in the future. Such a policy constitutes a threat to nobody, but it does command respect. It is insurance for peace. We can and we will get along with the Russians or any other nations if we have their respect."

Urges Labor Strife End

Speaking on labor-management strife, Governor Baldwin said it was "high time that we recognize human relationship as the most important of human arts and sciences."

"It's high time," he added, "that we settle our differences temporarily as best we can and went back to work, making up the great deficits in food, clothing, shelter and services that the American people and the world so sorely need, and set our best brains to work in developing the best profit-distribution system possible. The era of obdurate, entrenched management and battling violent labor leadership should be brought to an end."

Governor Baldwin urged that people "not shudder or be afraid" of the future and the multiple problems to be resolved, and he particularly urged those in the insurance field to keep "keenly alive to the needs of the time, prepare to provide that type of security tailored to the individual requirements of those whom we seek to serve, be certain that the funds entrusted to our care are wisely and soundly invested, and be ready at all times to fulfill to the last letter our obligation in building national and personal security, American style."

Only a Free World Can Escape Hunger, Convention Is Told

JUN 27 1946

By the Associated Press

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 26.—Wheeler McMillen of Philadelphia, editor of the Farm Journal, told the American Plant Food Council Convention yesterday that "only a free America will be an abundant America" and that "only a world of free people will ever be free from hunger."

He praised what he termed "conscientious leadership of our agricultural and business research men," pointing out that "all our civilization lies in the future of that thin layer of the top soil that covers the earth, and what we put into the soil."

Earlier, Dr. R. M. Salter, chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Plant Industry and Soils, told the convention that the increased capacity of American farmers to produce food and fiber during World War II "was due in large part to the accomplishments of scientific research of many groups, including the technological advances of the fertilizer industry."

The convention, "recognizing the role of agriculture in 'writing the peace,'" adopted a resolution pledging its "full energies and resources to the production of plant food to meet agricultural needs just as rapidly as existing regulations are lifted and materials and labor are available to expand factilities." The resolution pledged "full co-operation in encouraging farmers to conserve their soil and adopt improved land-use practices so that the maximum amount of foods will be produced and the future welfare of the nation protected."

In another resolution the Council urged farmers "to purchase their supplies (of fertilizer) as they become available so that all facilities may be fully utilized throughout the year and maximum production assured." It asked that farmers "be patient where supplies cannot be made available until their immediate use is necessary."

JUN 24 1946

Browder Back, Silent On His Visit To Russia

New York, June 26 (AP)—Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States, arrived by airplane today from Russia, where he was entertained by Soviet officials, and was booed by some persons in a crowd which gathered around him as he was leaving LaGuardia Field.

Pushing his way through the shouting people after his baggage had passed a customs inspection, Browder said to newspapermen:

"I am happy to see you boys again. There is no place like New York, and only New York could put on such a show as this."

Browder refused to comment on the reception given him in Russia by Soviet officials, including Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and declared that he had no message for American Communists.

Redeployment Schedule

JUN 27 1946

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Six ships carrying 1,417 servicemen are scheduled to arrive tomorrow at New York, Seattle, San Francisco and San Diego.

The vessels and personnel due are:

At New York

Sedalia Victory from Le Havre with 1,133 troops.

At Seattle

U.S.A.T. St. Olaf from Alaska with 95 Army personnel, and U.S.A.T. W. J. Conners from Yokohama with seven Army men.

At San Diego

Landing ship Epping Forest from Pearl Harbor with 178 Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

West Wind from Tutuila, 3 Navy; Cable Splice from Leyte, one Army.

Arrivals Yesterday
At New York

The General Richardson from Leghorn, with 3,170 men; Haverford Victory from Le Havre, 1,483; Chapel Hill Victory from Le Havre, 1,166, and Costa Rica Victory from Bremen, 799.

30.24-3561

JUN 27 1946

(240)
NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-URGING THE UNITED NATIONS TO LEARN "TO CONSOLIDATE POINTS OF AGREEMENT," SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID TODAY THAT "COMPROMISE IS MADE DIFFICULT" WHENEVER BIG POWERS EXERCISE THEIR VETO RIGHTS.
IN A 15-MINUTE SPEECH WRITTEN YESTERDAY AND TRANSMITTED FROM HERE OVER THE BRITISH BROADCASTING SYSTEM TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT SAID:
"NOW IN THE FIVE CASES SO FAR BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE VETO HAS BEEN EXERCISED TWICE IN A WAY WHICH SEEMED TO MANY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TO BE AN OBSTRUCTION OF THE GENERAL INTENTION OF THE CASE DID THE VETO SEEM JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THE ESSENTIAL INTERESTS OR SECURITY OF THE POWER EXERCISING IT WERE AT STAKE."
SIR ALEXANDER NAMED NO NAMES, BUT AT THE TIME THE SPEECH WAS WRITTEN OF THE FIVE POWERS GIVEN THE VETO RIGHT ONLY RUSSIA HAD EMPLOYED IT ON TWO OCCASIONS--ON THE SYRIAN-LEBANON QUESTION AND THE FRANCO SPAIN ISSUE. THE SOVIETS CAST A THIRD VETO TODAY.
THE BRITISH DELEGATE ADDED: "COMPROMISE IS MADE DIFFICULT, AND COMPROMISE, ALTHOUGH THE WORD HAS SOMETIMES AN UGLY RING, IS THE ESSENCE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THOSE WHO HONESTLY START OUT FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS."
THE UNITED NATIONS, HE SAID, "NEED TO LEARN THE ART OF DISAGREEMENT WHERE NECESSARY WITHOUT BECOMING DISAGREEABLE; AND BEYOND THAT, WE NEED TO CONSOLIDATE POINTS OF AGREEMENT AND BUILD ON THEM, RATHER THAN TO WIDEN DIFFERENCES."
HP1250AEDT

JUN 27 1946

H.N. (140)
NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-FOLLOWING WERE THE VOTES ON THE SPANISH ISSUE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT:
1- WHETHER AUSTRALIAN-BRITISH PLAN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AN AMENDMENT TO POLISH MOTION. NINE FOR, RUSSIA AND POLAND AGAINST. CARRIED.
2- AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL TO KEEP CASE ON AGENDA OF RIGHTS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO ACT. NINE FOR, RUSSIA AND POLAND AGAINST. VETOED BY RUSSIA.
3- WHETHER TO UPHOLD CHAIRMAN'S RULING THAT NUMBER TWO WAS A ANY DATE TO TAKE IT UP AND INCLUDING PROVISIONS CALLING ATTENTION

PROCEDURAL QUESTION AND THUS NOT SUBJECT TO VETO. EIGHT FOR, RUSSIA AND FRANCE AGAINST, POLAND ABSTAINING. VETOED BY RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

4- WHETHER PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR COUNCIL TO CALL UP CASE NO LATER THAN SEPT. 1. RUSSIA, MEXICO AND POLAND FOR, FRANCE ABSTAINING. DEFEATED.

5- WHETHER PROVISION SHOULD BE INCLUDED CALLING ATTENTION OF RIGHTS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO ACT. NINE FOR, RUSSIA AND POLAND AGAINST. VETOED BY RUSSIA.

JUN 27 1946

HP1033PED

EVATT TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT HE AND CADOGAN HAD DECIDED TO SUBMIT THEIR MEASURE AS A MAJORITY RECOMMENDATION AFTER THEY FAILED TO GET LANGE'S APPROVAL. ADD NEW YORK (NL-UN) XXX UNANIMOUSLY (Hgrielson)

BOTH THE EVATT RESOLUTION AND THE LANGE RESOLUTION PROVIDED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD KEEP BEFORE IT POLAND'S ORIGINAL CHARGES THAT FRANCO SPAIN THREATENS WORLD PEACE, BUT THE TWO MEASURES HAD THESE DIFFERENCES:

1. THE POLISH RESOLUTION SAID THE FRANCO REGIME WAS A "DANGER TO WORLD PEACE, WHILE THE AUSTRALIAN-BRITISH DRAFT SAID IT WAS "LIKELY TO ENDANGER" PEACE.

JUN 27 1946

2. LANGE PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL REOPEN DISCUSSIONS ON THE SPANISH CASE NOT LATER THAN SEPT. 1. IN THE EVATT RESOLUTION THERE WAS NO DATE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSIONS.

3. THE EVATT RESOLUTION INSERTED THE PROVISION THAT THE CASE WOULD REMAIN ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA "WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE RIGHTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CHARTER."

RUSSIA AND POLAND, AS LEADING PROPONENTS OF THE POLISH MOVE FOR A WORLDWIDE DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE FRANCO REGIME, ARGUED THAT THE SPANISH QUESTION WAS MUCH "TOO SERIOUS" TO BE DEALT WITH AS PROPOSED BY EVATT.

EVATT SAID THAT UNDER THE POLISH RESOLUTION THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COULD NOT MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CASE WITHOUT A REQUEST FROM THE COUNCIL. HE CITED PROVISIONS IN THE CHARTER PROHIBITING ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATIONS ON QUESTIONS WHICH WERE BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

THE OTHER CHANGES WERE MADE, EVATT SAID, TO CONFORM TO THE FINDINGS OF THE COUNCIL'S SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPAIN.

TU635PED NM

LONDON, JUNE 26--(AP)--THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY DESCRIBED

MOSCOW

JUN 27 1946

DESCRIBED REPORTS THAT BRITAIN HAS ASKED LEBANON TO PERMIT TROOP MANEUVERS THERE WAS "HIGHLY MISLA MISLEADING."

A SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN HAD A--A APPROACHED LEBANON GOVERNMENT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO WITH SUGGESTIONS THAT A FEW DOZEN OFFICERS AT HAIFA IN PALESTINE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENGAGE IN A RIVER CROSSING EXERCISE WHICH

WOULD HAVE TAKEN THEM INTO LEBANESE TERRITORY. WHEN OBJECTIONS WERE ENCOUNTERED, HE SAID, THE SUGGESTION WAS WITHDRAWN AND THE PLAN DROPPED.

A MOSCOW BROADCAST LAST NIGHT SAID "LEBANON NEWSPAPERS WONDER WH

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THE BRITISH HAVE RAISED THIS DEMAND AT A TIME WHEN THE EVACUATION OF

BRITISH TROOPS FROM LEBANON SHOULD BE COMPLETE."

ARR WHEELERS 0133D CDC 927A

London, June 26--(ap)--The fumed british army of the nile, which JUN 27 1946

advanced 500 miles and destroyed nine italian divisions in two months,

never was more than two divisions strong, Field Marshal lord wavell

disclosed in a report published today.

The report, printed as a london gazette supplement, was submitted to the

war ministry in 1941 by wavell, then middle east commander-in-chief.

30.74-3563

It covers the whirlwind counter-offensive against the italians, which began [redacted] Dec. 7, 1940, and ended with the surrender at Bengasi Feb. 7, 1941.

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In these two months, the british captured 130,000 prisoners, at a cost to British only 500 killed, 1,373 wounded and 55 missing, the report said.

[redacted]

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR RESTORATION OF THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR IN GREECE AND APPOINTMENT OF A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS THERE WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN MOSCOW TODAY.

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A TASS DISPATCH FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL SAID THE WFTU ALSO CALLED FOR REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND FOR MEASURES GUARANTEEING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE UNIONS IN GERMANY ON VERTICAL LINES.

TASS QUOTED THE RESOLUTION ON GREECE AS SAYING:

"1. THE WFTU, PROVIDING AVAILABLE FACTS ARE CONFIRMED, EMPHATICALLY PROTESTS AGAINST ATTEMPTS ON THE LIFE OF GREEK WORKERS AND ON TRADE UNION FREEDOM;

"2. THE FEDERATION CONVEYS THIS PROTEST TO THE FOUR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT PRESENT IN CONFERENCE IN PARIS;

"3. THE FEDERATION DEMANDS THAT IN ORDER TO INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION IN GREECE THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS APPOINT A COMMISSION, IN WHICH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WFTU BE INCLUDED, TO SECURE JUSTICE AND TRADE UNION FREEDOM WHICH SHOULD BE PART OF THE GENERAL DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM AND ENJOY FULL RESPECT IN GREECE;

"4. THE FEDERATION REGARDS AS WELL FOUNDED ITS PROPOSAL THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE FOUR POWERS MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT ON THE NECESSITY OF INVESTIGATING THE SITUATION IN GREECE AND THE APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES."

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WFTU ALSO VOTED TO RECOMMEND TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN THE INCLUSION OF MEMBERS OF GERMAN FREE TRADES UNIONS ON ALL DENAZIFICATION COMMISSIONS.

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RQ111SAED

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-PASSENGERS WHO TRAVEL ABOARD THE LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH WILL HAVE TO PAY ABOUT 60 PER CENT ABOVE PRE-WAR RATES, OR APPROXIMATELY THE SAME AS PLANE FARE, ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR PERCY BATES, CHAIRMAN OF THE CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE.

IN A REPORT TO COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS, SIR PERCY SAID THAT WHEN THE REFITTED LINER SAILS ON HER FIRST POSTWAR PASSENGER TRIP IN SEPTEMBER, THE MINIMUM RATE FOR TOP CLASS PASSAGE "WILL BE ON THE ORDER OF 90 POUNDS ($360)--PERHAPS MORE," AS OPPOSED TO THE PRE-WAR MINIMUM OF $230.

VS537AED

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SHANNON, IRELAND, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINE PLANE ON WHICH EARL BROWDER, FORMER U.S. COMMUNIST LEADER, IS A PASSENGER WAS GROUNDED HERE FOR NEARLY 24 HOURS BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL TROUBLE BUT TOOK OFF FOR NEW YORK AT 7 A.M. (2 A.M. EST) TODAY.

AN AIRLINES SPOKESMAN SAID THE PLANE WAS DUE TO REACH LAGUARDIA FIELD BETWEEN 9 AND 10 P.M. (EST) TONIGHT.

FH1246PED

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NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (210)

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

PARIS, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT'S NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT RECEIVED OVERWHELMING ENDORSEMENT FROM THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY, AFTER A SPEECH IN WHICH HE CALLED FOR A TRUCE AMONG FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

THE VOTE OF APPROVAL WAS 517 TO 4, BUT 11 ALGERIAN DEPUTIES AND 35 MEMBERS OF THE RIGHTIST REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LIBERTY ABSTAINED.

BIDAULT, WHO RETAINS THE FOREIGN MINISTER PORTFOLIO IN THE CABINET, TOUCHED ONLY BRIEFLY ON HIS GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY, PROMISING FRANCE WOULD "MAINTAIN OUR FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCES WITH THE GREAT PEOPLES WHO WERE OUR ALLIES IN THE WAR AND IN THE VICTORY."

THE NEW PRESIDENT STOOD FIRM BY HIS COMPROMISE FINANCIAL PROGRAM OF WAGE INCREASES NOT EXCEEDING 15 PER CENT FOR LOW-SALARIED WORKERS,

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AS AGAINST LEFTIST AND GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR DEMANDS FOR A 25 PER CENT BOOST.

A TRUCE AMONG FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES WAS NECESSARY IN ORDER THAT THE ASSEMBLY COULD DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION SWIFTLY, BIDAULT SAID.

JACQUES DUCLOS, COMMUNIST SECRETARY-GENERAL, POINTEDLY TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD HAVE PREFERRED SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP. HOWEVER, DUCLOS PLEDGED HIS PARTY'S COOPERATION "IN ORDER THAT THE CONSTITUTION BE RAPIDLY VOTED."

THE PRESIDENT SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD INTERVENE IF THE ASSEMBLY DID NOT PROCEED FAST ENOUGH WITH ITS WORK ON THE CONSTITUTION, AND DECLARED THAT FRANCE MUST HAVE A PERMANENT GOVERNMENT "NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER."

JK1025PED

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FIRST LEAD FRENCH

PARIS, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT CALLED TODAY FOR A TRUCE AMONG FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES AND PROMISED FRANCE WOULD "MAINTAIN OUR FRIENDSHIPS AND ALLIANCES WITH THE GREAT PEOPLES WHO WERE OUR ALLIES IN THE WAR AND IN THE VICTORY."

SPEAKING TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, THE NEW PRESIDENT URGED UNITY WHILE IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES WERE BEING HELD IN PARIS AND THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION WAS STILL TO BE WRITTEN.

"WE WILL MAINTAIN FRANCE'S PRESENCE IN ALL THE TERRITORIES GROUPED IN HER BROTHERHOOD," HE DECLARED.

(A POSSIBLE THREAT TO THE STABILITY OF BIDAULT'S ETC, XXX 1ST GRAPH)

THE TRIESTE ISSUE HAS SHAPED UP AS THE MAJOR STUMBLING BLOCK IN THE PATH OF THE MINISTERS. AT PREVIOUS CONFERENCE SESSIONS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES HAS INSISTED THAT TIRESTE REMAIN ITALIAN, AND MOLOTOV HAS MAINTAINED THAT IT MUST BE CEDED TO YUGOSLAVIA. ADD PARIS (NL-FOR MIN.) XXX TREATY (DYMAN)

HOWEVER, THE FREQUENT PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS RECENTLY BETWEEN BYRNES AND MOLOTOV HAVE GIVEN RISE TO CONJECTURE THAT A NEW COMPROMISE ON TRIESTE WAS IN THE MAKING

A YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN IN AN INTERVIEW HERE SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT NEVER WOULD SIGN A PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY WHICH DID NOT ACCEPT THE YUGOSLAV "SOLUTION" OF THE TRIESTE [illegible]

HE SAID THAT THE FRENCH COMPROMISE PROPOSAL FOR 10-YEAR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MARSHAL TITO.

HIS STATEMENT EMPHASIZED THE DILEMMA OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, FOR ITALY HAS ANNOUNCED THROUGH HER AMBASSADOR TO PARIS THAT SHE WILL NOT SIGN AWAY HER CLAIM TO TRIESTE.

DISPATCHES OF THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS ORIGINATING IN PARIS HAVE ATTIRBUTED THE TRIESTE DEADLOCK TO BRITISH-AMERIVX

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HAVE ATTIRBUTED THE TRIESTE DEADLOCK TO BRITISH-AMERICAN STUBBORNNESS

IN THE DISCUSSION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC CLAUSES OF THE BALKAN TREATIE MOLOTOV AND BYRNES CLASHED OVER EXCEPTIONS ROMANIA SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO MAKE TO CLAUSES REQUIRING HER TO EXTEND EQUAL COMMERCIAL TREATMENT TO ALL THE ALLIES, AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID.

THE MINISTERS AGREED THAT ROMANIA COULD MAKE EXCEPTIONS IN CASES WHERE HER PRE-WAR COMMERCIAL TREATIES WERE INVOLVED. MOLOTOV THEN PROPOSED THAT EXCEPTIONS ALSO BE MADE FOR TREATIES ROMANIA HAD WITH NEIGHBORING STATES. RUSSIA, ONE OF THE NEIGHBORING STATES, DID NOT HAVE A COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ROMANIA BEFORE THE WAR.

BYRNES, ACCORDING TO AMERICAN SOURCES, OPPOSED MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD NULLIFY EQUALITY OF COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY WHICH THE UNITED STATES WANTS WRITTEN INTO THE BALKAN TREATIES.

MOLOTOV RETORTED THAT THE UNITED STATES ENJOYED CERTAIN SPECIAL TREATIES WITH CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES AND SHOULD PERMIT RUSSIA TO HAVE SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS WITH HER NEIGHBORS. BYRNES REPLIED THAT THE GEOGRAPHIC FACTOR WAS NOT IMPORTANT IN THE CUBAN AND PHILIPPINE TREATIES AND SAID THESE TREATIES WERE NEGOTIATED TO HELP CUBAN AND PHILIPPINE ECONOMY WHEN THOSE NATIONS WERE BEING FORMED.

BEVIN'S PROPOSAL ON DANUBE NAVIGATION ENVISAGED:

1--A FOUR-POWER DECLARATION OF INTENTION THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF COMMERCE AND FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BE OBSERVED.

2--THIS PRINCIPLE WOULD BE MAINTAINED BY NAVIGATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF EACH ZONE AS LONG AS ALLIED TROOPS REMAIN IN ZONES OF OCCUPATION. THE PURPOSE OF THIS POINT WOULD BE TO PROTECT LINES OF COMMUNICATION TO AUSTRIA ON THE DANUBE.

3--THE MINISTERS OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND RUSSIA WOULD ACT TO OBTAIN ADHERENCE OF STATES BORDERING ON THE RIVER TO THE FREEDOM PRINCIPLE.

ACCORDING TO AMERICAN SOURCES, BYRNES SAID HE WOULD AGREE TO THE PROPOSAL IF IT WERE ACCEPTED GENERALLY. IF NOT, THE UNITED STATES WOULD REVERT TO ITS ORIGINAL CONTENTION THAT SUCH PROVISIONS WOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE VARIOUS PEACE TREATIES WITH THE DANUBE NATIONS, BYRNES DECLARED.

MOLOTOV SAID THAT AT FIRST GLANCE HE DOUBTED IF BEVIN'S PROPOSAL WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY THE SOVIET UNION. THE QUESTION PRIMARILY WAS ONE FOR THE DANUBIAN STATES THEMSELVES TO DETERMINE, HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

V718PED

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WITH MINISTERS

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PARIS, JUNE 26--(AP)--BRITISH SOURCES TOLD THIS STORY TONIGHT:

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE DISCUSSING THE PEACE TREATY WITH FINLAND, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV ASKED HIS COLLEAGUES TO INSTRUCT THEIR DEPUTY MINISTERS TO GET THE [redacted] TREATY DRAFT READY IN TWO DAYS.

U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES RECALLED THAT THE

FINNISH TREATY WAS SUPPOSED TO BE LAST ON THE CONFERENCE'S AGENDA, BUT MOLOTOV INSISTED ON PRIORITY.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN VOICED AGREEMENT WITH MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL, ADDING THAT "AFTER ALL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BIBLE THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST."

MOLOTOV ANSWERED, "THE BIBLE IS A GOOD THING, I AGREE. BUT WE SHOULD PROCEED WITH OUR OWN QUESTIONS NOW AND LEAVE THE BIBLE ASIDE."

MC 725PED JUNE 26 JIMENEZ 0223OAPL

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(190) WASHINGTON, JUNE [illegible] (AP)--SENATOR BRIDGES (R-N.H.) SAID TODAY THAT ANOTHER FAILURE OF THE GREAT POWERS TO AGREE "WILL LEAVE THE MAJORITY OF THEM NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO TAKE ANY AND ALL STEPS POSSIBLE TO STABILIZE LIFE IN EUROPE.

HIS DECLARATION ON THE SENATE FLOOR CAME AFTER HE SAID THAT SOVIET RUSSIA SEEMS TO HAVE A VESTED INTEREST IN PROLONGING THE DISORDER, THE ECONOMIC CATASTROPHE, THE DEMORALIZATION OF EUROPE.

APPARENTLY, SAID BRIDGES, "IT SEEKS TIME TO CONSOLIDATE ITS UNILATERAL SEIZURES OF TERRITORY AND ITS POLITICAL IMPOSITIONS ON NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES BEFORE SUBMITTING ITS ACTIONS AND CLAIMS TO THE ARBITRAGE OF A GENUINE PEACE CONFERENCE."

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATOR DECLARED THAT NEITHER SILENCE NOR DIPLOMATIC DOUBLETALK WOULD HELP THE PARIS CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS--THAT IT WOULD BE MISUNDERSTOOD AS INDIFFERENCE, OR WORSE, AS A WILLINGNESS TO COUNTERNANCE UNPRINCIPLED COMPROMISES.

WE MUST HELP THE STATESMEN IN PARIS AND ESPECIALLY THEIR SUPERIORS IN THE HOME CAPITALS TO GRASP THE FACT THAT THE LONG CYCLE OF FACE-SAVING EXPEDIENTS AND ONE-SIDED CONCESSIONS ARE OVER.

REFERRING TO IMPERIALIST CHARGES DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY RUSSIA'S PRAVDA HE SAID THAT ONLY POLITICAL ILLITERATES IGNORE THE EXTENT AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF COMMUNIST FIFTH COLUMNS

VX548PES

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A1COMY

30.24-3565

Night Lead Editors

Berlin, June 26--(ap)--People who fear a quick resurgence of Germany into a threat to world peace should come here and see the tremendous war damage to get a balanced picture, W. E. Christenson, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, said tonight.

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Christenson and 11 other American editors and newspaper executives are touring American-occupied Germany as guests of the War Department. They were dinner guests tonight of the Berlin American Press Club along with Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. commander in the European theater; Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor in Germany, and Robert D. Murphy, U. S. political adviser.

The editors, who concluded the second day of talks with military government officials in a three-day visit here, heard of the difficulties imposed upon the American zone by the failure to achieve a four-power agreement on administering Germany as an economic unit.

"The damage as we have seen it here and in Frankfurt and from the air at points in between is simply tremendous," Christenson said. "We had seen pictures and read accounts, but it has to be seen to be believed.

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"We have heard predictions that Germany left to itself and without occupation could become a threat again in 10 years. But that is hard to believe when one has driven around Berlin and seen bucket brigades of women still picking up the rubble of ruined buildings and piling it up brick by brick more than a year after the war's end."

apl/kasischkes 02300/thc/805p

BERLIN, JUNE 26-(AP)-TWELVE AMERICAN EDITORS TOURING GERMANY AS GUESTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT WERE BRIEFED BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS YESTERDAY ON THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WHICH BESET THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE, DUE IN LARGE MEASURE TO THE SHORTAGES OF COAL, STEEL AND RAW MATERIALS.

DAY

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BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, JR., CHIEF OF THE MG ECONOMICS DIVISION, TOLD THE VISITORS THAT THOUGH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE U.S. ZONE CONTINUED ITS SLOW RISE DURING MAY TO REACH AN OCCUPATION PEAK FIGURE OF 26 PER CENT OF CAPACITY, THE "ECONOMIC PICTURE IS STILL BASICALLY DISCOURAGING."

OVER-ALL OUTPUT, DRAPER SAID, IS INADEQUATE TO SUPPLY EITHER ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD OR A MINIMUM OF CONSUMER

GOODS TO PROVIDE WORK FOR ALL SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OR TO FURNISH AN OVER-ALL ZONAL INDUSTRIAL INCOME TO ASSURE THE STANDARD OF LIVING PROVIDED FOR IN THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

DEPENDENCE OF THE U.S. ZONE ON THE OTHER THREE ZONES OF GERMANY, AND TO SOME EXTENT ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR RAW MATERIALS AND COAL, IS A BASIC FACTOR, HE ADDED.

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TODAY THE EDITORS WILL HAVE LUNCHEON WITH LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR, AND POLITICAL ADVISER ROBERT MURPHY.

HK606AED

BERLIN, JUNE 26--(AP)--DR. DANIEL A. POLING OF PHILADELPHIA, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION, TODAY DESCRIBED THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ARMY AS A "FAIR CROSS SECTION OF AMERICAN LIFE WHICH HAS BEEN MISREPRESENTED BY SOME REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS OF MISCONDUCT THAT HAVE OCCURRED."

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DR. POLING, WHO HAS BEEN STUDYING SOLDIER MORALS AND MORALE, PRAISED THE EFFORTS OF U. S. ARMY AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHOR-

30.24-3567

ITIES TO SAFEGUARD AND CORRECT SOLDIERS' MORALE AND HE CAUTIONED THE AMERICAN HOMEFRONT "NOT TO LOSE INTEREST IN THE OCCUPATION ARMY, WHICH STILL FACES MANY DIFFICULTIES."

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"THERE HAVE BEEN INCIDENTS OF MISCONDUCT HERE BUT THEY MISREPRESENT RATHER THAN REPRESENT THE AMERICAN ARMY AS A GROUP," HE TOLD NEWSMEN. "I THINK THE ARMY AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT ARE DOING A VIGOROUS AND GOOD JOB OF TRYING TO HELP THE FELLOW WHO WANTS TO STAY DECENT REMAIN SO."

MC 1035PED JUNE 26 KASISCHKES 01900APR

BECKHARDT POINTED OUT THAT "ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF GERMANY IS NEEDED ALSO TO HELP THE RECOVERY OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO CONTINENTAL STABILITY."

ADD BERLIN (GERMAN TRADE) X X JUN 27 1946

OTHERS ON THE TOUR WERE JOHN ABRINK, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, AND ROBERT GAYLORD, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

THE GROUP, WHICH RETURNED YESTERDAY TO PARIS, WHERE THEY HAD ATTENDED SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LEAVES TODAY BY PLANE FOR THE U.S.

MK615AED

LICHFIELD

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, JUNE 26-(AP)-PFC.THOMAS F.WARREN, 216 SE SEFENTH STREET, PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, WAS CONVICTED BY A COURT MARTIAL TODAY OF STRIKING A LICHFIELD, ENGLAND, GUARDHOUSE PRISONER WITH HIS FIST AND WAS FINED $100.

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WARREN, 23, A COMBAT VETERAN WHO FOUGHT IN AFRICA AND SICILY, AND WAS WOUNDED AT OMAHA BEACH ON D-DAY, WAS THE SIXTH FORMER LICHFIELD GUARD CONVICTED OF STRIKING SOLDIER PRISONERS. ONE OFFICER HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF AUTHORIZING SUCH PUNISHMENT.

WARREN'S SENTENCE WAS THE HEAVIEST YET GIVEN TO ANY ENLISTED MAN SINCE THE LICHFIELD TRIALS WERE TRANSFERRED HERE TWO MONTHS AGO, ALTHOUGH TWO ENLISTED GUARDS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED IN LONDON WERE GIVEN JAIL OECMPVA

THE OFFICER CONVICTED HERE WAS FINED $250, AND THE THREE OTHER ENLISTED GUARDS FINED $60 OR $80 EACH.

WARREN WAS CONVICTED OF HITTING ONLY ONE PRISONER AND ACQUITTED OF 14 OTHER CHARGES, ALTHOUGH HE ADMITTED ON THE WITNESS STAND THAT HE STRUCK TWO PRISONERS WITH HIS FISTS AND "POKED" ANOTHER WITH HIS BILLY CLUB.

HIS DEFENSE WAS THAT LICHFIELD OFFICERS ORDERED GUARDS TO STRIKE PRISONERS.

"WE WERE ORDERED THAT ANY PRISONER WHO GAVE US ANY TROUBLE OR BACKTALK WAS TO BE BEATEN TO THE FLOOR," HE SAID.

"THEY TOLD US TO BE AS ROUGH AS POSSIBLE AND BEAT REPEATERS TO GET THEM OUT OF THE GUARDHOUSE AND INTO THE FRONT LINES WHERE THEY

WERE NEEDED. I THOUGHT IT WAS MY DUTY AS A SOLDIER TO OBEY THOSE ORDERS AND THAT IF I DIDN'T I WOULDBE THROWN INTO THE GUARDHOUSE WITH THEM."

THE PROSECUTOR, CAPT.CARL E.WHITNEY, 353 CHURCH STREET, WHITE PLAINS,N.Y., INSISTED THAT SOLDIERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO OBEY ILLEGAL ORDERS(AND THAT WARREN "HAD AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO QUESTION THE LEGALITY ON THESE ORDERS WHICH HE CARRIED OUT OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL MONTHS."

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"BUT THE COURT MUST CONSIDER THE SETTING IN DECIDING WHETHER WARREN SHOULD HAVE KNOWN THE ORDERS WERE ILLEGAL," ARGUED DEFENSE ATTORNEY, CAPT.JAMES A.BISTLINE, CLIFTON FORGE, VA. HE RECALLED THAT DURING THE WINTER OF 1944-45 THE GERMANS WERE THREATENING A BREAK-THROUGH AND THE "PRESSURE WAS ON TO GET MEN BACK TO THE FRONT.

UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES THE ORDERS WERE NOT "PATENTLY ILLEGAL."

THE SOLDIER SHOM WARREN WAS CONVICTED OF STRIKING WAS PVT. FRED C.MOORE OF 10 WEBSTER ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN. WARREN SAID MOORE REFUSED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT AN ATTEMPTED BREAK BY LICHFIELD PRISONERS AFTER FIRST ADMITTING HE KNEW ABOUT IT "SO I WORKED HIM OVER FOR ABOUT 15 MINUTES."

(EDS: MAY BE USED AS ADD PREVIOUS LICHFIELD IF DESIRED)

RQ106PED

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, JUNE 26--(AP)--LT. LEONARD W. ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL, N.Y., WON ACQUITTAL ON NEARLY HALF THE CRUELTY

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CHARGES AGAINST HIM IN THE LICHFIELD CASE TODAY BUT THE COURT DENIED HI MOTION FOR A DIRECTED ACQUITTAL ON SEVERAL OTHER COUNTS.

ENNIS ATTORNEY THEN OPENED HIS DEFENSE. ON THE LAWYER'S MOTION, THE COURT ELIMINATED THE NAMES OF 21 OF THE 38 SOLDIERS ORIGINALLY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MISTREATED UNDER ENNIS' DIRECTION, AND ELIMINATED FIVE OF THE 15 FORMS OF ALLEGED MISTREATMENT.

APR DCANES 3B 1740 CCC 326P

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY--1ST ADD LICHFIELD XXX IN ENGLAND.

GALLARDY SAID HE LANDED IN LICHFIELD EARLY IN NOVEMBER, 1944, ON HIS WAY BACK TO THE FRONT LINES AFTER SIX WEEKS IN A HOSPITAL. AFTER A WEEK OF ASKING, HE TESTIFIED, HE FINALLY OBTAINED A 24-HOUR PASS BUT THAT FIVE OF THE 24 HOURS ALREADY HAD ELAPSED WHEN IT WAS GIVEN TO HIM. SO, HE SAID, HE CAME BACK FIVE HOURS LATE.

HE SAID HE WAS PROMPTLY THROWN INTO A GUARDHOUSE RESERVED FOR "DESPERATE CHARACTERS" AND HELD THERE FOR SEVEN WEEKS BEFORE HE COULD OBTAIN A TRIAL.

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ONCE, HE SAID, HE WAS BEATEN ACROSS THE BACK WITH A CLUB FOR LAUGHING WHEN "A PARTICULARLY TOUGH" GUARD TRIPPED OVER A WIRE.

GALLARDY SAID THAT WHEN, AFTER HIS RELEASE, HE COMPLAINED OF THE TREATMENT HE HAD RECEIVED TO A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE CAMP HEADQUART HE WAS TOLD TO "FORGET ABOUT IT AND CONSIDER IT JUST AN EXPERIENCE OF YOUR LIFE."

THE PROSECUTION, SUPPORTING ITS CONTENTION THAT LICHFIELD PUNISH-MENTS WERE IN ACCORD WITH THE POLICY LAID DOWN BY KILIAN, CALLED SGT. JAMES M.JONES, OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., A FORMER GUARD NOW SERVING SIX

30.24-3564

MONTHS FOR MISTREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

JONES TESTIFIED, AS HE HAD AT SEVERAL PREVIOUS TRIALS, THAT GUARDS WERE INSTRUCTED BY SEVERAL OFFICERS TO "BE AS ROUGH AS YOU CAN BE." WHEN THEY RECEIVED ADVANCE WARNING OF AN OFFICIAL INSPECTION BY OFFICERS FROM OUTSIDE THE CAMP, JONES SAID, CAMP OFFICERS DIRECTED THE GUARDS TO REMOVE FROM SIGHT ALL PRISONERS BEARING MARKS OF MISTREATMENT. NINETEEN WERE THUS REMOVED, HE ADDED.

JONES DID NOT MENTION KILIAN AMONG THE OFFICERS WHO INSTRUCTED GUARDS ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

RQ1022AED JUN 27 1946

NIGHT LEAD NUERNBERG (200)
BY THOMAS A.REEDY
NUERNBERG, JUNE 26-(AP)-HANS FRITSCHE, CHIEF OF THE NAZI RADIO PROPAGANDA SERVICE, TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT HE ONCE BELIEVED HITLER WOULD KEEP GERMANY AT PEACE, BUT THAT HE NOW WAS AWARE THE FUEHRER CAUSED THE "MOST SENSELESS, INHUMAN MURDER--UNIQUE IN HISTORY."

THE GAUNT, 46-YEAR-OLD FRITSCHE WAS THE LAST OF THE 21 TOP-RANKING NAZI DEFENDANTS TO TAKE THE STAND. AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIS TESTIMONY, THE WHOLE BROAD CASE OF NAZI CONSPIRACY TO WAGE WAR WILL BE WOUND UP WITH PRESENTATION OF THE DEFENSE OF MARTIN BORMANN, 22ND DEFENDANT, WHO IS BEING TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

FRITSCHE SAID HE SWORE AN OATH OF FEALTY TO HITLER, BUT ACTUALLY INTENDED THE OATH AS A DECLARATION OF LOYALTY TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE. HE SAID HE KEPT THIS OATH UNTIL HITLER DIED, AND THEN TRIED, AS THE LAST HIGH NAZI OFFICIAL IN BERLIN, TO SURRENDER TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE DEFENDANT DECLARED THAT HITLER FAILED TO KEEP HIS PROMISES TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

"WHAT HITLER SUBSEQUENTLY DID WAS A BETRAYAL OF THE GERMAN PUBLIC," HE TESTIFIED. "MILLIONS OF GERMANS THOUGHT THEY WERE JOINING A GOOD CAUSE. HITLER SULLIED THEIR HONOR."

BARON CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FORMER "PROTECTOR" OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONCLUDED HIS TESTIMONY THIS MORNING WITH THE ASSERTION THAT HE HAD "ALWAYS EXPECTED" TO BE LIQUIDATED BY HITLER FOR OPPOSING SOME OF HIS POLICIES.

JK1033PED JUN 27 1946

FOLO MOSCOW DAY

(STOCKHOLM, JUNE 26--(AP)--COL. AXEL REDRIK CARLOS ADLERCREUTZ JUN 27 1946

DECLINED TODAY TO COMMENT ON A STATEMENT [redacted]

[redacted] ATTRIBUTED TO A FORMER GERMAN GENERAL, NOW A RUSSIAN PRISONER THAT THE GERMANS COUNTED ON ADLERCREUTZ' "INFLUENCE" [redacted] DURING A PLANNED INVASION OF SWEDEN IN 1949.

("I FIND IT EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE THE RUSSIANS QUOTING A GERMAN PRISONER GENERAL'S [redacted] NONSENSE, BUT I DESIRE TO MAKE NO COMMENT," ADLERCREUTZ SAID.

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(THE RUSSIAN ARMY PAPER RED STAR PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW TODAY THE STATEMENT BY FORMER GERMAN LT. GEN RUDOLF BAMLER, WHO ALSO SAID THE GERMANS WERE COUNTING ON THE HELP OR "INFLUENCE" OF GEN. OLOF GERHARD [redacted] THORNELL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SWEDISH ARMY. THORNELL COULD NOT BE REACHED FOR COMMENT. HE [redacted] RESIGNED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO BECOME CHIEF OF KING GUSTAF'S PERSONAL STAFF AND THE KING'S AIDE DE CAMP.

MC 630PED JUNE 26 PALMS 01800 APR PALMS 02200 APL

PREMIER STALIN IN A DECREE ANNOUNCED JUNE 19 ORDERED MILITARY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY ANY INSTANCES OF STEALING OR SPOILING IMMILITARY PROPERTY OR ILLEGAL EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS. HE SAID A DISCOVERER OF SUCH ILLEGALITIES COULD WRITE HIM PERSONALLY.

V333PED AAA Moscow (Via Russia) XYY EACH (James) JUN 27 1946

ROME, JUNE 26--(AP)--A 27-MINUTE SESSION OF ITALY'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY CHEERED ITS NEW PRESIDENT, SOCIALIST GIUSEPPE SARAGET, AS HE ADDED HIS VOICE TO THOSE DEMANDING WHAT THEY CALL AN HONORABLE PEACE FOR ITALY.

EVEN LOUDER CHEERS GREETED HIS OFFICIAL ANNOUCEMENT OF THE DECISION OF THE NATION'S HIGHEST COURT THAT THE REPUBLIC WAS THE WINNER OVER THE MONARCHY IN THE JUNE 2 PLEBISCITE.

SARAGET CLOSED HIS ANNOUNCEMENT WITH THE WORDS, "THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT," AND SOME DELEGATES JUMPED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THEY REPRESENTED A FORMAL PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

HOWEVER, SARAGET SAID LATER THAT HE HAD NOT FORMALLY PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLIC--THAT "IT WILL NOT BE PROCLAIMED AT ALL, SINCE IT HAS BEEN IN EFFECT 'DE FACTO' SINCE THE COURT RULED THAT IT WON IN THE PLEBISCITE."

A SESSION CALLED FOR TOMORROW TO ELECT THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTRY WAS POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY WHEN THE VARIOUS PARTIES FOUND DIFFICULTY IN GETTING TOGETHER ON THE MAN.

WITH MOST OF THE OTHER OLD-LINE LEADERS OUT OF THE PICTURE EITHER BY THEIR OWN DECISION OR THEIR UNACCEPTABILITY TO ONE FACTION OR ANOTHER, THE LIKELIEST COMPROMISE TONIGHT APPEARED TO BE 68-YEAR-OLD ENRICO DE NICOLA, FORMER SENATOR WHO SERVED IN SEVERAL PRE-FASCIST GOVERNMENTS.

MC 528PED JUNE 26 MCKNIGHTS THIRD 1719APR

BRUSSELS, JUNE 26 (AP) KING LEOPOLD III TODAY ACCEPTED A PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT HIS WAR ACTIVITIES TO A NON-PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY COMMISSION.

THE KING'S AGREEMENT WAS MADE PUBLIC IN A LETTER SENT BY HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY, JACQUES PIRENNE, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

THE DOCUMENT RECALLS THAT ON MAY 22 THE TWO PRESIDENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE KING'S APPROVAL THE CONSTITUTION OF A COMMISSION FORMED OF PROMINENT JUDGES, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF LAW AND EMINENT BARRISTERS.

THIS COMMISSION WOULD COLLECT THE DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED BY THE KING AS WELL AS THOSE TRANSMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE LET DOES NOT S

THE KING AS WELL AS THOSE TRANSMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE LETTER DOES NOT SPECIFY WHETHER THE EVENTUAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT OR DIRECTLY TO THE BELGIAN PEOPLE.

FH1135AED

MADRID, JUNE 26--(AP)--SIR VICTOR MALLET, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, LEFT BY AIR FOR LONDON TODAY. A BRITISH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE AMBASSADOR'S TRIP WAS "PURELY VACATION" ALTHOUGH HE WOULD REPORT TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WHILE IN LONDON AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

AOR 01300 CCC 10A

30.14-3571

at a news conference

(Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in Washington yesterday

ADD Bucharest (Markham) XXX commission

that Russia had flatly rejected a strong United States protest against

NIGHT

suppression of news freedom in Romania and had forced Markham to leave

that country.

Acheson said the United States had registered objections to the

treatment of Markham in both Moscow and Bucharest a month ago and had been

turned down in both places).

JUN 27 1946

apr/O'Briens 01225/files/tho/1010p

NIGHT LEAD MIHAILOVIC (180)

BY GEORGE PALMER

BELGRADE, JUNE 26-(AP)-A YUGOSLAV PEASANT TESTIFIED AT THE JUN 27 1946
TREASON TRIAL OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, CHETNIK LEADER, TODAY THAT A "CUT-THROAT" TOLD HIM TWO AMERICAN FLIERS RESCUED BY A MIHAILOVIC UNIT WERE KILLED AFTER THEY EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO JOIN MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS.

THE WITNESS CLAIMED HE HAD BEEN MOBILIZED INTO THE CHETNIK UNIT OF CAPT.DUSAN RADOVICH. HE SAID THE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE OF FRENCH DESCENT AND ASKED PERMISSION TO JOIN TITO'S PARTISANS.

RADOVICH, HE TESTIFIED, TOLD THEM THEY COULD NOT GO TO THE PARTISANS, BUT COULD GO TO THE PLACE WHERE THE REST OF THEIR COMRADES WERE. THEN, HE CONTINUED, RADOVICH SPOKE TO TWO OF HIS "CUT-THROATS."

THE WITNESS SAID THE NEXT DAY HE APPROACHED ONE OF THE CUT-THROATS WHO HAD BLOODSTAINS ON HIS CLOTHING.

"I ASKED HIM, 'WHY THE BLOOD?' AND HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD CUT THEIR (THE AMERICANS') THROATS IN A BROOK NEAR THE VILLAGE OF STUBLA.

THE AMERICANS WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

EARLIER, SERBIAN PEASANTS DECLARED THAT MEN AND WOMEN WHO THEY CLAIMED WERE CHETNIKS HAD CARRIED OUT MASS SLAUGHTERS AND NIGHT RAIDS IN THE VILLAGES OF BOLECH AND VRANJICH IN THE WINTER OF 1943 AND AT DRUGOVAC IN APRIL, 1944.

MIHAILOVIC DENIED HE EVER ORDERED HIS MEN TO KILL SERBIAN PEOPLE.

JK1029PED

TEHRAN--1ST ADD PLOT X X X TENSE

THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL AND VICE CONSUL WERE FORCED TO TAKE SHELTER IN A SEWER WHEN CAUGHT IN HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE DURING THE ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

THE DISSATISFIED ELEMENTS ARE CLAIMING THAT PISHEVARI SOLD OUT TO THE CENTRAL IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, IT WAS REPORTED. JUN 27 1946

PISHEVARI HEADED THE AUTONOMOUS REGIME AS PREMIER UNTIL NEGOTIATIONS WERE CONCLUDED WITH THE CENTRAL IRANIAN GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK FOR RETURN OF THE PROVINCE TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DR. SALAMOLLAH JAVID, A COMMUNIST, WAS THEN APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE AZERBAIJAN COUNCIL. PISHEVARI REMAINED CHAIRMAN OF THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH ENGINEERED THE AZERBAIJAN COUP WHILE THE RUSSIANS WERE IN CONTROL OF THE PROVINCE.

V421AED

JERUSALEM, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDER IN PALESTINE CONFIRMED TODAY A SENTENCE OF SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT WHICH A JERUSALEM MILITARY COURT IMPOSED EARLIER THIS MONTH ON GEULAH COHEN, 20, FORMER ANNOUNCER FOR THE ILLEGAL RADIO STATION, "FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF ISRAEL."

JUN 27 1946

ALSO CONFIRMED WAS A SENTENCE OF SIX YEARS IMPOSED ON PETER MARTOSH, A JEWISH VOLUNTEER IN THE BRITISH NAVY, WHO WAS CONVICTED ON MAY 29 OF SMUGGLING EXPLOSIVES INTO PALESTINE ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER.

SENTENCES OF SIX, FOUR AND THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT WHICH HAD BEEN METED OUT TO THREE ALLEGED MEMBERS OF THE "STERN GANG" FOR TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES LIKEWISE WERE SUSTAINED.

THE DECISIONS WERE ANNOUNCED AS A MILITARY COURT IN JERUSALEM PROCEEDED WITH THE TRIAL OF 31 JEWS CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES. THE DEFENDANTS, ALL ALLEGED MEMBERS OF THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND MILITARY ORGANIZATION, HAVE REFUSED TO TAKE ANY ACTIVE PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

"WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN THE TRIAL--WE DO NOT PLEAD MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND WE DO NOT ASK THE COURT'S MERCY," ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS TOLD THE COURT YESTERDAY.

JP530AED

BOMBAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE TIMES OF INDIA, LEADING ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, EXPRESSED ANXIETY TODAY LEST THE CONGRESS PARTY'S REJECTION OF BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT JEOPARDIZE THE WHOLE PROGRAM FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

JUN 27 1946

"IF THE STALEMATE IS NOT YET COMPLETE IT WILL INEVITABLY AND ALL TOO SOON BE SO UNLESS AN EFFECTIVE INTERIM GOVERNMENT CAN BE FORMED," THE TIMES SAID.

IT OBSERVED THAT WHILE THE LONG-RANGE BRITISH PLAN FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA, WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CONGRESS, MIGHT BE PUT INTO

OPERATION, "ITS CHANCES FOR A LONG-TERM LIFE WILL BE SCANT."

THE ARDENTLY NATIONALIST FREE PRESS JOURNAL DEPLORED THE CONGRESS PARTY DECISION AS "A SIGN OF THE DEPTHS TO WHICH NATIONAL LEADERSHIP HAS SUNK" AND ADDED THAT "THE FIGHT MUST BE CONTINUED -- ONLY A CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP IS NECESSARY." JUN 27 1946

IN CALCUTTA, MEANWHILE, THE PRO-CONGRESS AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA ATTRIBUTED THE CONGRESS PARTY'S STAND TO "LAST MINUTE DISCLOSURES" THAT VICEROY LORD WAVELL HAD TAKEN MOSLEM LEADER M.A. JINNAH INTO HIS CONFIDENCE "BEHIND THE CONGRESS BY GIVING HIM PROMISES AND ASSURANCES."

THE PAPER ADDED THAT "PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S ASSERTION THAT A MINORITY WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VETO THE PROGRESS OF THE MAJORITY X X X STANDS TATTERED TO PIECES."

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE MORNING NEWS, ALSO PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA, DECLARED THAT THE CONGRESS PARTY'S DECISION WAS "A CHALLENGE TO THE VICEROY AND THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION" WHICH MUST BE TAKEN UP BY THOSE WILLING TO FORM AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF THE NEXT MOVE OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS CONTINUED SPECULATION THAT IT MIGHT COME FOWARD WITH A TOTALLY NEW PLAN FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE BRITISH, IN OFFERING THEIR PLAN ON JUNE 16, SAID THAT IF EITHER OR BOTH OF THE TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES REJECTED THE PROPOSAL THE MISSION WOULD PROCEED WITH FORMATION OF AN INTERIM CABINET "AS REPRESENTATIVE AS POSSIBLE."

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ANNOUNCED ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT PLAN YESTERDAY A[illegible] THE CONGRESS HAD ANNOUNCED ITS REJECTION.

JINNAH CONFERRED WITH LORD WAVELL AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET MISSION FOR TWO HOURS LASST NIGHT AND LATER MET WITH THE LEAGUE'S WORKING COMMITTEE.

FBS 40AED JUN 27 1946

CHICAGO, [illegible] (AP)-SGT.DAVID J.O'CONNELL SAID TODAY THAT THE TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS IN THE TREASON TRIAL OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC IN BELGRADE YESTERDAY WAS "FAR FROM THE TRUTH." Fo/o Belgrade

O'CONNELL ASSERTED "NOTHING WAS TAKEN FROM US" WHEN HE AND THREE OTHER FLIERS PARACHUTED INTO YUGOSLAVIA AND INTO CHETNIK HANDS JUNE 6, 1944. "WE WERE TREATED WITH EVERY KINDNESS AND CONSIDERATION," HE ADDED.

AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE TRIAL MILENKO YOVANOVICH, A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION SAID FOUR FLIERS, ONE OF WHOM HE IDENTIFIED AS A GUNNER NAMED O'CONNELL, HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING BY THE U.S.EMBASSY, AND THAT HE HAD ACTED AS INTERPRETER FOR THEM WHEN THEY LANDED IN YUGOSLAVIA. JUN 27 1946

O'CONNELL SAID YOVANOVICH OFFERED THEM THE CHOICE OF STAYING WITH THE CHETNIKS, OF BEING TURNED OVER TO THE GERMANS AS PRISONERS OF WAR, OR OF JOINING GEN. TITO'S PARTISANS; AND THAT THEY DECIDED TO REMAIN WITH THE CHETNIKS.

HE IS SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN AIRMEN TO AID GEN.MIHAILOVIC.

WZ100SACD

BOMBAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-R.S.URINKBAR, 46-YEAR-OLD BOMBAY LABOR LEADER AND FORMER LABOR ADVISOR TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WHO HAD BEEN ON A "FAST UNTO DEATH" FOR THE PAST 18 DAYS AS A PROTEST AGAINST A TEXTILE MILL STRIKE INVOLVING 5,000 CITY MILL WORKERS, BROKE HIS FAST TODAY AFTER THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISPUTE. JUN 27 1946

30. 24-3573

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT "DISPASSIONAGE OBSERVERS WILL BE FORCED TO ADMIT THAT ALTHOUGH ALL OUR (PARTY) HOPES HAVE NOT BEEN FULFILLED, RESULTS MARK A DECISIVE STEP FORWARD TOWARDS ATTAINMENT OF OUR GOAL."

"WE MUST NOT FORGET," HE SAID, "THAT THE TWO MAIN OBJE

INSERT New Delhi (INDIA) XXX AFTER 5TH GRAF XXX STATES

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"WE MUST NOT FORGET," HE SAID, "THAT THE TWO MAIN OBJECTIVES X X X HAVE BEEN THE FREEDOM AND UNITY OF INDIA. THE CONGRESS STAND HAS BEEN VINDICATED ON BOTH THESE POINTS." X X X

SIMULTANEOUSLY AZAD RELEASED A COPY OF HIS LETTER TO WAVELL REJECTING THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL AND ACCEPTING THE LONG-TERM CABINET PLAN. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS INCLUDED THE PARTY'S INABILITY TO "ACCEPT ANYTHING IN THE NATURE OF 'PARITY' (WITH THE MOSLEM LEAGUE) EVEN AS A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT," AND PROPOSED INCLUSION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS "WITHOUT PREVIOUS REFERENCE OR CONSULTATION (WITH PARTY LEADERS)."

THE THREE-MAN X X X 7TH PGH.

JUN 27 1946

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (230)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-ASSASSINATION ENDED THE 1932 EFFORTS OF THE LATE PREMIER INUKAI TO FORCE WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA--EFFORTS THAT INCLUDED A FUTILE PERSONAL PLEA TO THE EMPEROR, INUKAI'S SON KEN TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME EMPEROR HIROHITO'S NAME HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE TRIAL OF 27 OF JAPAN'S ONE-TIME LEADERS. DEATH EARLY TODAY REMOVED A 28TH DEFENDANT, THE VETERAN DIPLOMAT AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA, FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE COURT.

PREMIER INUKAI'S REQUEST TO HIROHITO TO WITHDRAW JAPAN'S ARMED MIGHT FROM MANCHURIA "WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL," THE SON TESTIFIED.

THE ELDER INUKAI, HE ADDED, WAS A CLOSE FRIEND OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, AND HAD SENT A SECRET DELEGATE TO NANKING TO TALK WITH GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

"THIS SECRET DELEGATE COMMUNICATED WITH THE PREMIER BY CODE--WHICH, HOWEVER, WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE (JAPANESE) MILITARY," HE ASSERTED. THE PREMIER WAS ASSASSINATED SHORTLY THEREAFTER, IN MAY, 1932.

AN EARLIER WITNESS, NEWSPAPERMAN ISAMU FUJITA, TOLD THE COURT THAT COL.KINGORO HASHIMOTO, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, HAD URGED POSITIVE ACTION IN MANCHURIA IN 1931. HASHIMOTO WAS NAMED BY TESTIMONY YESTERDAY AS A CHIEF CONSPIRATOR IN AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE GOVERNMENT IN 1931.

THE STORY OF THAT ATTEMPT ANIMATED EARLY HOURS OF THE TRIAL TODAY

JQ1120PCS NM

JUN 27 1946

FIRST LEAD MATSUOKA (110)

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-YOSUKE MATSUOKA, FORMER JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, DIED EARLY THIS MORNING IN GLOOMY IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF TUBERCULOSIS--ONLY A THIN, FEEBLE GHOST OF THE COCKY, AMERICAN-EDUCATED DIPLOMAT WHOSE AXIS TREATIES TIED JAPAN TO A LOSING WAR.

HIS WIFE AMD HIS ELDEST SON, KENICHIRO MATSUOKA, 35, WERE THE ONLY MOURNERS AT THE BEDSIDE WHEN THE 66-YEAR-OLD MAN DIED.

JUN 27 1946

HIS DEATH CANCELLED HIS SCHEDULED ENTRY INTO THE PARADE OF EVENTS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT IN WHICH HE WAS A DEFENDANT.

SO ILL HE COULD HARDLY WALK AND SO THIN HE SCARCELY WAS RECOGNIZABLE, MATSUOKA HAD APPEARED ONLY BRIEFLY IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK.

THE COURT FORMALLY ANNOUNCED HIS DEATH TODAY AND ERASED THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, MATSUOKA PROBABLY WAS BEST KNOWN AS JAPAN'S NEGOTIATOR IN THE TRIPARTITE PACT SIGNED WITH GERMANY AND ITALY IN 1940. HE BECAME FOREIGN MINISTER JULY 22, 1940.

JUN 27 1946

A73KX

MATSUOKA WAS A VETERAN DIPLOMAT WITH LONG SERVICE OVERSEAS, AND BECAME A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE DIET (PARLIAMENT) IN 1930. HE REPRESENTED JAPAN AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS GENERAL MEETING THE SAME YEAR. IN AUGUST, 1935, HE TOOK OVER PRESIDENCY OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

THE TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, SIR WILLIAM WEBB, ANNOUNCED THAT MATSUOKA'S NAME WOULD BE STRICKEN FROM THE INDICTMENT AS A RESULT OF HIS DEATH, AND ALL CHARGES REMOVED. AT THE REQUEST OF DEFENSE COUNSEL FRANKLIN D.WARREN, THE COURT ORDERED THE BODY TURNED OVER TO THE FAMILY.

NN724PCS

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE 11-MAN TRIBUNAL, JUSTICE JOHN HIGGINS, CONFIRMED TODAY REPORTS THAT HE HAD ASKED TO BE RELIEVED. HE DENIED ANY DISSENSION IN THE COURT AND SAID HIS REASON WAS THE NECESSITY OF RETURNING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT BENCH.

ADD Tokyo (War Crimes) XXX Testified

A SUCCESSOR, HE SAID, COULD FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH EVIDENCE TO DATE BY READING THE TRANSCRIPT, SINCE "THERE HAVE BEEN ONLY SEVEN TRIAL DAYS....THE TRIAL WILL LAST AT LEAST A YEAR."

UM127APS NM ASKT

JUN 27 1946

MANILA, JUNE 26-(AP)-SOLICITOR GENERAL ORENZO TANADA ASKED PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS TODAY TO PROCLAIM GENERAL AMNESTY FOR ALL COLLABORATION SUSPECTS.

THERE HAS BEEN GROWING FEELING IN THE PHILIPPINES THE SITUATION IS SO CONFUSED IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE THE GUILTY.

TANADA ASSERTED BILLS PENDING IN THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS WOULD EFFECTIVELY END ALL USEFULNESS OF THE PEOPLE'S COURT TRYING THE COLLABORATION CASES. THESE BILLS WERE DRAFTED TO PROTECT COLLABORATIONISTS, TANADA SAID.

A BILL INTRODUCED BY MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER VICENTE FRANCISCO WOULD PREVENT PRESENTATION AS EVIDENCE ANY RECORDS SEIZED BY U.S. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE. IT ALSO WOULD PERMIT JUDGES WHO SERVED DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION TO SIT ON THE PEOPLE'S COURT.

(IN WASHINGTON MAY 11 AT HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE DURING HIS U.S. VISIT PRESIDENT ROXAS DECLARED THAT THE COLLABORATION TRIALS WOULD CONTINUE.)

DS412APS

MANILA, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS SENT TO THE COMMONWEALTH CONGRESS TODAY LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTING THE BELL ACT, WHIC WILL GUIDE U.S.-PHILIPPINES TRADE RELATIONS UNTIL 1974. HE REQUESTED APPROVAL PRIOR TO JULY 4--PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE DAY.

ROXAS SAID AN EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE ACT HAD NOT YET BEEN SIGNED, BUT HE EXPECTED IT TO BE WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

HE ASKED CONGRESS TO BEGIN CONSIDERATION ON THE BASIS OF A DRAFT OF THE AGREEMENT AND SAID HE WOULD SUBMIT THE COPY WHEN SIGNED.

ROXAS ALSO ASKED FOR SPEEDY ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE [illegible]ITION OF EXPORT CONTROLS TO REPLACE AMERICAN CONTROLS WHIC[illegible] W[illegible]ED SUNDAY.

DS602APS NM

MANILA, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS DECLARED TODAY GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT "COUNTENANCE" LAW VIOLATIONS SUCH AS THOSE BLAMED ON ARMED BANDS MARAUDING IN REGIONS OUTSIDE MANILA.

HE GAVE THE ASSURANCE TO GOV. PABLO ANGELES DAVID OF PAMPANGA PROVINCE, WHO CALLED WITH A DELEGATION OF MAYORS FROM THAT CENTRAL LUZON REGION AND COMPLAINED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S FIREARM SURRENDE PROGRAM WAS A FAILURE.

DAVID DECLARED THAT ONLY VOLUNTEER GUARDS IN HIS PROVINCE SO FA HAD REGISTERED THEIR FIREARMS AND ORGANIZED PEASANT BANDS SUCH AS TROUBLESHOME HUKBALAHAPS HAD NOT COMPLIED.

DS520APS

Night Lead Wheat

Ottawa, June 26-(ap)-Because of United States opposition, a prope long-term wheat agreement between Britain and Canada has been side-tracked, it was learned today.

It was understood that britain and canada had considered entering a 10-year agreement under which britain would buy wheat at $1.25 Cana ($1.13 u.s.) a bushel. The current canadian price is $1.55, and the American and world price is approximately $2.00 Canadian ($1.80 U.S.

The United States has taken a firm stand favoring multilateral tra agreements, as part of the world postwar economy. Britain has shown a frequent preference for bilateral trade pacts.

Although Canada's announced policy has favored the multilateral plan, she was under considerable pressure to sign the wheat agreement to assure herself a long range market to cushion against sharp reverses.

John Strachey, British food minister, said in a press conference here yesterday that although he was returning to london without a pact, he hoped one would be signed later because "it would be suicide for us both if we didn't."

(Strachey arrived in england today, and told reporters who met his plane there that "America is now making very great efforts to ship wheat aborad, and it would be very unfair for us not to recognize that."

He added that crop prosepcts in Canada and the United States were "distinctly better" and that the United States was "sure of a big harvest.")

Underlying the hold up of the proposed [illegible] is a basic conflict in british and american trade philosophies as they have been shaping up since the end of the war. In some high quarters, at least, it is regarded as a strategic test case for the [illegible] developing system of post-war trade.

30.24-3575

The american objections, reportedly made emphatically both here and in washington, are on the grounds not only that such a sweeping pact would tend to be restrictive and have an adverse [redacted] price effect on the united states producers, but also--and more importantly--on the grounds that it would be opposed to the american policy favoring multi-lateral trade agreements for the post-war world.

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In broad terms, the issue also involves a conflict between the american desire for free enterprise and the british leaning toward state trading.

A british-canadian agreement on wheat is expected to be signed ultimately, but probably on terms more favorable to the united states than those originally proposed.

An agreement more favorable to the united states could include one or all of the following points:

A shorter term, a higher price, an "escape clause" providing for conforming to an international agreement when and if reached, or some sort of flexible price arrangement.

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American objections to the proposed what deal are reported to be

-fold:

1. That it would not help to accomplish the desired world goal, since it would leave the united states and argentina on one side without free access to markets, would provide no insurance for consumers other than britain, and that it would not help stabilize the market.

2. That it would establish a multi-lateral price system.

3. That it encourages state trading, as opposed to the american principle of free enterprise. It is held that the multi-lateral system would permit exercise of both systems as desired.

Aside from whatever effect the american pressure may have had on the proposed deal, the canadian/ambassador is understood to have split over

the issue. Some members favor the american view and some the british.

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jap---montgomerys wu-- 410p...

PVT.ADOLPH KRATZ, WHO WAS CONVICTED WITH SCHWALB, ALSO WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH BUT THE SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. A THIRD DEFENDANT WAS ACQUITTED. ADD Lethbridge (Sgt. Edwards) xxx CANADA

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

ABOARD THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO IN BIKINI LAGOON, JUNE 26-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.KEPNER, ARMY AIR FORCES COMMANDER OF THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB OPERATION, GREETED TWO CORRESPONDENTS ABOARD THIS BATTERED JAPANESE BATTLESHIP WITH THE EXCLAMATION:

"I NEVER EXPECTED TO MEET TWO AMERICAN NEWSMEN ON A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP."

JUN 27 1946

GEN.KEPNER AND MAJ.GEN.ANTHONY C.MCAULIFFE, ARMY GROUND FORCES ADVISER ON VICE ADMIRAL W.H.P.BLANDY'S STAFF, CHANCED TO MEET THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL BULLETIN'S JAMES G.CHESNUTT AND ME ON THE MAIN DECK. ALL WERE CURIOUS TO LEARN WHETHER THE ATOM BOMB DRESS REHEARSAL BOMB LEFT FRAGMENTS ON THE NAGATO.

GEN.KEPNER LEARNED THAT MANY FRAGMENTS OF THE FACSIMILIE BOMB HIT THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP. CAPTAIN W.J.WHIPPLE OF JAMESTOWN, R.I., SAID THAT ONE FRAGMENT THE SIZE OF A PEACH BORED INTO THE WOODEN DECK.

GEN.KEPNER ALSO SAID THAT FRAGMENTS WERE FOUND ON THE NUMBER ONE TARGET SHIP NEVADA AND THE LIGHT CARRIER INDEPENDENCE. AN OFFICER ABOARD THE HEAVY CRUISER PENSACOLA SAID THAT AT LEAST ONE FRAGMENT WAS FOUND THERE. THESE SHIPS ALL WERE IN THE CENTER TARGET AREA.

GEN.KEPNER SAID THAT MAJ.HAROLD H.WOOD'S DROP WAS GOOD. MAJ.WOOD WAS THE BOMBARDIER ABOARD THE B-29 THAT DROPPED THE DUMMY BOMB AND WILL DROP THE ATOM BOMB IN JULY.

AND THAT B-29 HAD A LOT OF TROUBLE ON THAT TRIAL EFFORT.

FIRST AN ARMY AIR FORCES CAPTAIN WAS KILLED BY A PROPELLER. THEN THE BOMBING PLANE'S RADAR EQUIPMENT FAILED. AOFT, IT WAS CONFRONTED BY AN ALMOST COMPLE

THEN THE BOMBING PLANE'S RADAR EQUIPMENT FAILED. AO

THEN THE BOMBING PLANE'S RADAR EQUIPMENT FAILED. AFT, IT WAS CONFRONTED BY AN ALMOST COMPLETE CLOUD COVER OVER THE TARGET. THE FIRST SCHEDULED DROP WAS PREVENTED BY THE CLOUDS.

TODAY MANY BETS ARE BEING MADE AMONG THE PERSONNEL INVOLVED OVER THE ACCURACY OF THE ATOM BOMB.

CAPTAIN WHIPPLE WAS ASKED WHETHER HE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO THE NAGATO AS SKIPPER AFRER THE REAL BOMB EXPLODES. HIS ANSWER WAS:

"I AM BETTING EVEN MONEY THAT THE NAGATO WILL NOT BE SUNK."

FJ631ACS NM

BY PAUL K.LEE

ABOARD U.S.S. PANAMINT, ENROUTE TO BIKINI, JUNE 26-(AP)-NIGHT AND DAY A LONELY FIGURE PACES THE DECKS OF THE PANAMINT.

WHEN SPOKEN TO, HE NODS GRAVELY AND CONTINUES TO PACE. WHEN APPROACHED UNEXPECTEDLY FROM BEHIND, HE LEAPS LIKE A STARTLED DEER.

HE IS DR.MICHAEL MESCHERYAKOV, DOCTOR OF PHYSICS AT THE STATE RADIUM INSTITUTE IN LENINGRAD, AND ONE OF TWO RUSSIAN OBSERVERS BOUND TO BIKINI.

THE YOUTHFUL, STOCKY RUSSIAN, BEARING AN ANKLE SCAR WHICH MIGHT INDICATE A WAR-TIME WOUND, IS THE STRANGEST PERSONALITY AMONG THE HETEROGENOUS GROUP OF SCIENTISTS AND FOREIGNERS.

ONCE HE WAS DRAWN INTO A SHUFFLEBOARD GAME BY FRANK BESWICK, BRITISH LABORITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, AND GAVE ONE OF HIS RARE SMILES WHEN HE SCORED HIGH. BUT HE SOON DESISTED AND RETURNED TO PACING THE DECK. HE HAS PLAYED CHESS OCCASIONALLY WITH LT.COL.EDWIN F.BLACK, BETHESDA,MD. BLACK BEAT HIM HANDILY, AND CHESS-MINDED SCIENTISTS WHO KIBITZED SAID THE RUSSIAN'S GAME WAS NOT UP TO THE STANDARD THEY EXPECTED OF VAUNTED SOVIET CHESSERS.

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TO CONSTANT ATTEMPTS TO GET ACQUAINTED, THE RUSSIAN RESPONDS WITH A PRECISE, SLOW SENTENCE, "I DO NOT SPEAK ENGLISH," AND RESUMES HIS PACING OR BURIES HIS NOSE IN A RUSSIAN TOME.

HIS COLLEAGUE, PROF.SEMYON P.ALEXANDROV, ELDERLY ENGLISH-SPEAKING METALLURGIST, CHATS AFFABLY ABOUT ABSTRACT SUBJECTS BUT NEVER INITIATES A CONVERSATION OR VOLUNTEERS INFORMATION.

THE TWO ARE RARELY SEEN TOGETHER.

AS FOR YOUNG MESCHERYAKOV, ONE SCIENTIST--AFTER A SERIES OF POLITE REBUFFS--SUMMED UP THE SHIP'S OPINION WITH:

"I FEEL SORRY FOR THAT CHAP. HE'S PROBABLY A NICE FELLOW AND AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY, BUT DAMMIT! HE WON'T LET YOU FIND OUT."

MEANWHILE THE RUSSIAN PLODS THE DECK IN SILENCE.

DS319APS

JUN 27 6

BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD THE U.S.S. MOUNT MCKINLEY, JUNE 26-(AP)-THREE FAMOUS U.S. FIGHTING SHIPS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE COMPARATIVELY SAFE OUTSKIRTS OF THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB BLAST--AND FOR REASONS OTHER THAN SENTIMENT.

THE OLD CARRIER SARATOGA AND TWO HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS OF TWO WORLD WARS, THE BATTLESHIPS PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NEW YORK, ARE ANCHORED WELL BEYOND THE ZONE WHERE EITHER SINKING OR EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IS EXPECTED FROM MONDAY'S MID-AIR DETONATION.

TASK FORCE OFFICIALS SAY WHEN THE TARGET ARRAY WAS AGREED UPON, TWO FACTORS GOVERNED. THESE WERE:

1-TO ATTAIN GRADED DAMAGE IN A CROSS SECTION OF BOTH COMBAT AND SUPPORT SHIPS IN THE TARGET FLEET.

2-TO PRESERVE SOME TARGET SHIPS FOR THE SECOND AND PERHAPS THE THIRD ATOMIC BOMB TEST.

THE SECOND TRIAL, WHERE A BOMB WILL BE EXPLODED UNDER THE WATER OF BIKINI'S LAGOON, IS EXPECTED TO BE A SEVERE TEST OF A SHIP'S HULL TO WITHSTAND TREMENDOUS PRESSURE.

OFFICIALS ARE MAKING NO SPECIFIC PLANS FOR THE USE OF ANY PRESENT TARGET SHIPS IN THE THIRD DEEP WATER EXPERIMENT TENTATIVELY SET FOR NEXT WINTER.

ALSO IN THE PERIPHERY OF THE TARGET ARRAY IS THE GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN, WHICH IS BEING SAVED FOR THE SAME UNSENTIMENTAL REASONS.

THE ZONE OF PROBABLE MINOR DAMAGE ALSO INCLUDES FIVE SUBMARINES, EIGHT OR NINE DESTROYERS, A DOZEN TRANSPORTS, AND 12 LANDING CRAFT.

UNDER OR NEAR THE HEART OF THE ATOMIC BLAST ARE THREE BATTLESHIPS, THREE CRUISERS AND A CARRIER. THE BULLSEYE BATTLESHIP NEVADA AND THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE ALREADY HAVE BEEN SHAKEN BY THE WELL-AIMED PRAC-

30.24-3577

TICE BOMB, WHICH EXPLODED ALMOST EXACTLY OVER THE TARGET CENTER.
THE INNER ZONE ALSO EMBRACES SUCH SHIPS AS THE BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS, THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO AND THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA.
IN THE SAME DANGER ZONE ARE THE CRUISERS PENSACOLA AND SALT LAKE CITY, TWO DESTROYERS, THREE SUBMARINES AND A SPRINKLING OF TRANSPORTS AND LANDING CRAFT.
EXPERTS ARE NOT PREDICTING THAT ALL THESE SHIPS WILL BE SUNK, BUT THE NEVADA, THE INDEPENDENCE AND THE TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS WILL BE IN A HOT SPOT IF ARMY AIRMEN DUPLICATE THE EXCELLENT AIMING OF MONDAY'S DRESS REHEARSAL.

DS556APS JUN 27 1946

ABOARD U.S.S.MT.MCKINLEY,BIKINI,JUNE 26-(AP)-VICE ADM.W.H.P. BLANDY SAID TODAY THAT NEITHER OFFICIAL NOR UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS ON THE PANAMINT, BLUE RIDGE, AND APPALACHIAN WOULD BE PERMITTED TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF EITHER THE KWAJALEIN OR BIKINI AREAS. ALL CAMERAS WERE BEING IMPOUNDED.
IF TIME PERMITS, OBSERVERS MAY BE TAKEN ABOARD SOME TARGET SHIPS BEFORE THE FIRST TEST, AND THEN SHOWN OTHER VESSELS IN THE LAGOON AFTER THE BLAST--A SECURITY MOVE DESIGNED TO PREVENT PRECISE STUDY OF BOMB EFFECTS ON ANY INDIVIDUAL SHIP.
BIKINI'S NATIVE KING JUDA WILL NOT BE AMONG THE FOREIGN OBSERVERS.
"THERE IS NOTHING TO BE GAINED, FROM A TECHNICAL OR POLITICAL STANDPOINT," BLANDY OBSERVED, BY INVITING THE RULER TO SEE THE BIG BLOW-UP OF HIS FORMER KINGDOM.

DS325APS JUN 27 1946

VA-BOMBS (400)

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER JUN 27 1946

ABOARD THE U.S.S.APPALACHIAN,JUNE 26-(AP)-THE TARGET SHIPS IN BIKINI LAGOON AND SOME OF THE ISLANDS NEARBY WILL BEGIN TICKING AFTER THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLODES ABOVE THEM ABOUT JULY 1.
EVEN THE WATERS OF THE LAGOON WILL BEGIN TICKING, AND TICKS WILL EMANATE FROM THE HUGE ATOMIC CLOUD WHICH AT ITS TOP IS EXPECTED TO MUSH ROOM TO 16 MILES IN DIAMETER.
THE TICKING WILL COME FROM RADIOACTIVE WAVES OF THREE KINDS--ALL DANGEROUS--THAT WILL BE EMITTED BY GROUND, AIR, WATER AND SHIPS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN HIT BY THE GREAT FLASH OF THE BOMB.
THE TICKS ARE NOT ORDINARILY AUDIBLE. THE SOUNDS WILL COME FROM THE GEIGER-MUELLER COUNTERS, THAT DETECT THESE RAYS AND TRANSLATE THEM INTO SOUND.
RADIO MIKES WILL PICK UP THE TICKING AREAS AND TRANSMIT THE SOUND TO THIS SHIP, BUT ESPECIALLY TO THE SAFETY OFFICERS OF THE CROSSROADS FLEET.
IF THE SOUNDS ARE LIKE POURING RAIN, SAFETY OFFICERS WILL KNOW THAT THE LAGOON IS STILL TO DANGEROUS EVEN FOR THE FEW HARDY SCIENTISTS WHO WILL ENTER FIRST FOR A LOOK AROUND.
IF THE TICKS SOUND LIKE A GENTLE SHOWER THAT WILL MEAN THE LAGOON IS FAIRLY SAFE.
THE OFFICIAL PREDICTION IS THAT THE TICKING WILL DIE OUT SUFFICIENTLY FOR A RE-ENTRY IN NOT MORE THAN 24 HOURS AFTER THE BOMB GOES OFF THE TIME MAY BE MUCH SHORTER.
BIKINI PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TO TICK A LITTLE FOR YEARS. IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON THE APPALACHIAN THAT THE ATOMIC CRATER IN NEW MEXICO, WHERE THE FIRST BOMB WAS EXPLODED LAST JULY, IS STILL TICKING.
THE TICKING OF THE ATOMIC CLOUD WILL OE PICKED UP BY SHIPS FOLLOWING IT AND BY PLANES. THE SOUND WILL BE HEARD LONG BEFORE CREWS ARE NEAR ENOUGH TO SUFFER ANY HARM.
THIS TICKING C[illegible] ALWAYS BE HEARD WITH THE COUNTERS EVERYWHERE ON EARTH. MAN ALWAYS LIVES IN A SMALL AMOUNT OF THESE RAYS, AND YEARS OF MEDICAL STUDY SHOW HE CAN TAKE A SMALL INCREASE, SUCH AS THE WARNING ZONES AT BIKINI WILL GIVE, WITHOUT RISK.
OCEANOGRAPHERS' STUDIES MADE AVAILABLE HERE SHOW THAT THE RADIOACTIVE WATERS IN THE LAGOON WILL GO ROUND AND ROUND INSIDE BIKINI'S RING OF ISLANDS, CARRIED BY NATURAL CURRENTS.

A78FX
ONLY 2 PERCENT OF THE LAGOON'S WATERS SPILL OUT THROUGH THE ESTUARIES INTO THE OCEAN EACH DAY. BY THE TIME MUCH OF THE LAGOON WATER GETS OUT IT WILL HAVE LOST MOST OF THE DANGEROUS RAYS.
IN FACT, SCIENTISTS ARE ALMOST ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE TICKING WATER, BECAUSE IT WILL GIVE THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME AN ACCURATE METHOD OF MEASURING SEA CURRENTS.
ONE RADIOACTIVE HAZARD WILL BE FALLING PARTICLES FROM THE BOMB CLOUD. IF RAIN COMES, THIS RADIOACTIVE SHOWER WILL BECOME MORE INTENSE AND DANGEROUS.
BUT ALL SHIPS OF THE CROSSROADS OPERATION WILL BE STATIONED MILES BEYOND THE OUTER-MOST EDGES OF THIS DEW OF DEATH.

JUN 27 1946 DS409APS

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., JUNE 26-(AP)-POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBERT E.HANNEGAN AND SENATOR MILLARD E.TYDINGS, (D-MD), HEADING AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS, LANDED HERE LATE TODAY EN ROUTE TO BIKINI ATOLL AND MANILA.
EARLIER IN THE DAY GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, PHILIPPINE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO ON A ONE-DAY STOPOVER EN ROUTE BY ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE TO MANILA.

JUN 27 1946 JQ1138PCS NM

WASHINGTON,JUNE 26-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TODAY THAT DR.J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER WHO PARTICIPATED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, HAS BEEN DRAFTED BY BERNARD M.BARUCH FOR IMPORTANT WORK ON INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL.
PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS GAVE THIS EXPLANATION FOR DR.OPPENHEIMER'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE TO OBSERVE THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST IN THE PACIFIC. DR.E.U.CONDON, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS IS REPLACING DR.OPPENHEIMER ON THE COMMITTEE.
ROSS SAID THAT BARUCH, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, HAD REQUESTED THE SERVICES OF DR.OPPENHEIMER IN CONNECTION WITH HIS WORK.

HYFR1241PES JUN 27 1946

WASHINGTON,JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY ORDERED THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, EFFECTIVE JUNE 30. THIS AGENCY HANDLED THE HOUSING OF JAPANESE ALIENS WHO WERE REMOVED FROM THE WEST COAST.
THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED INTERIOR SECRETARY KRUG TO WIND UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE AUTHORITY.

HY118AES

JUN.27 1946

(150) NAVY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-SOME 5,200 STUDENTS ALREADY ACCEPTED BY 52 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR ENTRANCE THIS FALL MAY GET A FOUR-YEAR EDUCATION AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

THEY SAID IF CONGRESS APPROVES A NEW PROGRAM FOR TRAINING NAVAL OFFICERS WHICH WON APPROVAL OF THE SENATE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY.

UNDER IT MANY FUTURE NAVY OFFICERS WOULD COME FROM THE 52 CIVILIAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WHICH NOW HAVE NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING UNITS. THE BALANCE WILL COME FROM THE PRESENT NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

NORMALLY SOME 4,000 STUDENTS WHO HAVE SIGNED UP FOR THE NAVY OFFICER TRAINING COURSE WOULD BE SELECTED EACH YEAR BY EXAMINATIONS AND SCREENING BOARDS.

BUT ADMIRAL FELIX JOHNSON, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVY PERSONNEL, TOLD SENATORS THAT A STOP-GAP PLAN OF ACCEPTING 100 STUDENTS IN EACH OF THE 52 CENTERS HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON FOR THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF LACK OF TIME.

JOHNSON SAID THE 100 IN EACH SCHOOL WOULD BE SELECTED FROM THOSE ALREADY ADMITTED ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE NAVY OFFICERS IN CHARGE AT EACH SCHOOL.

EDS--START SECOND GRAF ABOVE: THEY WILL IF CONGRESS ETC --NOT SAID.

FR1247PES

JUN 29 1946

UNDATED GI REACTION (WITH BJT-500)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)...ENLISTED MEN THE WORLD OVER TODAY GREETED WITH MIXED FEELING SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON'S ORDER GIVING THEM TERMINAL LEAVE PAY AND OTHER CONCESSIONS.

ONOLULU: SGT.JOSEPH L.SPENCER OF 1937 WEST 83RD STREET,M

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OTHER CONCESSIONS.

HONOLULU: SGT.JOSEPH L.SPENCER OF 1937 WEST 83RD STREET, LOS-ANGELES, "I AGREE WITH MR.PATTERSON. OFFICERS SHOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANYTHING THAT WE ARE NOT AND THAT TERMINAL LEAVE PAY IS RIGHT. AS FAR AS SEPARATE LIVING QUARTERS ARE CONCERNED, I SAY KEEP THEM SEPARATED. WE DO NOT WANT OFFICERS AROUND AND THEY DO NOT WANT US AROUND."

TOKYO: AN ENLISTED MAN, "AS IT STANDS NOW, THOSE WHO WERE IN COMBAT GET NOTHING. NEW DRAFTEES, AND THOSE WHO SPENT THEIR TIME IN THE STATES AND ENJOYED THEIR FURLOUGHS, WILL BE THE ONLY BENEFICIARIES."

TOKYO: AN UNIDENTIFIED RESERVE OFFICER, "I'LL GO HOME AT ONCE BEFORE I'LL LIVE IN BARRACKS INSTEAD OF IN SEPARATE BILLETS."

(OFFICERS IN THE FAR EAST WHO HAVE THE RANK OF CAPTAIN OR ABOVE USUALLY LIVE IN INDIVIDUAL ROOMS. ENLISTED MEN LIVE IN BARRACKS.)

HONOLULU: T/5 DARRELL CASTER OF ALBIA,IOWA, "I THINK MR.PATTERSON HAS A GOOD IDEA."

HONOLULU: PFC.MARVIN KAHN OF 821 FARRAGUTS STREET, PITTSBURGH,PA., "AS FAR AS MR.PATTERSON GOES, OKAY, BUT MORE REFORMS ARE NEEDED, ESPECIALLY IN THE MARINE CORPS. IT IS ABOUT TIME THEY EVENED THINGS UP LIKE TERMINAL LEAVE PAY. I DON'T THINK THERE SHOULD BE A CLOTHING DISCRIMINATION. THE SOCIAL LIFE OF BOTH OFFICERS AND MEN COULD STAND IMPROVEMENT."

HONOLULU: SGT.ARTHUR MILLER, 557 BEST STREET, BUFFALO,N.Y., "TERMINAL LEAVE PAY IS A GOOD BREAK."

IN MANILA MOST ENLISTED MEN EXPRESSED INCREDULITY THAT THE "BRASS HATS WOULD EVER LET THAT GO THROUGH." ALL MANILA ENLISTED MEN QUESTIONED DECLINED TO PERMIT THE USE OF THEIR NAMES BECAUSE OF COURTS MARTIAL INSTITUTED AGAINST SEVERAL RECENTLY FOR STATEMENTS TO NEWSPAPERS.

MANILA: AN ENLISTED MAN, "THAT EQUAL CHOW DEAL SOUNDS BEST TO ME. SEPARATE MESSES FOR OFFICERS AND MEN MADE IT A SET-UP FOR THE OFFICERS TO GET ALL OF THE WHITE MEAT."

MANILA: AN ENLISTED MAN, "IT IS A BIG BREAK IF IT WORKS. YOU CAN BET THEY WILL TRY TO FIND A WAY AROUND IT."

MANILA: AN ENLISTED MAN, "IT IS GOING TO SEEM FUNNY AT FIRST. YOU CAN QUOTE ME AS A SUBJUGATED ENLISTED MAN WHO NEVER THOUGHT THAT THE BIG BRASS WOULD EVER HOLD STILL FOR THAT."

MEMBERS OF THE MANILA STAFF OF THE MID-PACIFICAN, A SERVICE PUBLICATION, SAID THAT THE REACTION WAS GENERALLY FAVORABLE BY ENLISTED MEN BUT THAT SOME CRITICISM WAS HEARD THAT THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORTS WERE TO CONTINUE TO BE ROUTED THROUGH FIELD COMMANDERS. THE ENLISTED MEN, THE NEWSPAPER STAFF MEN SAID, BELIEVE THAT THE INSPECTOR GENERAL SHOULD BE UNAFFECTED BY ANY SOURCE.

HONOLULU: PFC.JOSEPH GRAUL OF GROVE CITY,OHIO, "IT IS ABOUT TIME THEY DID SOMETHING."

HONOLULU: AN ARMY LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO REFUSED PERMISSION TO USE HIS NAME, "I CAN'T CRITICIZE THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT I CONSIDER IT A GOOD THING THAT THE ENLISTED MEN HAVE BEEN GIVEN TERMINAL LEAVE PAY. BUT THEY SHOULD EQUALIZE IT. ENLISTED MEN GET THREE-DAY PASSES THAT ARE NOT COUNTED AGAINST FURLOUGHS. OFFICERS GET ONLY 24 HOURS OFF WITHOUT IT COUNTING AGAINST THEIRS."

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HONOLULU: CAPTAIN ALBERT OLSON, 331 GRACE AVENUE, AKRON,OHIO, WHO SERVED AS AN ENLISTED MAN THREE YEARS AND HAS BEEN AN OFFICER FOR FOUR YEARS, "I AGREE THERE SHOULD BE NO SALUTING OTHER THAN ON ARMY POSTS AND DURING CEREMONIALS. TERMINAL LEAVE PAY SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN EFFECT AT ALL TIMES. OUTSIDE OF POSTS OR AFTER DUTY HOURS WHAT A MAN DOES IS HIS OWN BUSINESS IF IT DOES NOT DISCREDIT THE SERVICE."

DS307APS

WITH WASHINGTON

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 26-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GERMANY SHOWED LITTLE REACTIION TODAY TO SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON'S APPROVAL OF A MAJORITY OF THE 14 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARMY REFORM MADE BY THE "GRIPE" BOARD HEADED BY LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE.

MOST GI'S AND OFFICERS QUESTIONED ADMITTED THEY HAD TAKEN SLIGHT INTEREST IN THE BOARD'S PROPOSALS. A FEW ENLISTED MEN HERE HEA

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JUN 27 1946

DISCUSSING PATTERSON'S ACTION SAID THEY BELIEVED THE REFORMS WOULD MAKE A "BETTER ARMY."

LT.LAURENCE E.HART, OF NORTH BERGEN, N.J., APPARENTLY TYPIFIED

30.24-3579

THE REACTION OF JUNIOR OFFICERS. HE SAID:

"THE REFORMS ARE GOING TO MEAN WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A HIGHER CALIBER TYPE OF MAN IN THE ARMY, FOR THERE WILL BE MORE INDUCEMENTS FOR HIM TO STAY."

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TWO GI'S, PFC. ROLAND RHODES, OF HANFORD, CALIF., AND PFC. IRVING HALY, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., DISAGREED OVER ABOLITION OF THE HAND SALUTE OUTSIDE ARMY RESERVATIONS: "IF WE HAVE NO COURTESY, WE'LL HAVE A MOB OF MEN, NOT AN ARMY," RHODES SAID. BUT HALY OBSERVED: "I BELIEVE THE NEW REFORMS WILL HELP ELIMINATE A LOT OF ABUSE OF AUTHORITY AND UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION."

SCIENCE (300)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-A LEGISLATIVE MOVE TO SUBSIDIZE SCIENTIFIC BRAINS FOR THE NATION'S FUTURE SECURITY CLAIMED THE SENATE'S ATTENTION TODAY, WITH SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) 534.8,& "DRASTIC"

ION TODAY, WITH SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) JUN 27 1946 "DRASTIC" STEPS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT THE UNITED STATES FROM BEING OUTSTRIPPED IN RESEARCH.

THE SENATE SET DOWN FOR CONSIDERATION A FAR-REACHING MEASURE WHICH WOULD CREATE A FEDERAL-FINANCED NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION TO PROMOTE BASIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS FOR BOTH PEACE AND DEFENSE.

MAGNUSON, CO-AUTHOR OF THE BILL WITH SENATOR KILGORE (D-WVA), TOLD A REPORTER THIS NATION WAS THE ONLY MAJOR COUNTRY WHICH HAS NOT PLACED THE BACKING OF ITS TREASURY BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTISTS AND THEIR PROJECTS.

HE CITED SOVIET RUSSIA AS AN EXAMPLE, SAYING THAT THE SCIENTISTS THERE HAVE BEEN MADE A "PRIVILEGED CLASS" WITH BOOSTED SALARIES, BETTER RATIONS AND LIVING QUARTERS COMPARABLE TO THOSE ALLOTTED TO RED ARMY GENERALS AND RANKING PARTY MEMBERS.

RED ARMY GENERALS AND RANKING PARTY MEMBERS.

BY CONTRAST, HE SAID, THIS COUNTRY DURING THE WAR WENT BACKWARD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS, DRAFTING MANY OF THEM INTO THE RANKS OF GUN-TOTING GI'S, TO A POINT WHERE A "SERIOUS SHORTAGE" HAS RESULTED IN SCIENTIFIC PURSUITS.

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE BILL, WHICH HAS BI-PARTISAN BACKING IN CONGRESS AND WIDESPREAD SUPPORT AMONG SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD GRANT THE STATES FUNDS FOR SCIENTIFIC SCHOLARSHIPS AND MAKE ALLOTMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS.

MEANWHILE, SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) DRAFTED A SUBSTITUTE BILL TO GIVE THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE CLOSER CONTROL OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOUNDATION.

HE SAID HE WAS OPPOSED TO SPLITTING UP THE AVAILABLE FUNDS AMONG THE STATES ON A FIXED FORMULA, ARGUING THAT THIS TYPE OF PROJECT SHOULD BE AIMED AT MEETING SPECIFIC NEEDS RATHER THAN BECOMING A "PORK BARREL" AFFAIR.

MAGNUSON ESTIMATED THE COST OF HIS BILL FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION AT ABOUT $40,000,000.

BY VIRGINIA VAN DER VEER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS HIS PROBLEMS ALL RIGHT. NOW IT'S FOREIGN FIANCEES. (NO, NOT FINANCES).

ON THE PRESIDENTIAL DESK, JUST WAITING FOR HIS "HARRY S.TRUMAN," IS WHAT CAPITOL HILL FONDLY CALLS ITS "SWEETHEART BILL."

PASSED BY BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE, IT NEEDS ONLY THE TRUMAN PEN. WITH ONE FLOURISH, THE PRESIDENT CAN SOLVE MORE MATRIMONIAL PROBLEMS THAN A DOZEN "ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN" EDITORS.

THIS BILL IS FOR THE GIRLS THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM--OVERSEAS.

AS THINGS STAND NOW, FIANCEES HAVE NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES. THEY COME OVER LIKE PLAIN, EVERYDAY ALIENS UNDER THE QUOTA SYSTEM.

BUT, PONDERED A SYMPATHETIC CONGRESS, WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE FIANCEE WHOSE COUNTRY HAD A FULL QUOTA AND A WAITING LIST? IT MIGHT TAKE YEARS.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, FOR INSTANCE, HAVE ANNUAL QUOTAS OF 100 EACH. SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS WAS, CONGRESS THOUGHT, UNFAIR TO WARTIME ROMANCE.

THE "SWEETHEART BILL" OPENS THE DOORS TO FIANCEES IF:

(1) THEY HAVE BONA FIDE INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE.

(2) THEY SET A DATE AND STICK TO IT.

THE BILL THINKS OF EVERYTHING. IF NO MARRIAGE OCCURS, IT SAYS STERNLY, BACK GOES THE FIANCEE.

ASKED FOR ADVICE, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD ONLY ONE SUGGESTION. THE BILL, IT POINTED OUT, CALLED FOR ADMISSION OF "FINANCEES OR FINANCES" OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

ACTING SECRETARY DEAN ACHESON WROTE CONGRESS--DIPLOMATICALLY--THAT MAYBE IT HAD MADE A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR. SURELY IT MEANT TO ADMIT "FIANCEES AND FIANCES."

THE DIFFERENCE? CONGRESS SAYS THE FIRST ARE ENGAGED TO GIS, THE LATTER, TO WACS.

EG624PES

JUN 27 1946

NEW YORK, JUNE [illegible] (AP) U.S. SEN. WARREN AUSTIN (R-VT) SAID TONIGHT THAT THE WORLD MUST ACHIEVE ITS GOALS "BY AGREEMENT AND FREE COLLABORATION THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS" OR FACE "THE ALMOST INEVITABLE TASK OF RESISTING IN WAR THE ATTEMPT OF ANOTHER SET OF STRONG MEN TO IMPOSE ORDER AND TO ORGANIZE THE WORLD AS A WHOLE."

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO WAR, THE VERMONT SENATOR TOLD THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARGER SIGNING, IS TO DO "WHAT WE KNOW IS POSSIBLE TO GIVE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE OPPORTUNITY TO FASHION THEIR FUTURES WITH TWENTIETH CENTURY TOOLS."

"IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE WARS ARE STARTED BY ORGANIZERS WHO CLAIM THEY WANT TO INTRODUCE NEW ORDERS," SAID AUSTIN, WHO BECOMES U.S. DELEGATE TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL NEXT JANUARY.

"PEACE GOALS, THEN, ARE THOSE OBJECTIVES WHICH THE NATIONS MIGHT ACHIEVE TOGETHER BEFORE SOME WORLD LEADER ANNOUNCES THEM AS WAR GOALS."

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JUN 28 1946

Najera Assails Reds On 'Abuse' of U. N. Veto

LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, President of the United Nations Security Council and Foreign Minister of Mexico, tonight described Russia's repeated negative votes on the Spanish question as "abuse of the veto."

Castillo Najera, who exchanged sharp words with Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko at last night's stormy council session, told reporters that the Spanish case "did not really merit" Gromyko's constant use of the veto.

VOTED WITH RUSSIA

"I have always opposed the veto power in essence," he said, "but I am particularly opposed to the abuse of the veto."

Castillo Najera, who voted with Russia, France and Poland for a worldwide diplomatic break with the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, declared that the ultimate results of last night's debate are such that "it would not be strange if Franco, the man who stands accused, would interpret them in his favor."

Meanwhile, a final showdown on the veto question loomed as the aftermath of Russia's triple use of the veto in a single session.

EVATT [illegible] VETO

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, long a staunch foe of the veto, was reported ready to ask a full airing on the whole issue at the September meeting of the General Assembly and perhaps to make an outright demand that it be killed.

A source close to Evatt said that since Australia and several other members of the Council consider the question of the veto-on-the-veto of such vital importance, it can be presumed with certainty that Australia will raise the whole issue in the Assembly.

ISSUE DORMANT FOR MONTH

Evatt was represented as being particularly opposed to the right of a big Power to use the veto on the veto—in other words deciding that any question was substantive and thus subject to the weapon. The Charter sets forth that the veto applies to all substantive questions, but not to ones of procedure.

It was expected that the Spanish question would now lie dormant for at least a month. A spokesman for one of the delegations said it was apparent that efforts would be made in August to remove it from the Council agenda to clear the way for Assembly action.

LOOK AHEAD TO RECESS

As the weary delegates looked to a breathing spell in the summer weeks, only the matters of passing on new members and the possibility of Siam officially requesting action on the Siam-French Indo-China border question loomed ahead.

Dr. Oscar Lange, the Polish delegate, left today for a two-month visit to his homeland to report to the government. His alternate, Jerzy Michalowski, will sit on the Council. Lange declined comment on the veto question, declaring "it is a matter for the Big Powers—not us."

Veto Tops U.N. Issues After Clashes

E. Grunich

JUN 28 1946

New York, June 27 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Security Council were agreed today, after a confused and acrimonious debate, that the Spanish issue remains on the agenda and that the veto has become an overpowering weapon in their deliberations.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko demonstrated that any question brought before the Council can be knocked out by the single vote of any one of the "Big Five" permanent members. He wielded the veto three times last night on British-Australian proposals concerning the Spanish question.

Bitterest Session

After the Council's longest and bitterest session adjourned at 9 P.M., Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, who served as chairman of the Council subcommittee which investigated Spain, summed up the situation produced out of the confusion by saying:

1. The Spanish issue, by unrecorded agreement, remain unsettled before the Council for revival at the command of any member at any time, and

2. The Council remains committed to "moral condemnation" of the Franco regime.

Evatt challenged the validity of the method by which the veto was exercised in unprecedented fashion by Gromyko and declared the debate lasting five hours and 49 minutes constituted a "scandal."

Veto Power Criticized

British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan, in a United Nations "Charter Day" speech broadcast to the Empire last night, criticized the veto power and said it would force the United Nations into an "all or nothing policy." His speech was prepared well in advance of last night's Council session.

Throughout the protracted argument, in which Gromyko raised the question of parliamentary courtesy in a clash with Council President Francisco Castillo Najera, of Mexico, the details of the Spanish issue were almost complete overshadowed.

The Soviet delegate engaged in running arguments chiefly with Evatt and Castillo Najera and used the vote to kill a resolution and a separate amendment on which he had been out-voted by the majority.

Used Twice Before (INSERT)

Russia had used the veto only twice before, in London last winter on the Levantine question and here last week to defeat a twice-watered-down subcommittee proposal to pass the Spanish case along to the General Assembly.

Evatt clashed with Gromyko frequently in the final sweltering rounds of debate when the session turned into a grim game of slapping amendments onto rival amendments. (INSERT)

Russia last night exercised the veto on these majority-approved questions:

1. The British-Australian proposal to keep the Spanish case on the agenda without specifying a date for its revival and including provisions calling attention to the rights of the General Assembly to act.

President's Ruling

2. The Council president's ruling that the previous issue was procedural and not subject to veto.

3. A provision calling attention to the rights of the General Assembly to act.

French Delegate Alexandre Parodi declared that as the result of the Security Council session "it seems to me that those who are fighting for the freedom of Spain have less grounds to congratulate themselves than Franco and his regime."

Franco Held Gainer

A spokesman for the exiled Spanish Republican leadership said the clash between Gromyko and President Castillo Najera was "highly regrettable" and that the Council had engaged in "fruitless debate on matters of procedure or substance, the only result of which is to strengthen materially the Franco regime."

Castillo Najera's country, Mexico, recognizes the Spanish Republican leadership as the Government of Spain, and Russia has never given diplomatic recognition to Franco.

U. N. SITE GROUP TO GET STATE AID

JUN 28 1946

Committee Named by Baldwin Will Assist in County Survey.

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Representatives of the Advisory committee on a United Nations home site set up in Connecticut by Governor Baldwin met at Hunter College today with members of the U. N. Headquarters commission who are seeking a permanent location in the Fairfield-Westchester area of Connecticut and New York.

After a general discussion of legal questions, it was decided that another session would be held "at some convenient place between New Haven and Greenwich" in about two weeks.

To Provide Help

The Connecticut group agreed to provide appropriate technical aides to help the commission with its inspections of the area and to gather information from residents to aid in making a selection.

The following from Connecticut attended the session:

Roger S. Baldwin of Greenwich; Hugh M. Alcorn, Sr., of Suffield; Manfred W. Ehrich of Stamford, Senator Leon Riscassi of Hartford; Speaker E. Lea Marsh, Jr., of Old Lyme, Henry H. Hunt of Glastonbury; Henry Kelley of New Canaan, Sumner McCall of Greenwich, George T. Barrett of Stamford, Wilbur Peck of Greenwich, Theodore Yudain, editor of Greenwich Time, Kingsley Gillespie, publisher of the Stamford Advocate, Mrs. Stanley Resor of Greenwich and Walter Frese of Stamford.

Dewey Also Acts

Meanwhile Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York appointed special representatives to work with the Headquarters commission.

The Governor, after meeting four members of the commission, said that Orrin D. Judd, of Brooklyn, former solicitor general and now special assistant in the attorney general's office, and State Senator Pliny Williamson, Scarsdale Republican, would represent the state in all U.N. matters.

Mr. Dewey met with Sir Angus Fletcher of Great Britain, Awni Khalidi of Iraq, Juan F. Yriart of Uruguay, and Jonkeer Jan de Ranitz of the Netherlands.

"I am deeply gratified by the assurances of Sir Angus and his associates that they earnestly desire within the limits of their mandate to find a location most agreeable to the people of the area and intend to consult with local officials and work out matters, including removal of property from the tax rolls to the satisfaction of all concerned insofar as humanly possible," Governor Dewey said.

BREAD RATIONING ORDERED IN BRITAIN

ED CB-096

LONDON, June 27 — (AP) Britain today rationed bread and flour effective July 21, cutting food to a point as low as at any time during the war [illegible] instant protest from [illegible]

The long-dreaded step, evaded throughout six years of hostilities, was announced to a glum House of Commons by Food Minister John Strachey, who said there would be a basic bread ration of nine ounces daily for adults, with less for children and more for manual workers. The bread ration will be about three ounces a week less than present average consumption.

First public reaction was one of disappointment tempered by the fact that most people had expected the decision.

Opposed by Housewives

But the British Housewives league, claiming thousands of members, immediately declared, "We are not going to take this lying down."

Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House that "this is one of the gravest announcements ever heard made in the House in the time of peace."

In giving details of the decision, Strachey said "it would not be fair to say that the United States is making no efforts or sacrifices in this matter."

"The United States," he added, "is suffering very considerably in certain areas from difficulties of distribution."

Strachey explained that bread rationing would cut consumption by five to 10 per cent and declared it was absolutely necessary in order to avoid gambling with "the basic food supply of the British people."

Withholds Statistics

He declined to give the grain facts and figures behind the decision; however demanding vigorous prodding from Churchill.

Churchill, recalling that his wartime coalition cabinet never rationed bread "even in the darkest days of submarine warfare," declared that "if we have to have rationing of bread, we must, but we are entitled to have the facts and figures."

Strachey replied there are very great objections to mentioning our bread stocks." He said the introduction of rationing was the best proof to the world that "we are concealing no stocks of bread, flour and wheat as we have very often been accused of doing."

Strachey's announcement came less than 24 hours after his return from Ottawa where he failed to reach an agreement with the Canadian government on a British-Canadian wheat deal.

He gave no indication how long Britain's bread rationing might last — unoffical estimates range from a year to two years — but denied a suggestion by Churchill that a "far more stringent" ration was in prospect.

Restaurant Supply Cut

Later, at a news conference, the food minister said, restaurants would be cut five to 10 per cent in their bread supply. Already they are forbidden to serve bread except by request of the diner.

The government recently estimated that the average Briton ate 60 ounces of bread a week—three

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ounces less than the newly announced ration for the average adult. Strachey explained that the saving would come in flour and cakes.

Strachey also announced that the meat ration would be increased from one shilling two pence (approximately 24 cents) worth weekly per person to one shilling four pence (approximately 28 cents) worth. The increase is equivalent to about three small pork chops.

The remainder of the weekly ration is about the same as during the war—two ounces of butter, two ounces of lard, four ounces of margarine, three ounces of bacon, two ounces of cheese, eight ounces of sugar, three ounces of tea, two eggs and 2 1-2 pints of milk.

Small quantities of crackers, canned food and other rationed items also can be purchased. Fresh fruit and vegetables are not rationed but most kinds are expensive. Peaches recently dropped from two shillings six pence (fifty cents) to one and six (30 cents) each.

Weekly rations of most foods fluctuated during the war—cheese up or down, for example—with the average often higher than the present ration. (ADD)

BRITISH TO START BREAD AND FLOUR RATIONING JULY 21

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Act to Maintain Food Supply —Truman Says U. S. Meets Grain Goal.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain will ration bread and flour next month, a measure avoided throughout the last two wars. John Strachey, Minister of Food, announced in the House of Commons today that the program alloting the British a basic nine ounces of bread daily would start July 21.

Meat rations were raised slightly, allowing Britons to buy meat worth 28 cents a week, rather than 24 cents.

Most adults will receive nine ounces of bread daily. Male manual workers will receive fifteen ounces and women laborers and expectant mothers will receive eleven.

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Children under 1 year of age will be allowed two ounces daily; children 1 to 5 years old, four ounces; children 5 to 11 years, eight ounces; and those 11 to 18 years, twelve ounces.

Churchill Wants Debate.

Winston Churchill, wartime Prime Minister who now leads the Conservative opposition, immediately challenged Labor to a debate.

"The decision of the Government to introduce the rationing of bread on July 21 without furnishing any of the facts or figures on which the decision is based makes debate imperative," Churchill said.

"This is one of the gravest announcements I have ever heard in the House in the time of peace. What is the saving? Could he (Strachey) give us some figures about that?

"Are we to assume that, owing to some grave miscalculations or other untoward events we are to expect a far more stringent diminution in the bread available to this country than that maintained at 5 or 10 per cent—" The rest of his words were (drowned out in shouts from the Labor party benches).

Strachey replied: "Nothing I have said carries that implication in any respect."

"I need scarcely emphasize that the Government has reached this decision because they are convinced that to fail to ration bread and flour at the present time would be to take an unjustifiable risk with the basic food supply of the British people," the Food Minister of the Labor Government said.

Ration books good for a year from July 21 now are being distributed.

Strachey estimated the rationing levels would reduce bread consumption 5 to 10 per cent.

The rationing will be measured in bread units. The one-pound and 12-ounce loaf of bread will require four bread units; one pound of bread flour, three units, and one pound of confectionery flour, two units.

Heavy bread eaters will be able to convert other food rationing points into bread units, and persons who eat little bread may convert their points into rations for other foods.

U. S. Aids Hungry, Heinz Tells Br

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—The Times of London published today a letter signed by H. J. Heinz, of the H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, declaring that the American tradition of common decency and human kindness "demands that we help feed the hungry."

Heinz wrote that he was "deeply disturbed by the fact that so many Englishmen do not believe the United States is bearing its full share of the responsibility in feeding the hungry peoples of Europe."

"The people of the United States have taken voluntary steps which have greatly aided in making vast quantities of food available," he said. "In my home town of Pittsburgh about 1,000,000 pounds of food were collected in the first week of the drive to get canned goods for dispatch to Europe."

DAY

Vienna Death Rate Up Sharply in 1945

London, June 27 (A. P.).—The mortality rate in Vienna in 1945 was treble that of 1930, and twice as many people died last year as in the war year 1944, European headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration reported today.

The report said the suicide rate had "increased dangerously." Compared with 670 in 1943 and 408 in 1919, there were 1,723 suicides reported in 1945. Infant mortality has increased fourfold since the beginning of the war.

PEERS CRITICIZE CUTS IN LIVESTOCK FEED

LONDON, June 27—(AP) The Labor government suffered its third defeat in the House of Lords tonight when Conservative peers carried, 43 to 12, a motion criticizing recent government-ordered cuts in livestock feed allocations.

Some parliamentary observers said the action brought the House of Lords a step nearer a showdown with the government, whose leaders have announced they will not tolerate "upper" house interference.

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DODECANESE ISLES TO GO TO GREECE, MINISTERS DECIDE

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Italy Will Lose Strategic Chain in Eastern Mediterranean.

FRANCE GETS LAND

Tenda, Briga Regions on Frontier to Be Taken from Rome.

PARIS, June 27—(AP) The "Big Four" foreign ministers agreed today to give the strategic Italian-owned Dodecanese islands to Greece, and the Tenda and Briga regions on the Franco-Italian border to France, an American informant said tonight.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was so pleased over the progress made in the fruitful three-hour session that he said "I'll need a couple of minutes to catch my breath and recover from the shock," a British source reported.

Conference Date Uncertain

Despite the elation of the delegates leaving the council hall, a British authority said he did not believe it would be possible to hold a European peace conference in July, as sought by the Americans, but "perhaps later in the summer."

In today's session Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov also accepted a United States proposal concerning Romanian assets in Allied countries and agreed with the other ministers to limit the Bulgarian navy to 7,250 tons.

No agreement was reported in the key issue of Trieste, freedom of navigation of the Danube, or other major issues at stake as the conference's self-imposed Friday deadline for work on the Italian and Balkan peace treaties neared.

The decision to give the Dodecanese islands to Greece carried the provision that they be demilitarized, the American informant said. The agreement to give the Tenda and Briga regions to France carried the stipulation that Italy would continue to receive electricity from hydro-electric plants in the valleys.

Danube Question Deadlocked

No progress was made on the question of freedom of navigation on the Danube when Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin refused to accept Soviet amendments to a British-proposed statement offered yesterday on that matter.

The British and American objections came on a Russian demand for deletion of a phrase stating that navigation should be on a basis of complete equality.

Byrnes said that as a result of the disagreement he would revert to his original demand that a clause on Danubian navigation be inserted in the Romanian treaty.

Agreement was reached, however, on a clause obliging Romania to restore United Nations property rights seized during the War.

The ministers did not agree on clauses concerning non-discrimination against foreign airlines, but toward the end of the three-hour meeting they decided, almost without discussion, to limit the future size of the Bulgarian navy to 7,250 tons with a personnel of 3,100 men, an American source said.

Agrees to French Demands

Then Molotov announced that the Soviet government had agreed to the French demands for the Tenda and Briga regions, providing Italian rights to receive electricity were guaranteed.

The other three ministers jumped at Molotov's offer and the issue was settled in record time. French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault thanked the ministers for recognizing the French position.

Byrnes was quoted by British sources as saying then that since the ministers had "such good luck today" they should take up the Dodecanese problem which in the past Molotov had said he was not ready to discuss.

Molotov replied that he was willing and his government accepted the American proposal, presented in London last September, that the islands go to Greece, and be demilitarized.

There was no qualification of the Soviet acceptance, the American informant said.

The other three ministers quickly accepted the American proposal and an audible gasp was heard at the conference table, one source said.

Byrnes jokingly suggested that the ministers tackle the Italian colonial problem, but the ministers by that time were ready to adjourn.

Continue Work Today

They will meet again tomorrow to continue with the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Finnish treaties. The deputies were instructed to meet tomorrow morning to complete drafting of skeleton treaties for presentation to the council.

The special commission for the Italian colonial question was also directed to meet tomorrow morning.

The Dodecanese islands previously belonged to Italy. Byrnes announced last fall that Italy was willing to cede them to Greece, which had made strong demands for them.

Situated in the eastern Mediterranean, the 13 small islands, of which Rhodes is the largest, were occupied by Italy in 1911 during the war between Turkey and Italy. They are inhabited principally by Greek sponge fishermen, with a population of approximately 140,000.

During the war the Germans placed a number of garrisons on the islands and the British made unsuccessful attempts to capture them.

Russia at one time during the foreign ministers' negotiations was reported demanding the right to establish naval or marine bases in the islands.

Yugoslavs Reject Plan

The Yugoslavs put the cap today on the western powers' refusal last night of two Soviet compromise offerings on the key Trieste issue. Vice-Premier Edward Kardelj told a news conference here that his country could not agree to a Soviet plan for joint Italian-Yugoslav sovereignty over the Adriatic port, but insisted on full control of the disputed city.

The Russians had also suggested that Trieste be made an autonomous district under Yugoslav sovereignty. Kardelj did not comment on this, but he rejected the French proposal for internationalizing the city for 10 years before holding a plebiscite to determine its own sovereignty.

Another disagreement was said to have arisen today over the Italian colonial problem. This was believed to have been settled by a decision to shelve the issue for a year and give it to a special commission for study, with the present occupying power administering each colony under authority of the four powers.

A French source said that Soviet Delegate Andrei Vishinsky held that four-power council should be sent to govern each colony until the commission reached a decision or sent the matter to the United Nations trusteeship council. British Delegate Baldwyn Jebb objected strenuously, this source added.

The ministers were still in disagreement over the reparations from Italy, the distribution of surplus Italian naval units, and compensation for damaged allied property in Italy. (ADD)

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Parley Clings To Hope Of Trieste Settlement

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Paris, June 27 (AP)—The Western Allies rejected last night two Russion counter proposals for the disposition of disputed Trieste, leaving the Foreign Ministers Council still deadlocked today on the most difficult phase of the Italian peace treaty.

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The Russian suggestions, offered by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, as a compromise following his rejection of a French plan to internationalize the Adriatic port, proposed (1) that Trieste be made an autonomous district under Yugoslav sovereignty, or (2) that the city be placed under the joint sovereignty of Italy and Yugoslavia.

Both plans were turned down by the United States, British and French Foreign Ministers on the grounds that they were unworkable, that they ignored the fact that Trieste is ethnologically Italian and that the ethnic principle was accepted as a yardstick by the Ministers in London last September.

Hope Pinned On Private Talks

While the outcome apparently left the Council as far from agreement as ever, some British circles indicated they were heartened by Molotov's maneuver, which they interpreted as a sign of Russia's willingness to bargain. These quarters predicted that two or three days more of private conversations might bring agreement.

Molotov's proposals were presented at a special night session which was called at the request of the Soviet Foreign Minister and which continued until past midnight.

The session—first night meeting of the ministers since they first assembled in April—was held in an atmosphere of expectancy, heightened by French press reports that Molotov was looking for arrival of an important message from Moscow which might contain a surprise, but that his Government would never agree to any settlement which was incompatible with Yugoslavia's desire for sovereignty over Trieste.

He brushed aside the previous French proposal for internationalization of Trieste with the assertion that Russia would not consider anything "vogue."

Molotov first proposed that Trieste be made an autonomous district under Yugoslav sovereignty but administered under a status approved by the four big powers.

As an alternative, Molotov suggested that Trieste be made an autonomous district under the joint sovereignty of Yugoslavia and Italy, with a house of representatives and two governors, one of whom would be an Italian and the other a Yugoslav. This plan he decribed as "an extreme concession."

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who was the first to reply, declared the first Russian plan would not work because the population of Trieste was predominantly Italian and that the second would be equally unworkable because it would leave a feeling of uncertainty in the district as to who actually was in charge.

Trieste Proposals Hit By Slav

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Paris, June 27 (AP)—Edward Kardelj, Yugoslav deputy premier, said today that Yugoslavia cannot agree to a Russian proposal for joint Italian-Yugoslav sovereignty over Trieste.

DAY

He also rejected the French proposal to internationalize the city for ten years, with a plebiscite eventually determining its final disposition.

Further, Kardelj said that Yugoslavia would not accept at settlement by a 21-nation peace conference or the United Nations Assembly. The question should be settled by the four Foreign Ministers, he declared.

Kardelj asserted that Yugoslavia would refuse to grant any economic or transport facilities through its territory to Trieste if the city is not placed under Yugoslav sovereignty. Saying that the proposal of Russian Foreign Minister Molotov for joint sovereignty over Trieste was a surprise to him, Kardelj reiterated that the only solution his country would accept was to give the city to Yugoslavia.

All Italy Bitter Over Outlook On Trieste

J. McKnight

JUN 28 1946

Rome, June 27 (AP)—Italian reaction to the peace which apparently is shaping up at Paris is one of bitter disillusionment mixed with growing defiance.

Casting off the caution usually displayed by the vanquished, the public leaders of all parties, from Communist to Monarchist, are declaring their sharp disappointment at the trend of the Foreign Ministers' meetings.

Tension Increases

The Italian argument is that Italy has repented of her Fascist sins, voted out the Savoy monarchy and now deserves better of the Allies than to be deprived of Trieste and Istria, the colonies that were Italian before the days of fascism, and of most of her fleet, while suffering reparations payments.

The sore spot over the unsettled question of Trieste, with dispatches from the Adriatic port reporting tension on the increase as a result of the trend toward compromise at Paris.

DAY

Says No Regime Could Sign

Premier Alcide de Gasperi reiterated this week that neither his nor any other Italian Government would sign a peace treaty that gives away Trieste. He said Italy would "resist with all our strength," adding "we are weak and unarmed but we will not suffer outrage to our rights."

Even more eloquently, 86-year-old Vittorio Orlando, who, as a member of the first "Big Four" helped write the First World War peace at Versailles, declared "no material force and no immoral barter" could detach Trieste and Istria from Italy.

Charges Brutal Surgery

The Italian press pictures the foreign ministers at Paris as about to tear Trieste from Italy.

A bitterly-phrased editorial in the independent *Il Momento* today described Italy as "stretched out on a table" ready to be "cut up, regardless of right and of the reactions of the victim, for the sole purpose of preventing the surgeons from coming to blows and cutting up each other."

LAST NAZI ON TRIAL OPENS HIS DEFENSE

I. Reed

NUERNBERG, June 27—(AP) Propagandist Hans Fritzsche, last of 21 top Nazis to present his defense against war crimes charges, said today that even limited democratic control in Germany would have made such a catastrophe as the Second World War impossible.

Fritzsche left the stand at the noon recess, and the International Military Tribunal held a closed session this afternoon. The tribunal still has to hear the defense of Martin Bormann, missing deputy fuehrer who is being tried in absentia, and the rest of the prosecution's case against Nazi organizations.

NIGHT

Fritzsche said the dictatorship form of government contributed directly to the magnitude of the war tragedy, and declared he had tried in vain to loosen the tight control under which Joseph Goebbels held the press and radio. Fritzsche said Goebbels was in some ways more dictatorial than Hitler.

Gen. Kurt Dittmar, official radio commentator for the German High command, in a statement introduced by the defense said he believed Fritzsche was a "secret opponent of the regime." Dittmar said he was able to keep a critical attitude in his broadcasts "due to the approval and protection of Fritzsche."

During the war, Fritzsche tried to divide the Allies by radio propaganda. He said today that he hoped the Allies would stay united because "Germany would be the first victim of any conflict."

The former editor, contradicting testimony of other defendants, said that Germany had prepared the offensive against Russia for a long time. He said he saw the extended preparations for the invasion during service as a soldier on the eastern front.

War Blamed On 'Dictator'

I. Reed

Nuernberg, June 27 (AP)—Hans Fritzsche, Nazi editor and propagandist, told the International Military Tribunal today that the "catastrophe" of the second World War "would have been impossible if there had been some kind of democratic control in Germany."

Fritzsche said he was convinced that the dictatorship form of government contributed directly to the magnitude of the horror that hit Europe.

DAY

"Democratic control, even limited, would have made such a catastrophe impossible," he said.

Hopes Allies Stay United

The man who sought to split the Allies by radio propaganda during the war declared he now hopes they remain united, because "Germany would be the first victim of any conflict."

Fritzsche said he forbade the German radio and press from referring to the fanatical master-race theory. He asserted that intelligent Germans never believed in "such nonsense," but SS men were trained from youth to think there was something to it.

Paul Josef Goebbels created the press and radio setup and kept an iron control, Fritzsche testified. He tried to "loosen the bonds," but was frustrated by the Propaganda Minister, who in some ways was more dictatorial than Hitler, he said.

Long Preparing Against Russia

Fritzsche said he learned during a brief tour as a soldier on the Eastern front that Germany had prepared her offensive against Russia for a long time.

"I saw that extended preparations had been made for the occupation and administration of territories reaching as far as the Crimea," he testified.

Kearney denied, however, that there was any intent to give the witnesses preferential treatment, and said that prosecutors at the London trial had complained, on the contrary, that witnesses were being discriminated against. Several prosecution witnesses have complained of discrimination since the trials were transferred here from London.

Kearney said the five demands granted to striking prisoner witnesses were: Transfer from the London guardhouse; assurances that they would not be discriminated against because of their testimony; freedom from handcuffs; transfer of the trials from London, and hearings before a clemency board.

The sentence of one prisoner was remitted, he added.

Chayes was attacking the credibility of witnesses who have testified against Ennis, one of six officers and 10 enlisted men charged with cruelties at Lichfield. Most of the witnesses against Ennis were once imprisoned at Lichfield, and several still are guardhouse prisoners serving court martial sentences.

GI WITNESSES GOT SPECIAL BENEFITS, COUNSEL CHARGES

D. Dozier

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BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, June 27—(AP) A defense lawyer charged today that prosecution witnesses were given special privileges to induce them to testify against defendants in the Lichfield prison camp trials—a charge immediately denied by a judge advocate staff officer.

NIGHT

Another court martial, meanwhile, convicted an eighth defendant, Pfc. Adolf T. Zortz of Milwaukee, of striking an American soldier-prisoner at the detention camp in England, but merely reprimanded him without imposing a fine or imprisonment.

Col. Edward Chayes of Chicago, attorney for Lt. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., made the charge of special privileges for prosecution witnesses, and declared "because of these benefits, their testimony is likely to be colored and biased."

He said prisoner witnesses were granted five demands by high army officers after "going on strike" and refusing to testify at one of the Lichfield trials held in London.

He called as a witness Maj. Richard D. Kearney of Cincinnati, formerly of the staff of the judge advocate in London, who admitted that five demands had been granted.

GI At Lichfield Guilty, Gets Reprimand

JUN 2

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 27 (AP)—Pfc. Adolf T. Zortz, of Milwaukee, was convicted but only "reprimanded" by a United States military court today for striking an American soldier at the Lichfield guardhouse.

He was the first of eight soldiers convicted in the lengthy trials to escape either fine or imprisonment. Zortz, 27, became a jailer at the guardhouse in England after being wounded in France. He was found guilty of striking a prisoner "on the head and body with his fists."

DAY

Admits Striking Prisoners

He admitted on the witness stand that he hit Private F. C. Moore, of New Haven, Conn., and other prisoners whose names he did not recall. He insisted it was the custom to beat prisoners, on orders from officers to "treat the men rough."

Col. James A. Kilian, Highland Park, Ill., is currently on trial before another court-martial for his conduct while commandant at Lichfield.

Zortz testified in his trial, which lasted barely three hours, that "the officers told us we had the backing of the whole post."

"Treated Like Dogs"

Testifying against Kilian, Private Louis L. Kardon, of Philadelphia, a former Lichfield prisoner, said the guardhouse was "just like a German concentration camp" and "they treated us like a bunch of dogs."

Kardon said when he returned to Lichfield on charges of being a.w.o.l. he was beaten and kicked by a guard.

Penalty For "Gloves"

Pfc. Robert W. Schwerdtfeger, of South Nashville, Tenn., asserted that because he refused to remove a pair of socks he was wearing as substitutes for gloves he was slapped in the face by one guard, hit with a club, double-timed for 45 minutes, forced to stand nose and toes to a wall for three hours, given special night work and placed in solitary confinement for five days in a dark cell on a bread-and-water diet.

The young combat veteran, who was wounded in France, said he waited more than three weeks in Lichfield trial, for going a.w.o.l. after his release from the hospital.

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GERMANS PROTEST EVICTION DECREE

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4,000 Stage Mass Demonstration in Hamburg City Square.

HAMBURG, Germany, June 27—(AP) In the first mass German demonstration against the Allied occupation, 4,000 Hamburg citizens stormed angrily into the city square today protesting an order for the evacuation of persons from their homes to make room for British headquarters.

Under the order approximately 30,000 persons will be required to give up their homes to make room for the families of British military personnel.

NIGHT

No Reported

British military and German civilian police made a number of arrests, but no official figure was announced.

Twice the crowd sang "Deutschland Ueber Alles," the historic German national anthem, and knocked the hats off of civilian men who had remained with their heads covered during the singing.

Except for the shouting and sing-

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ing, the demonstration was fairly orderly. No injuries were reported.

"First phosphorous bombs, now removal," the crowd chanted, referring to Allied air raids during the war which destroyed great sections of the city and the present order for thousands to quit their overcrowded living quarters.

Two Hour Demonstration

The demonstration lasted about two hours.

Appearing on a city hall balcony, Burgermeister Petersen appealed to the demonstrators to disperse, but without effect.

"Down with Petersen!" the crowd shouted. "Resign for the good of your people!"

Allied observers here were unable to recall any demonstration so large in any of the four Allied zones of occupation during the past year. Last spring several hundred indignant housewives in Stuttgart protested to American military authorities over their prospective eviction to make room for arriving American dependents. But there has been nothing like the defiant attitude of today's demonstration manifested publicly elsewhere.

British authorities recently announced a long-term project to concentrate British army and military government headquarters in Hamburg. It was stated that hundreds of homes would be built during the next year to house British families. At present British headquarters are scattered over wide distances.

Hamburg Citizens In Angry Protest

Hamburg, Germany, June 27 (A. P.).—In the first mass German demonstration against the Allied occupation 4,000 Hamburg citizens stormed angrily into the city square today protesting an order for the evacuation of persons from their homes to make room for British headquarters.

NAZI TAKES LIFE AFTER HIS SEIZURE

DACHAU, June 27—(AP) Stripped of his clothing but using a single blanket as a noose, the former Nazi commander of the Flossenburg concentration camp hanged himself in a Nuernberg jail less than 24 hours after his capture, U. S. Army authorities said today.

He was [illegible] Max Koegel, wanted in connection with the slaying of 40,000 inmates at the concentration camp, for which 52 of his subordinates are on trial before a military tribunal here.

Koegel was arrested yesterday by American agents who discovered him disguised as a bearded farmer in a Bavarian village and was brought to the Nuernberg jail last night. Authorities removed all his clothing and gave him one blanket. Two guards stood at his door during the night, but when military police entered his cell for the morning checkup they found him unconscious, his neck encircled by a noose attached to a door handle. Adrenalin was administered, but he died three hours later.

Koegel admitted his identity as former commander of the camp near the Czech frontier and submitted quietly to his captors. Papers on his person showed he had been arrested previously by American authorities, but had been released.

FLOSSENBERG SS CHIEF A SUICIDE

Dachau, June 27 (A. P.).—Captured by American agents, the former Nazi commander of the Flossenberg concentration camp committed suicide in Nuernberg Jail today as fifty-two of his subordinates continued on trial for their lives before the Allied Military Tribunal.

Lieut. Col. Max Koegel, long-missing camp commandant wanted in connection with the murder of 46,000 inmates, hanged himself with a blanket less than twenty-four hours after his arrest, the Army authorities announced. Two guards found him unconscious, his neck encircled by a noose attached to a door handle. He was given adrenalin but died three hours later. He was an SS officer.

He had been found in a Bavarian village, working as a farmhand.

WORD OF WARNING TO GERMAN SCHOOLS

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—Any German teacher or student who spreads militaristic, Nazi or anti-democratic doctrines will henceforth be dismissed by order of the Allied Control Authority, it was announced last night.

The interpretation of anti-democratic and militaristic will be left to the zone commanders, an American spokesman said.

BOBBY PIN CRISIS RUFFLES MRS. YANK

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—American housewives in Germany, better off in most ways than their sisters at home, are facing a bobby pin crisis.

"We just can't find them anywhere," the ladies wail.

Bobby pins are one of several small shortages that have developed in recent weeks, since Army wives arrived to undertake the adventure of housekeeping in a foreign land.

"I have a thousand dollar rug on my floor and a $600 set of china in my cupboard," said one wife, "but I'd give my eyeteeth for some waxed paper and a good old-fashioned American mop."

LAUDS G. I.'S IN REICH

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, today described the American Army of Occupation as a "fair cross-section of American life which has been misrepresented by some regrettable incidents of misconduct" in Germany.

Dr. Polling, who has been studying soldier morals and morale, praised the efforts of the United States Army and Military Government authorities to safeguard and correct the soldiers' morale, and cautioned the American home-front not to lose interest in the troops over here. I think the Army and Military Government are doing a vigorous and good job of trying to help the fellow who wants to stay decent remain so," he added.

Three G. I.'s in Reich Get Life for Rape

Heidelberg, Germany, June 27 (A. P.).—The United States Third Army announced today that three 19-year-old American soldiers have been sentenced to life imprisonment and dishonorable discharge for raping a German girl. Their names were withheld until the sentence is reviewed by the War Department.

Nicola Likely To Be President Of Italy

Rome, June 27 (AP)—Enrico de Nicola, 68-year-old former senator of pre-Fascist days, appeared today to be the likeliest choice for provisional president of Italy when the constituent assembly convenes tomorrow to name a man for the interim post.

The session was originally called for today, but was postponed when the various parties found difficulty in getting together on a candidate.

MASS EXECUTIONS REVEALED AT TRIAL

BELGRADE, June 27—(AP) Two Belgrade grave diggers, the brothers Bozidar and Vladimir Milutinovic, told a Yugoslav military tribunal today they witnessed the mass executions and burials of almost 20,000 Yugoslav concentration camp prisoners during the Nazi occupation.

In addition, the president of the court trying Gen. Draja Mihailovic and 23 others on charges of treason and collaboration, read a statement from an absent prosecution witness saying the Germans had burned 70,000 corpses at the Yaynitzi concentration camp near Belgrade.

The brothers testified in the case of Dragi Yovanovic, who was accused in the indictment drawn by the Tito government of being responsible through collaboration with the Germans of mass shootings and gas chamber deaths at internment camps near Belgrade.

Bozidar testified he saw between 6,000 and 7,000 persons, including small children, shot to death at Yaynitzi.

Vladimir asserted he handled 7,000 to 8,000 corpses, not counting 12,000 victims of the gas chamber.

Jews were slaughtered at the rate of 200 daily for 60 consecutive days, the witnesses declared. A third grave digger, Vidoje Nikitovic, said nearly 100 trenches were dug for Jewish victims, with 150 thrown into each one.

20,000 Slavs' Deaths Told

Belgrade, June 27 (AP)—Two Belgrade grave diggers, appearing as prosecution witnesses at the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, testified today that during the two and one-half years of the German occupation they witnessed the execution and burial of almost 20,000 Yugoslav citizens.

One of the witnesses, Bozidar Milutintvic, told the court he saw 6,000 or 7,000 people, including many children, shot to death at the Yayintzi concentration camp near Belgrade.

Handled 7,000 Corpses

His brother, Vladimir, testified that he personally had handled 7,000 to 8,000 corpses and estimated that he had seen 12,000 more removed from gas chambers.

Their testimony was presented by the prosecution to support its case against Dragi Yovanovic, one of Mihailovic's codefendants, who is accused of collaborating with the Germans in connection with mass shooting and gas-chamber executions in the Belgrade area.

Reds Support Ouster.

Bucharest, June 27 (A. P.).—The newspaper Graiulnou said yesterday that Reuben Markham, Christian Science Monitor correspondent, was expelled from Romania for "repeated violations of the usages of foreign correspondents such as misrepresenting the situation in Romania and spreading provocative rumors prejudicial to the cause of unity among the great Powers."

This Romanian language Red Army newspaper itself has been the chief vehicle here during the past three months for a series of attacks on the United States, accusing America of "expansionist and reactionary" tendencies.

Official United States protests have been made to the Allied Control Commission that Graiulnou's editorials, which were followed up closely by the Communist press, were spreading mistrust among the Allies before the public of a defeated Power. The answer was that Graiulnou was a Red Army organ and therefore cannot be controlled by the mission.

Red Honored as Atom Splitter

But Soviet Scientist Gets Only $8333, While Others Get $16,666 Prizes.

Moscow, June 27 (A. P.).—Alexander P. Zhdanov, physicist and cosmic ray researcher who is credited with discovering a new way to split the atom, today received a Stalin award of 100,000 rubles ($8,333 at the diplomatic exchange rate). Four other scientists got twice as much for work in organic chemistry and physiology.

Zhdanov is head of the laboratory of the Radium Institute of the Academy of Science. His citation said he was rewarded for his discovery of methods of disintegrating an atomic nucleus by cosmic rays. The Soviet Government newspaper Pravda commented as follows on the awards, totalling 4,100,000 rubles ($341,653) to 330 Russian scientists, writers, artists and intellectuals: "Without fear, our scientists penetrate into the depth of the unlearned world, investigating new sources of energy. Soviet scientific intellectuals do not know that painful division felt in capitalistic countries by many scientists, who are conscious that their discoveries may be placed in the service of aggression and imperialistic war.

Some Other Awards.

"Their science becomes the science of the destruction of the world's culture and civilization. Soviet scientific technic is permeated with the noble spirit of Soviet humanism by which all our socialistic culture breathes. Soviet science serves its country and all humanity."

The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union published a decree listing the awards. Sergei Prokofiev, composer, was awarded the same amount as Zhdanov for his "Cinderella Ballet." Olga Lepeshinskaya and Galina Sergeyevna, ballet dancers, each received 12,000 rubles ($980) for intepreting the "Cinderella Ballet." Eugene Tarle, historian, received 40,000 rubles ($3,333) for diplomatic writing; Georgi F. Alexandrov, chief of the propaganda section of the Communist Party Central Committee, won 100,000 rubles ($8,333) for his "History of Western European Philosophy" published last year. Alexei Shchusev, designer of Lenin's red marble tomb, and four others divided 50,000 rubles ($4,166) for interior decoration of the tomb.

SOVIET MINISTER IS OUSTED

Moscow, June 27 (A. P.).—The Russian Government announced today that Boris Vannikov has been released from his post as Minister of Farm Machinery construction to take up new duties of an undisclosed nature. Vannikov's former post will be assumed by Peter Nikolaevish Goremykin.

Ousted Reporter Blasts Balkan Governments

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Markham Says Repression of Freedom Is Equal to That by Any Tyrant in History.

L. L. Emmkales

Athens, June 27 (A. P.).—Reuben H. Markham, for twenty years Balkan correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, said today that history's worst repressions of freedom were "being matched by the Communist-dominated governments in Bulgaria and Romania."

Markham arrived in Athens Monday from Bucharest after his expulsion from Romania despite vigorous protests by the United States Government. Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced the expulsion and failure of the Government's efforts on Markham's behalf Tuesday.

Markham said in an interview that "the worst that any tyrant ever did in the way of violence, personal humiliation, the breaking up of meetings, censoring the press and preventing the expression of public opinion is now being matched by the Communist-dominated governments in Bulgaria and Romania as I personally saw it."

DAY

Under Constant Attack.

The correspondent, whose most recent Balkan assignment started last August, said he had been under constant attack by the Communist-controlled press because of his dispatches.

Markham said his dispatches reported "Russian-imposed dictatorial methods of Communist-dominated governments," including "concentration camps and executions in the form of legal massacres, the victims of which are placed in unmarked graves" in Bulgaria. Bulgarian courts, he said, are "a travesty of justice and people are killed by the thousands."

Markham said he talked to hundreds of peasants and delegations in both countries and witnessed a number of terroristic acts.

Around the end of March, Markham said, he was covering a series of opposition party meetings when he was invited to spend the night with the local leader of the Peasant party in Bucovina, Romania, after the meeting had been broken up by a "band of ruffians." Later the "band of ruffians" wearing masks came into the house at midnight and killed the political leader with bursts of machine-gun fire, Markham said.

Tells of Another Attack.

On another occasion he was having dinner in Bacau, Romania, with Ion Mihalache, vice-president of the Peasant party and one of the three strongest opposition leaders in Romania, when Mihalache was attacked by a band of armed Communists. He and the Romanian fled across the roof tops, where they were besieged but finally managed to slip through the cordon.

Markham said a car "bearing the number of the Prime Minister's office, carrying a group of Romanians, kidnaped a young Romanian working for United States military authorities; he has not been released yet."

One meeting, Markham said, was acttually broken up by Red Army soldiers.

In the latter part of March, Markham said, a particularly vicious attack was made upon him by a Communist paper "speaking in the name of the Red Army and only with the approval of Moscow," and he subsequently was called to appear before Russian Gen. Vinogradov, the second most important official in Romania.

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Five Days to Leave.

Markham said Vinogradov gave him five days in which to leave the country without consulting Brig.-Gen. Courtland Schuyler, American member of the Allied Control Commission. Schuyler and Burton Berry, chief of the United States political mission, filed protests and the State Department followed with a vigorous note to Moscow and Bucharest.

The Russian Gen. Susaikov, who Markham said "runs Romania," advised the United States officials only a few hours before Markham was ready to board a vessel at Constanta for Istanbul that "suspension had been temporarily lifted" until it was considered on a higher level.

For three weeks Markham was forbidden to file any dispatches. At 7 P. M. June 22 he was advised by Susaikov that he must leave Bucharest by June 25. He departed the following morning in the United States Military attache's plane for Athens.

Markham said "in view of the coming election in Romania, the Communist-dominated government is determined to eliminate or restrict to the narrowest possible limits the work of American reporters and as a part of that action expelled me."

Markham said that only one American correspondent was now left in Bucharest, Frank O'Brien, of the Associated Press.

Swedish Treason Tale Denied

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (AP).—General Olof Gerhard Thoernell, former commander in chief of the Swedish army, characterized today as "absurd" a Russian newspaper story quoting a captive German general as saying the Germans had counted on his help to facilitate an invasion of Sweden in 1943.

Sweden May Join U. N.

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (AP). —The Swedish government was authorized by Parliament today to ask for membership in the United Nations.

Swiss Ratify Pact On German Assets

Berne, June 27 (A. P.).—The Council of States, upper house of the Swiss Parliament, today ratified the Washington agreement on disposal of German assets in Switzerland giving it legal force. The agreement between Switzerland and the Allies was approved yesterday by the National Council, the lower house.

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Austria Seeks Textbooks

VIENNA, June 27 (AP).—The Austrian Ministry of Education has asked the Allied Council to approve a law which would force Austrian publisners to devote the next three months to the publication of school textbooks to replace Nazi books. The law is necessary Austrian officials said, because most of the large publishing houses in Austria are under contract to the Soviet government to publish Soviet historical books.

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Bandits Raid Pole's Home; Kill Children

CRACOW, Poland—(AP) Bandits, supposedly members of the outlawed NSZ —national armed forces—attacked the home in near-by Ladygowice of Valentine Kufel of the Polish Socialist Party.

They poured machinegun fire into his house and killed his three children. But they didn't get their man—Kufel was not at home.

3 Top Czech Fascists Hanged

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 27 (AP)—Three hangings in swift succession at Pankrac Prison today wiped out the top leadership of the old Czech Vlajka (Fascist) organization. Josef Rys-Rozesevac, Josef Burda and Jaroslav Cermak, convicted by a Peoples Court, were executed.

Iraq Minister Asks U. S. To Take Europe's Jews

Says It Shouldn't Seek a Plan Harming a Small Nation

BAGHDAD, June 26 (Delayed) (AP).—Dr. Fadhel Jamaly, Iraq's Minister of Foreign Affairs, today called upon the United States to open her doors to Europe's homeless Jews as a means of solving the displaced-person and refugee problem.

In an interview in which he commented on the British-American inquiry committee's recommendation that 100,000 Jews be permitted to enter Palestine, the Foreign Minister declared:

"America always has been known for her sympathy for the persecuted people of Europe. We hope she will preserve her sympathetic attitude and open her doors, and not merely shed tears while seeking a solution of the problem at the expense of small nations."

DAY

CHALLENGE JURISDICTION

They had refused to take any part in the proceedings, contending they were "prisoners of war" and not subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

The sentences are subject to confirmation by General Sir Evelyn Baker, British commander-in-chief in Palestine. They were convicted yesterday after a three-day trial.

After the sentences were pronounced, the 31 defendants stood at attention on the command of a leader. He ordered them to sing the first stanza of Hatikvah, the Zionist national song. Relatives of the defendants who jammed the courtroom joined in the singing.

NIGHT

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GIRL LEADS SINGING

Devorah Bath Moshe Kalfus, 21, then intoned a second Hebrew patriotic song. She was escorted separately to prison.

The court president and two military judges had left the room before the singing began.

After the songs, the leader of the group, 20-year-old red-bearded Haim Lust, ordered his fellow defendants to "stand at ease." He was obeyed with military precision.

As the prisoners were being herded off to their cells, several of them tried to leave the dock to say goodbye to their families in the courtroom. Police and soldiers tried to intervene, but several succeeded in kissing and embracing their parents or girl friends.

1300 IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE

Meanwhile, nearly 1300 illegal Jewish immigrants arrived at Haifa. A British destroyer hovered near their ship, the Josiah Wedgwood. The immigrants displayed a large banner with the Hebrew inscription "Nothing shall prevent us from reaching our homeland."

They were transferred to the Athlit clearance camp after disembarking. Twenty had attempted to escape by boat last night but were arrested as suspected crewmen of the Wedgwood. (AP)

30 Jews Get 15 Years, Another Given Life

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Jerusalem, June 27 (AP)—A military court today sentenced 30 members of the militant Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi to 15 years imprisonment for carrying firearms and explosives.

Another member of the organization, Benjamin Kaplan, was sentenced to prison for life for shooting at a British soldier.

After the sentences were pronounced the 31 defendants stood at attention on the command of a leader and sang loud voices the first stanza of "Hatikvah," the Zionist national song. Relatives of the defendants, who jammed the courtroom participated in the singing.

DAY

Troops Intervene

The court president and the two military judges had previously left the room.

After the singing, the leader of the group, 20-year-old Haim Lust, ordered his fellow defendants to "stand at ease" and was obeyed with military precision.

An exciting scene followed when several of the prisoners tried to leave the dock to say good-by to their families in the courtroom. Police and soldiers tried to intervene, but several succeeded in kissing and embracing their parents or girl friends.

One Girl In Group

Many shouts in Hebrew of "long live Irgun Zvai" and "our struggle continues" rang out. The lone girl among the defendants, 21-year-old Devorah Bathe Moshe Kalfus, started up a second patriotic song which was taken up.

The sentences still are subject to confirmation by General Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander in chief in Palestine.

The defendants were convicted yesterday after a three-day trial during which they refused to take any part in the proceedings. Captured in a desert in South Palestine, they contended they were "prisoners of war" and not subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

Held "Righteous War"

The trial was climaxed by a wild scene yesterday when the defendants and their relatives joined in a noisy demonstration, shouting that the outlawed Jewish underground army was fighting "a righteous war for the independence and liberation of a slave nation." Police and troops were summoned to restore order.

Throughout the trial, the defendants had maintained an air of indifference and utilized recesses in the proceedings to join in singing Zionist songs.

NEARLY 1300 JEWS LAND IN PALESTINE

Haifa, Palestine, June 27 (A. P.).—Nearly 1,300 illegal Jewish immigrants arrived today with a British destroyer hovering near their ship, the Josiah Wedgwood. They displayed a large banner with the Hebrew inscription: "Nothing shall prevent us from reaching our homeland."

On debarking they were transferred to the Athlit clearance camp. Twenty tried to escape by boat last night and were arrested as suspected members of the Wedgwood's crew.

DAY

Many of the Jews said they were former inmates of German concentration camps. Their ship, formerly the Beauharnais, of Panama, slipped out of the Gulf of Genoa last week in defiance of Italian orders. As she neared Palestine a Royal Air Force plane spotted her and signaled the destroyer.

Most of the Jews were from Eastern Europe. They appeared exhausted after eight days' sailing during which their water ration was one pint a day. They intoned Hebrew songs as they left the ship.

Their release from the clearance camp is expected within a short time. Immigration certificates for them will be deducted from the allocated schedule of 1,500 a month.

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UNRRA Group Leaves

Seoul, June 27 (AP)—Six members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation mission here left today for Heijo in northern Korea to confer with Russian officials.

31 Palestine Jews Get Long Terms in Prison

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JERUSALEM, June 27 (AP).—Thirty members of the militant Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi were sentenced by a military court today to 15 years imprisonment for carrying firearms and explosives, and another, Benjamin Kaplan, was given a life sentence for shooting at a British soldier.

Still defiant, the defendants, one a girl, broke into song and cries of "Long live Irgun Zvai" and "our struggle continues."

Australian Against U. S. Rule of Manus

MELBOURNE, June 27 (AP).—Sir Thomas Blamey, former Australian army commander, declared today that Australia, not the United

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States, should control the big naval base built by the United States on the island of Manus in the Admiralty group.

Australia, holds a League of Nations mandate over the island on which the United States spent millions of dollars during the war. Its control now is being negotiated between Australian and United States officials.

Blamey said Australia was the only country in the Pacific which would be menaced if Manus were out of her control, and added cryptically that "history shows that nations with great power have great difficulty in restraining themselves from using it."

SIAM NAMES ARMY CHIEF

Underground 'Strong Man' Is Chosen as Commander

BANGKOK, Siam, June 27 (AP)—Gen. Abul Dejarat, "strong man" of Siam's wartime underground forces, was named commander of the Siamese Army today as Premier Pride Panymyong Panomyong ier Pride Panymyong Pridi moved to quell the growing unrest stirred by the mysterious fatal shooting of young King Ananda Mahidol in a palace bedroom.

The tension that mounted, following a medical board's statement that the King might have been assassinated, was climaxed by circulation of unsigned leaflets charging that the King had been murdered. The leaflets charged that the Premier and his Government clique had plotted to slay the young monarch.

Gen. Dejarat's appointment was interpreted in many quarters as a precautionary measure against revolt. Public hearings by a commission of inquiry entered the fourth day.

never will be told in full. war crimes charged against him were officially withdrawn after his death.

Stricken In 1941

Tuberculosis, which brought his death at 66 in unkempt, odorous Tokyo Imperial University Hospital, first afflicted him in 1941 upon his return from Europe with a Soviet neutrality pact. German Gestapo Chief Alfred Meisinger said Matsuoka obtained the treaty by revealing to Stalin Nazi plans for attacking Russia.

It was the high point of his career for Matsuoka, who loved the limelight and worshiped power. He was removed from office as Foreign Minister in 1941, and sank quickly into obscurity, his health broken during the strenuous months in power.

Home Wrecked

When Americans moved into Japan last fall, he was living in a tiny mountain lodge—his luxurious, foreign-style home in Tokyo completely gutted by firebombs.

He wrote no will, but left his family a classic Japanese poem, translated roughly as:

"With no regret, no hate, down the dark road do I go."

Witness Describes Plea To Hirohito

Tokyo, June 27 (AP)—Japan's Premier in 1931 tried in vain to get Emperor Hirohito to withdraw his troops from Manchuria, a prosecution witness told the International War Crimes Tribunal today.

"My father recommended withdrawal of the Japanese Army from Manchuria by Imperial rescript, but the proposal was not successful," said Ken Inukai, son of Premier Inukai, who was assassinated in 1932.

As the Emperor's name was drawn for the first time into the trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 other wartime leaders, a defense attorney questioned Inukai closely.

Calls Emperor Peaceful

Counsel for one defendant, Marquis Kido, former intimate adviser to the Emperor, said the statement by Inukai could mean the Japanese ruler was to blame for the action of the army in Manchuria.

"His Majesty," Inukai replied, "was a strong advocate of peace and a strong advocate of peaceful settlement of the Manchurian incident. That's what I meant to say."

The major reason for the failure of his father's attempt to recall the troops, Inukai continued, was the opposition of the army.

Neither his statement nor his testimony under crossexamination brought out definitely what the Emperor's reaction was to Premier Inukai's proposal.

Assassinated Following Speech

The elder Inukai was assassinated in his official residence a week after he delivered a speech in Yokohama criticizing the arrogant militarists.

The list of war-crime defendants was cut from 28 to 27 by the death from tuberculosis of 66-year-old Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister.

Inefficiency Is Charged In War Trials in Tokyo

Lack of Leadership Assailed by Official Who Resigned

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 (AP).—"The Allied prosecution of Japan's accused war-makers has "fallen victim to maladministration, neglect and inefficiency which, in view of the issues at stake is tragic," a former member of the prosecution staff asserted today. It was the first public criticism by any officer connected with the trials.

Naval Reserve Commander Bentley M. McMullin, returning to Denver to resume a private law practice, declared in a written statement that chief prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan and aids had been "rushed precipitously to Japan . . . personnel were selected on the run . . . there was little else than a series of spasmodic and frenzied efforts, first in one direction and then in another."

"In spite of this," he added, "much has been accomplished. The United States supplied Mr. Keenan with some good assistants, and the Allied Nations sent some of their best men.

"But the trials will not have accomplished their purpose unless they are the means by which the East, and Japan in particularly, may learn exactly what the Japanese leaders did. The facts must be brought out so clearly that subjects of the emperor cannot escape a consciousness of guilt. It might also be hoped that there might emerge new and progressive principles of international law. . . .

"These tasks require leadership of the highest order . . . Such leadership has unfortunately not been provided."

In Washington, Keenan told inquirers that McMullin resigned from the prosecution staff "after he had requested and failed to receive a promotion on the staff." Keenan said "McMullin was disappointed and resigned. His resignation was promptly accepted."

Matsuoka Dies; Forged Japan's Pact With Axis

Tokyo, June 27 (AP)—Yosuke Matsuoka, the one-time foreign minister who formally linked Japan with the Axis, died early today with "great regrets" that he could not defend himself in the international war-crimes court.

The disease-wasted University of Oregon graduate realized for days that death was near, and frequently told his eldest son, Kenichiro, that he had many things to say to the court—a defense that probably

Jap Tells Futile Appeals For Soviet Repatriation

Tokyo, June 27 (AP)—Japan has appealed to the Allied powers through the Vatican and the International Red Cross "more than a dozen times" for a speedup of Japanese repatriation from Russian-controlled territory, a Diet committee was told today.

Tokuzo Yamanaka, Foreign Office representative on the lower house budget committee, said the Government was sorry to admit that little had been accomplished.

"Regrettable" Delays Reported

Repatriation from Sakhalin and the Kuriles, Soviet-held islands north of Japan, and from northern Korea and Manchuria has been "regrettably" delayed, he said, in contrast to the remarkable speed in returning Japanese from areas under the United States, Britain and the Chinese Government.

"The Japanese Government," Yamanaka added, "intends to continue to appeal to the quarters concerned to bring back the estimated 1,500,000 Japanese from Russian-controlled areas at the earliest possible date."

Some "Evacuate Themselves"

He estimated that 100,000 Japanese were in the Russian zone of North Korea, although some there had managed "to evacuate themselves."

Yamanaka also reported the Japanese Government was appealing to Allied authorities to extend relief to destitute Japanese awaiting repatriation in Manchuria and Soviet-held areas.

A few Japanese were recently brought home from Manchuria. These came from parts held by the Chinese Government. Chinese Communists holding the great part of Manchuria, as well as Russians in the Manchurian port of Dairen, have refused so far to comply with United States repatriation requests.

Honored for Shooting Bomb Off Jap Plane

Tokyo, June 27 (A. P.).—Harold Wayne Burns, gunner's mate 2/C, of Logan, Ohio, who shot the bomb right off a Japanese dive-bomber while operating the fire control director from a minesweeper off Okinawa in March, 1945, was decorated with the bronze star today.

The dive-bomber crashed on Burns's ship shortly after he had destroyed its bomb.

'Dixie Limited' Kills Aussie, Injures 16

Tokyo, June 27 (A. P.).—An Australian corporal was killed and sixteen members of the Sixty-seventh Australian Battalion were injured when the Allied "Dixie Limited" smashed into a troop-filled truck at a Kure crossing Tuesday, Allied Headquarters learned today.

MACARTHUR WILL VISIT PHILIPPINES ON JULY 4

TOKYO, Friday, June 28 (AP)—General MacArthur, his wife, son, and members of his staff will fly to Manila to attend the Philippines independence inaugural July 4, Col. Larry Bunker, the General's aide, announced today.

The length of their stay in Manila "depends upon circumstances in Tokyo," he added.

It will be the first time MacArthur has left Japan since he landed last Aug. 30 with the first airborne occupation units.

MacArthur To Visit Manila For Fourth

Manila, June 27 (AP)—President Manuel A. Roxas announced today that General MacArthur would come here from Tokyo to attend Philippine Independence Day ceremonies July 4.

Roxas said he had received a personal message from MacArthur late yesterday saying he would be accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, his son, and members of his staff.

It will be MacArthur's first trip away from Japan since he landed there in last August.

Lost Overboard, Sailor Finally Returns

Yokosuka, Japan, June 27 (AP)—Ange LaCroix, 21, of Rennes, France, seaman who fell overboard from the French destroyer Fantasque, near Okinawa, has rejoined his ship at Yokosuka.

LaCroix fell overboard around midnight but was not missed by his shipmates until the next day.

LaCroix said his life jacket kept him afloat in rough water until late afternoon the next day when he managed to crawl on a tiny volcanic rock. He subsisted there for two days until he managed to attract a Japanese fishing boat which took him to Ie Shima near Okinawa. There American troops fed him and notified his ship of his safety.

His mates jubilantly collected a $1,000 reward which they sent to the fishing boat that rescued LaCroix.

Lucas Visits Yokohama

Yokohama, June 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas visited 8th Army headquarters today en route to Nanking, where he will assume command of all United States Army forces in China.

Japs Raid Rice Bins

Sendai, June 27 (AP)—Hungry Japanese in Miyagi prefecture of northern Japan are raiding official rice storage warehouses in towns and villages, Kyodo news agency reported today.

EXPECTS 'A' BOMBS TO TAKE ON WINGS

Kwajalein, June 27 (A. P.).—Col. Harvey T. Alness, commander of the B-17 Drones which will fly into the atom bomb mushroom to collect cloud masses for examination by scientists, doubts that planes ever again will be called upon to carry atomic bombs.

"I'd like to see them take a B-29 Drone loaded with an atom bomb, direct it over the target and punch a button," he said. "All they need to do is put wings on the atom bomb."

Alness of Bayport, Minn., is commander of Elgin Field, Fla., the Army Air Forces' guided missile experimental and training field. He calls the Drone "a guided missile."

Alness said that Drone planes consistently have been directed from forty miles away and he believes they could be directed from as far as 100 miles away. Control range is limited only by equipment—primarily the power generator and television. New, more powerful generators and longer ranged television sets and complete plane rewiring are needed.

SEAPLANE AIDS STORK IN A-BOMB TEST AREA

KWAJALEIN, Friday, June 28—(AP) Commodore Ben H. Wyatt, military governor of the Marshall islands, today ordered a seaplane to help out the stork as an atom-blast precaution.

He dispatched a two-engined seaplane to Rongelap, 200 miles northeast of Kwajalein, to pick up two expectant Marshallese women as a precaution against premature birth due to worry over the atomic bomb. The women will be brought to the Navy hospital here.

'ATOM BOMB' RACKET REVEALED IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 27 — (AP) An "atom bomb" share selling racket involving more than $500,000, in which several persons were swindled of large sums of money on promises of rich dividends, was revealed today by provincial police.

Few details were given, but Deputy Director Hilaire Beauregard of the provincial force said two persons had been arrested within the past 24 hours and capture of the ringleader was imminent.

Development of a "new atomic bomb" promised rich dividends, prospective shareholders were told, and one Montreal physician was reported to have handed over $20,000 in belief the new scientific wonder would pay off a fortune.

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Navy Sets Up Many Ingenious Devices To Record Effects of Atomic Bomb Blast

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, June 27—(AP) Like catching the photo-finish of a close race, a device will measure the speed of the shock wave set up when the atomic bomb explodes. It is one of a number of ingenious devices for recording effects of the blast.

The explosion is scheduled for Monday, July 1, Bikini time (Sunday, June 30, Eastern Standard Time), but it was learned today that unfavorable weather, if it continued into mid-August, might cause postponement of the first test until next year.

Wave Shows Rapidly

The shock wave, a wall of compressed air, starts out from the bomb at a speed estimated at possibly 1,500 miles an hour. It slows down rapidly, but in the first mile it twists steel and flattens all kinds of structures.

Scientists want to know about this speed at all possible distances, but the shock wave is invisible except from the air, where it looks like a gigantic expanding soap bubble.

To clock the blast in photo finish style, strings of explosives are set up, triggered so that the shock itself will explode them. These explosions take place inside tubes filled with argon gas, which quickly quenches the flash so that despite the speed of the shock wave each flash is separate and distinct to the eye of the photo finish cameras.

The effect is like exploding a string of firecrackers. Motion picture film records the flashes and times them.

Scores of other instruments will try to beat the atomic punch by leaving a permanent record before they are destroyed. And many others not destroyed will remain in place to tell what happened to the target ships. Ships that may remain intact will have on their plates, decks, rooms and holds records of every strain they took and of every vibration felt.

Precise orientation of the ships will be recorded by pin-hole "cameras" whose film is pine planking. Through the pin-holes, the intense atomic heat will enter to burn a spot on the wood.

Will Record Blast Pressure

Five-gallon gasoline tins, empty, will tell how much pressure the blast forced through ships' opening into the interior. These comparatively mild pressures will deform the tins, and technicians, filling the tins with water and measuring how much less than five gallons each holds, will compute the pressure.

If some parts of the ship shake like a man with ague, alternately in one direction and then in another, devices called pallographs will record both movements.

Another instrument, the Jacklin accelerator, will record how much an entire ship moves under the big atomic push. Strips of lead will show how far machinery moves on its base in the engine room.

Rolling and pitching, likely to be invisible in clouds of steam, will be recorded by gyroscopes.

Special paint and panels of metal, glass, cloth, paper and fur will record flash burns. There are no thermometers to record the 100,000,000 degree heat close to the bomb, but spectroscopic devices that measure light will furnish accurate calculations for heat.

Aboard the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, June 27 (A. P.).—A multitude of tiny fragments from the test bomb, pitting the deck of the bullseye battleship Nevada, testified today to the accuracy of the atom bombardiers.

Reporters visiting the Nevada after Monday's practice test found the fragments driven into the deck from an almost verticle angle, confirming the opinion of distant watchers that the burst was fairly close overhead.

Blandy is expected to order the second test, an underwater explosion in Bikini Lagoon. In that case the underwater A-bomb test will be the only one this summer.

Will the atom bomb start a typhoon here, where the majority of the Pacific typhoons originate?

Weather Men Doubt It

No reliable weather man thinks that it will, but meteorologists cannot say definitely that the bomb will not.

Correspondents were given the available facts today. Most important is that the typhoons that start here never move toward the American coast. They invariably move toward the Philippines and then northward, where they dissipate in the Aleutians.

At the start they are not the murderous winds that make these storms to be feared. So, if the atom bomb were to start a typhoon, it would in no way endanger the 200 ships and thousands of men involved in the atomic test.

Suit Against Bikini Test Fails

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Judge Jennings Bailey of the United States District Court dismissed today a suit to halt use of American vessels as targets in the atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll. The suit was entered by James J. Regnan Jr., Philadelphia attorney, who said he acted as a taxpayer. He asked an injunction to prevent destruction of the ships. Judge Bailey gave no reason for his decision.

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Long Bomb-Test Delay Possible

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, June 27 (AP)—If the weather delays the first atomic-bomb test until about the third week of August, then no tests will be held this year.

Favorable test weather requires winds of about the same direction up to 60,000 feet. There are only a few days remaining in which this perfect condition is expected. The typhoon season is approaching.

One "Out" Discovered

But meteorologists have discovered a way out, raising the possibility of good enough weather to thirteen days in July alone. This out is slow stratosphere winds. If the atomic cloud moves slowly through the stratosphere, it will have lost its dangers before it can pass over populated islands.

The first test, set for July 1, requires better weather than the second. If the first should be long delayed, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy is expected to order the second test, an underwater explosion in Bikini Lagoon. In that case the underwater A-bomb test will be the only one this summer.

SPECIAL POSTMARK FOR 'A' BOMB DAY

Aboard the U. S. S. Mt. McKinley, June 27 (A. P.).—A special cancellation stamp for mail sent from Bikini on A Day has been authorized by the commanders of naval operations. The postmark that day will bear the words, "Atom Bomb Test, Bikini."

Lieut. Paul A. Hunt of Fort Collins, Col., in charge of Bikini's fleet post office, expects about 200,000 letters to be mailed. It is likely that the entire day's output will become collectors' items.

O'Daniel Filibuster Against OPA Bill Goes Into 9th Hour

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SENATE IN SESSION PAST MIDNIGHT AS TEXAN BARS VOTE

Barkley Files Petition Seeking to Force Limit on Debate.

GETS 24 SIGNERS

Action on Plea for Gag Is Scheduled Saturday Afternoon.

(BULLETIN)

WASHINGTON, June 28—(Friday)—(AP) The Senate agreed at 1:10 a. m. (Eastern Daylight Time) this morning to limit further debate on a bill to extend price controls to one hour to each senator, abruptly ending a one man filibuster by Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.).

Immediately, on Majority Leader Barkley's motion, the Senate recessed until noon (E.D.T.) today.

NIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 28—(Friday)—(AP) With OPA scheduled to expire in 72 hours, weary Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) hoarsely carried into the morning hours today a one-man Senate filibuster against extension of price controls.

He faced a Senate vote at 1 p.m. E.S.T. Saturday on a petition to shut him off if he is still going then.

Galleries Crowded

With standees lining the walls of crowded galleries, the big Texan pounded away at the New Deal in general and the OPA in particular in what he conceded would be a futile effort—unless he gets help thus far not forthcoming—to talk price controls to death.

At 11:52 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, last night, O'Daniel had completed, between swigs from two glasses of milk, eight full hours of talking. At midnight he still was going strong, seemingly warming to his work despite a cracking voice from oviously tired vocal cords.

Warily Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), who was keeping the Senate in continuous session, watched for any signs of faltering on the part of the former Texas flour salesman who rode to the governorship of Texas and a senatorship on his supporters' chant of "Pass the biscuits, Pappy."

Refuses to Permit Vote

Barkley had tried twice without success to get O'Daniel to agree to vote at a specific time. Then the Democratic leader circulated a debate-limiting petition, got 24 signers, and filed it. But the Senate couldn't vote on any gag motion of this kind until Saturday.

May Get Help

Meanwhile, O'Daniel said he heard rumors that Senator Langer (R-ND), no slouch in a filibuster, was winging his way here to join the fight.

The rumor was passed on to him by Senator Bridges (R-NH), who asked if he had received a telegram from Senator Langer (R-ND) saying he was flying to Washington to help talk the price control extension bill to death. It has been O'Daniels idea to keep the talk going until OPA expires at Sunday midnight.

"No," O'Daniel replied, "except I just heard that rumor floating by. I'd sure welcome any help.

"You don't know how much this senator would appreciate just a little teensy-weensy bit of encouragement."

The Texas iron-man showed no immediate sign of giving up despite the filing of a cloture petition by Majority Leader Barkley in an effort to limit debate.

The "gag" petition, on which Barkley quickly got more than the necessary 16 signatures, would limit debate to an hour for each senator. But it would take two-thirds of the Senate to pass it, and the Senate traditionally is reluctant to put a limit on talk. Also, under the rules, it must lie over a day so that it could not come up until Saturday.

Questions by Bridges

O'Daniel had been pleading for help in his talkathon but the biggest help he got was in lengthy questions from Senator Bridges. By the time he neared the end of seven hours he was talking hoarsely about the inability of one man to carry the load he had picked up.

That was before Barkley started around with his petition.

A parliamentary expert said Barkley's cloture petition would come to vote at 1 p.m. (EST) Saturday regardless of how long O'Daniel spoke.

Before he started passing the talk limiting petition around, Barkley had proposed also that O'Daniel agree to limit debate to an hour for each senator, beginning at midnight.

The Texan, who had been pleading with some of his colleagues to join him in the attempt to talk until existing law expired at midnight Sunday, said he might be able to work something out with Barkley if he could have a few minutes to talk things over.

Blocked By Lucas

The Democratic leader then asked unanimous agreement that O'Daniel have priority on the floor after a scheduled short speech by Senator Thomas (D-Okla.), who also opposes OPA. Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), who had asked O'Daniel previously if the Texan was filibustering, squelched that move with an objection.

Resignedly, O'Daniel resumed talking in a hoarse voice, remarking: "Well, here we go again."

Then Barkley started around with his petition.

Among those signing the petition was Senator McMahon (D-Conn.).

The individual filibuster record of 15 hours 35 minutes was set by the late Senator Huey Long (D-La) in a fight against the NRA bill in 1935. Senator Robert LaFollette the elder held the floor for more than 18 hours on the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill in 1908, but he was relieved by numerous quorum calls and by yielding for questions.

Reading from a stack of telegrams frequently replenished by his office force, O'Daniel showed few signs of tiring except for the huskiness of his voice.

O'Daniel chided the Administration, and Congress, too, for not formerly proclaiming an end of World War II, saying the "only reason it hadn't been done is because the New Deal wants to hang on to its wartime powers."

"If we're going to have another war later," he said, "then that's all right. But let's have a breathing spell. There's no use making the last one continuous.

He said the only reason the OPA was set up was to "overthrow the American form of government."

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He asserted that if Chester Bowles resigned, he would be given another job in the Administration "for the New Deal boys like him and, besides, who else would they get to do their dirty work."

O'Daniel began by reading a sheaf of telegrams supporting his anti-OPA stand.

Previously Senator Moore (R-Okla.), in a three hour speech, assailed the extension bill as part of a plot to foster economic chaos and create a Soviet-type government in America. Senator Wilson (R-Iowa) blamed OPA for "flourishing black markets."

The printed text of Moore's speech ran 13,000 words, but he was not confined by the written pages and tossed in plenty of off-the-cuff remarks, none of them complimentary to OPA or Stabilization Director Chester Bowles.

Moore said OPA's postwar operations have impaired the nation's economy, weakened the people's morale, destroyed respect for government, and created unnecessary shortages.

He contended the C.I.O. and the Political Action committee are "conducting a scare campaign" and that they advocate continued price control with the purpose of destroying the capitalistic system and free enterprise.

Taft Favors Bill

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) arose to call for a favorable vote on the pending bill, a compromise which takes away much of OPA's powers.

He said "one of the best by-products" of the measure would be the "resignation of Mr. Bowles." He referred to Chester W. Bowles, economic stabilizer who is reported to be inclined to quit if Congress passes the bill.

Taft's call for a favorable vote surprised some colleagues.

He said that he and Senator Millikin (R.-Colo.) had refused to sign the measure worked out by a Senate-House conference committee because it failed to direct a decontrol policy.

Even so, he said he now urged support of the compromise because otherwise Congress would be guilty of killing all price and rent controls July 1 with possible distressing inflation.

If President Truman wants to veto the resulting bill, Taft said that was "his responsibility."

Senator Moore Starts With a Three-hour Speech and O'Daniel Awaits Turn.

BARKLEY PLANS LONG SESSION

He Says He Will Attempt to Hold Senators Until Bill Is Disposed Of.

JUN 28 1946

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—Senator Barkley, the majority leader, told the Senate this afternoon that he would attempt to hold it in continuous session until the OPA extension bill is disposed of.

He served the notice after Senator Moore (R.-Okla.), had spoken more than three hours against the bill, and in the face of a threat by Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.), to talk until Monday if necessary to kill the measure.

The price control law expires at midnight on Sunday unless the extension legislation goes through. The House already has approved it.

Moore's 13,000-word speech had been followed by a brief address by Senator Wilson (R.-Iowa). Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), had just taken the floor to deliver another talk when Barkley interrupted to make the announcement.

O'Daniel told reporters that, although he had appealed to other Senators for help, none had promised him aid in his plan to talk until Monday.

Moore lashed out at the C. I. O. and the Political Action Committee as championing price control to force economic collapse and the "overthrow of constitutional government."

Truman Urges Bowles to Stay.

Downtown, President Truman told a news conference that he is trying to persuade Chester Bowles to remain at his post of Economic Stabilizer.

The retirement of Bowles as a result of restrictions on OPA powers contemplated in pending extension legislation has long been predicted.

The President said that Bowles had been trying to quit ever since he took office and that he, Mr. Truman, had been successful so far in keeping him on the job. Bowles conferred with the President yesterday, but refused to discuss the meeting with reporters.

Mr. Truman declined to discuss the watered-down price extension bill now before the Senate, other than to say that it was unfortunate that it has been debated so long.

He said that he would decide after the measure reached him whether to make a radio address outlining his position on it. This was his reply when he was asked whether he would speak to the people in connection with signing or vetoing of the bill.

Criticizes C. I. O.

Moore told the Senate that "the deep underlying purpose of the C. I. O. leadership . . . is a campaign to destroy our capitalistic system and with it the free enterprise of this country.

"With deadly deliberation, the plan is designed to cause economic collapse, overthrow of the constitutional Government, and the establishment of a centralized government in complete harmony with the ideals of Soviet Russia under which complete regimentation may be effectuated," he continued.

He said that strong suspicion exists that Bowles is "using public fund to further personal political arbitions" and said that he would not be surprised if Bowles were supported by the C. I. O. for a place on the Democratic national ticket in 1948.

Truman Urging Bowles Not To Quit

JUN 28 1946

Washington, June 27 (AP)—President Truman told his news conference today that he is trying to persuade Chester Bowles to remain at his post as economic stabilizer.

Bowles's retirement as a result of restrictions on OPA powers contemplated in pending extension legislation has long been hinted.

The President said Bowles has been trying to quit ever since he took office and that he, Mr. Truman, had been successful so far in keeping him on the job. Bowles conferred with the President yesterday but refused to discuss the meeting with reporters.

Hits Long Debate

Mr. Truman declined to discuss the watered-down price-extension bill now before the Senate, other than to say it was unfortunate that it has been debated so long.

He said he would decide after the measure reaches him whether to make a radio address outlining his position on it.

This was his reply when asked whether he would speak to the people in connection with signing or vetoing of the bill.

On Capitol Hill, Senator O'Daniel (D., Texas) sought to get and hold the Senate floor for a chance to talk the OPA to death.

Could Succeed In Theory

If he could talk steadily until Sunday midnight, or call up vocal reinforcements, he could succeed—in theory at least. The present OPA law expires June 30.

However, there is no present indication that any colleague will team up with O'Daniel in his projected talkathon.

And the leadership is determined to keep the Senate in long-hour session, if necessary, to bring the compromise price-control-extension bill to a final vote.

Majority Favor Measure

As a matter of practical legislation, even a now-till-Sunday nonstop speech would cause no more than a brief lapse in price-control regulations.

A majority of the Senate obviously is in a mood to approve the measure worked out by a joint conference committee. And the extension bill would be effective if passed a few hours or even a few days past the deadline.

COAST LUMBER MEN LASH BACK AT OPA CHIEFS

One Pacific Leader Calls $9,043,530 U. S. Suits Political Move.

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ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE DENIED

Government Charges Product Was Shipped to Dummy Addresses to Be Held for Bargaining.

San Francisco, June 27 (A. P.). Pacific Coast lumbermen lashed back today at office of Price Administration officials who pressed forward a move to smash what they called increasing rackets that have caused artificial lumber shortages all over the country.

The OPA yesterday filed suit against forty lumber companies in Federal Courts of California, Oregan, Washington, and Arizona, seeking to collect a total of $9,043,530 in treble damages. The alleged violations involved some 65,649,123 board feet of lumber.

At Aberdeen, Wash., Henry W. Anderson, president of the Twin Harbors Lumber Co., called the suits a political move.

"I think it a crime that OPA should pick on the Northwest operator while Southern operators are running rampant on the black market," he declared. The Twin Harbors Lumber was named defendant in suit seeking an estimated $525,000 in damages.

"These suits are based on differences of opinion in interpreting OPA ceilings," R. G. Robbins, president of the R. G. Robbins Lumber Company of Portland, said. He declared that in his opinion it was "a shame" that the OPA should bring suit against the Northwest lumber industries that have produced lumber so admirably under handicaps.

Donald D. Baldwin, secretary-treasurer of the Mauk Seattle Lumber Company, said that the suits were unfair and without legal basis.

"We have been selling fractional lumber," he said, "but we contend the buyer had the choice of whether to buy it or not. There certainly was no violation of the OPA regulations prohibiting 'making the buyer take something he does not want to get something he does want'."

Expecting that the OPA would be accused of "interfering with recognized business practices," Lumber Enforcement Chief Ralph Golub, as the suits were filed, listed as violations the following:

Diversion of lumber, consisting of the shipment of lumber to the shipper himself at dummy addresses, to be held for bargaining.

Resawing of lumber without regrading.

Refusing to produce standard size lumber such as 2x4s and turning out exclusively 2x4⅛s, which must then be remilled at the cost of the building contractor.

Upgrading of materials.

Charging customers for more lumber than was actually received.

Marking retail sales without having licenses.

Flagrant overceiling sales.

Cutting short lengths.

The OPA said that it started

HOUSE VOTES CURB ON AID FOR RUSSIA

JUN 28 1946

Ban Is Voted, 154 to 53, Where UNRRA News Is Censored.

WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP)—The House voted today to bar American relief through UNRRA to any nation censoring press accounts of its dirstribution—meaning Russia.

"The time has come to quit appeasing," declared Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill.) who sponsored the provision.

Chairman Cannon (D-Mo.) of the Appropriations committee asserted on the other hand that "the blood of a million boys" might be shed "if we proceed to gratuitously insult a friendly nation."

Adopted by House, 154 to 53

Despite Administration opposition, the House adopted the amendment by a standing (non-record) vote. It is subject to a record vote tomorrow when the House acts finally on the bill to which it was attached. The Senate has yet to consider the bill.

The measure carries $465,000,000 for UNRRA, along with $261,571,909 for various other purposes. There was no indication how much of this amount might be slated for UNRRA relief in Russia. Latest reports show UNRRA budget commitments of $189,000,000 to the Ukraine and $61,000,000 to Byelorussia, while actual aid given to those countries through April 30 was $58,000,000 and $24,000,000, respectively. Dirkson said 72 cents of every UNRRA dollar is furnished by the United States.

Dirksen's amendment would prevent the money from being spent for relief in any country "which fails or refuses to permit the properly accredited representatives of the American press to enter, observe and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished to such country."

Balked by Senate

A similar provision was voted by the House in an UNRRA appropriation last November but the Senate refused to go along. A compromise then was adopted which called upon the President to use his best efforts to get other countries to permit American reporters to cover UNRRA activities freely.

President Truman reported Tuesday that satisfactory arrangements for such coverage "without censorship" were in effect with all countries except Russia. He forwarded to Congress a message from the Soviet government which said it did not "contemplate" relaxing the censorship which it applies to news correspondents and suggesting that reports would be available from UNRRA officials.

In this connection an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin today reported that Marshall MacDuffie, head of the UNRRA mission in the

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Ukraine, said President Truman was incorrect when he notified Congress that American correspondents could not report UNRRA activities in Russia. MacDuffie said eight correspondents, including three Americans, visited Kiev and Minsk with UNRRA personnel a month ago.

Dirksen said there have been frequent reports that American food sent abroad for relief purposes has been used for political purposes instead. Only by impartial reporting, he added, can the American people know the true situation.

Opposes Appeasement

"I'm opposed to any further appeasement," declared Rep. Barden (D-N.C.), "I'll not duck my head and shy around every time Mr. Stalin or Mr. Tito says 'Watch out or you might step on my toes.'"

"If you believe the purpose of UNRRA is to feed hungry people rather than to promote Communism in Europe," asserted Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.), "support this amendment."

Leading the fight against it, Cannon denied that there has been censorship of newspapermen's reports on UNRRA activities in any country. The State Department, Cannon said, has informed him "there has never been any censorship" on reporting of UNRRA operations.

Two other changes were made in the measure before further consideration was laid aside until tomorrow.

One struck out an Appropriations committee recommendation that the new fund be available for expenditure until June 30, 1947, despite an earlier law ordering the program liquidated in Europe on December 31, 1946, and in the Far East on March 31, 1947.

The other cut $2,000,000 from a recommended $20,000,000 fund for the Civilian Production administration. Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.) offered the CPA amendment, which Cannon opposed as a threat to the veteran's housing program. The House adopted it by a standing vote of 109 to 85.

House Mustering Support To Cut Aid To Soviet

JUN 28 1946

Washington, June 27 (AP)—A "no news-no cash" policy that would hit Russia mustered powerful House support today as an amendment to the proposed $465,000,000 UNRRA appropriation.

Ostensibly directed at any nation imposing censorship on news dealing with the relief agency's activities, the amendment is aimed primarily at the existing situation in the Soviet Union, according to its supporters.

Sentiment Increases

Sentiment behind the proposal gained strength after President Truman reported to Congress Tuesday that Moscow had refused to permit uncensored reports from American correspondents on UNRRA operations in the Soviet republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia (White Russia).

Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) said in advance of debate on the relief fund that he would offer the amendment to restrict the money to nations giving free access to visiting reporters seeking information on UNRRA activities.

If accepted, it would block UNRRA aid not only for the Ukrainian and Byelorussian republics, Dirksen said, but also for Romania and possibly northern Korea because of the difficulties that have been raised to unhampered American press coverage of the latter two areas.

Cites President's Report

"In view of the President's report that other European nations except the two Soviet republics have made arrangements for reporting UNRRA operations," Dirksen said, "I think it is only right that Congress refuse to provide any more funds for use in those republics."

While Romania was not mentioned in the President's report, Dirksen said an American reporter recently was ejected from that country.

Latest committee figures indicated that up to last April 30 about $82,000,000 UNRRA aid had been given the two Soviet republics, both of which were heavy sufferers throughout the war.

Dirksen and Representative Taber of New York, top Republican on the appropriations committee, predicted that the "no news-no cash" amendment would be adopted easily by the House.

Last November, in another UNRRA Bill, the House approved a similar amendment by a roll-call vote of 188 to 168, but backed down after the Senate refused to go along.

"Since then," Dirksen said, "we have had the President's report, which leaves no doubt as to what is going on. I believe we can make the amendment stick this time."

The UNRRA fund was the major controversial item in a $726,571,909 deficiency appropriation bill sent to the House floor yesterday.

SHIPMENT OF PORK TO RUSSIA HINTED

WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP) Rep. August H. Anderson (R-Minn.) told the House today during debate on the UNRRA bill that he had learned from the Agriculture department that 100,000,000 pounds of pork has been set aside for shipment to Russia if the measure is enacted.

Officials at the Agriculture department, asked for comment, said the department has no information at present on how much meat it has set side for UNRRA. They explained that the data will be available Monday in connection with the monthly inventory.

Anderson told a reporter that the pork represents "choice cuts of the hog" and has been prepared in cans according to a recipe provided by the Russian government.

He said he received the information confidentially from an Agriculture department official and therefore did not wish to disclose the official's name.

Anderson, a member of the House Agriculture committee, said the pork "now is being packed" under Agriculture department orders and that all that is holding up shipment is passage of the pending appropriation bill "so that the packers can be paid."

He estimated the pork cost "at least 40 cents a pound."

"This is one additional reason—along with the black market—why the American people can't get meat," he said.

"My position is that this meat and other supplies should not be shipped to Russia until she shows a willingness to cooperate in perfecting an organization—the United Nations—to insure a peaceful world."

Deal With Poles Helps U.S. Pierce Soviet 'Curtain'

Washington, June 27 (AP)—The United States registered important progress today in its persistent efforts to learn what sort of international economic deals are being made behind the "iron curtain" of Soviet-dominated eastern Europe.

The stepping stone was the reinstatement of a $90,000,000 American credit program for Poland.

Under terms of the loan agreement, the Warsaw Government is to supply the United States with the texts of Poland's economic pacts both with Russia and other countries.

First Official Data

American officials hope, as a result, that they may soon obtain their first official information as to the kind of arrangements which have been worked out by Poland with Russia, Hungary and Romania, as well as with Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and other governments.

Among these is a new agreement by which Russia grants substantial credits to Poland presumably for trading with the Soviet Union.

As a result of Poland's reaffirmation of her intention to furnish the text, the United States has lifted a stop order from a $50,000,000 credit conditionally given the Poles in April for the purchase of American surplus property in Europe.

Indications are that the American Government is also ready to go ahead promptly with the signing of an Export-Import Bank contract for an additional $40,000,000 loan to Poland for the purchase of locomotives and railway coal cars in the United States.

Called Important

State Department officials attached considerable importance to obtaining the economic pact information from Warsaw.

They are concerned chiefly with the finding out the extent to which Russia may be obtaining exclusive trading rights in Eastern Europe or dominating the internal economies of states.

POLAND BANK LOAN MEETS WITH DELAY

WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP)—The State department said today that a $40,000,000 export-import bank loan to Poland is being held up until Warsaw makes good on certain obligations.

Announcement was made yesterday that a $50,000,000 credit to permit Poland to buy trucks and other surplus army equipment, which had been held up similarly, is now being released. One condition which brought about this release was an assurance that Poland will make available the texts of its economic agreements with other nations, including Russia.

Today's announcement indicated that the bank loan is being held up until these agreements actually are delivered. The loan is to finance purchases of locomotives and coal cars.

At the export-import bank, however, an official declared the bank is unaware of any decision by the State department to delay the loan. He said the bank is now waiting to sign the final contract.

to resume private law practice in New York city.

Cruiser Captain Gets Post

President Truman disclosed the appointment at his news conference. Clifford now is his naval aide with the rank of captain. To succeed him in the naval post the President picked Capt. James H. Foskett of Strafford, Pa., skipper of the cruiser Augusta which carried Mr. Truman and his party to Europe for the "Big Three" meeting at Potsdam last summer.

Until he entered naval service in 1944, the 39-year-old Clifford had practiced law in St. Louis since his graduation from Washington university there, specializing in corporation and labor law. He has had an important hand in recent Presidential addresses, notably the ones calling for emergency labor legislation to prevent strikes against industries seized by the government.

Clifford's White House assignment grew out of a chance meeting with Mr. Truman, then a senator, at a dinner party in St. Louis back in 1938 or 1939. Their next meeting came early in 1944 when he had lunch with Mr. Truman, John W. Snyder of St. Louis, now Treasury secretary, and Federal Reserve Board Governor James K. Vardaman, whom he succeeds as naval aide.

Replaced Vardaman

Just before the President left for the Potsdam meeting, he asked Clifford to report to the White House to serve in the naval aide's office during the absence of Vardaman in Europe. Later he became assistant naval aide.

During the months that followed he worked on preparations for the recently-created national intelligence authority and on other executive assignments.

He also made a study of universal training which the President used in recommending universal service to Congress. His ideas and the President's click so well that he got more assignments, gradually taking over a large part of the work that Rosenman had continued to do on an unofficial weekend basis.

Clifford is fair-haired, 190-pounds, broad-shouldered and six feet one inch tall.

Life-Long Democrat

He likes to call himself a "liberal," and a life-long Democrat who is "perfectly devoted" to President Truman and his ideologies.

"I feel very strongly about the President," he told a reporter. "His earnestness and sincerity call for the best a man can do to serve him."

Foskett will report to the White House on July 2, at which time Clifford will be separated from the Navy.

Foskett, another tall, handsome figure, won President Truman's affetion during the trans-Atlantic crossing incident to the "Big Three" meeting.

Now 47, he won his way up in the Navy through hard work, beginning as a seaman in the first World war.

He has been serving as chief of staff to the commander of the inactive fleet, Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco.

Clifford, a native of Fort Scott, Kas., has three daughters, age 14, 12 and six. Foskett, a native of Wollaston, Mass., has two daughters, age 14 and 12.

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Truman Appoints His Young Naval Aide To Be Special Counsel in White House

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) Clark M. Clifford, a tall young, lawyer-naval officer who looks like a matinee idol, moved today into the key administration post of "special counsel" to the President.

This is the $12,000-a-year speech-writing, advisory position which achieved prominence when it was held by Samuel I. Rosenman, one of the original "brain trust" of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. It has been vacant since Rosenman resigned early this year

Eisenhower Makes Appeal For Increase in Officers

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30-4-3789

WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP) After a crisp appeal from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Senate Military sub-committee today quickly approved 25,000 additional regular army officers, doubling the present authorized strength.

The chief of staff said no one can accurately foretell now the exact requirements for the peacetime army but that it probably must be near one million men as long as our forces occupy Germany and Japan.

The 25,000 additional regular army officers will be needed "for the next 25 or 30 years, or until the UNO (United Nations) becomes a definitely effective force," he testified.

Appearing unannounced before the three-member sub-committee, General Ike discarded a carefully prepared statement in behalf of the officer increase and extemporaneously outlined the army needs.

Hart Supports Plea

Senators Hill (D-Ala), Downy (D-Calif) and Hart (R-Conn) asked a few questions and then quickly approved the authorization. Hill predicted similar quick approval by the Full military committee at its regular meeting Tuesday.

Some 20,000 of the additional 25,000 officers would go to the air forces, the general said. Even with this increase, he added, the army may be seriously short of officers July 1 of next year when it must reduce to a strength of 1,070,000.

A War department letter that preceded the general informed the committee that 127,500 officers and 942,500 enlisted men will comprise the authorized strength a year from now. The department hopes to retain enough reserve, national guard, and temporary wartime officers to meet all needs.

Recalling that Congress authorized an additional 9,500 regular army officers last December, Eisenhower said 108,000 temporary wartime officers had applied for these places and "had been combed over."

Many Failed to Qualify

Many "excellent officers" who did not qualify in this first selection now plan on quitting army careers, he continued, and unless chance for a permanent career is offered the War department will lose many experienced and well-trained officers.

"It would be a mistake," the General said, to try to train all regular officers at West Point even if this could be done.

Eisenhower said the army wants a "broader source" for its regular officers and they should also come from the national guard, reserve officers training corps, officer candidate schools, and wartime officers.

Hart, a retired admiral, expressed "total agreement" with the need for a strong officer corps.

"If you have an officer corps you can have an army in two or three years," Hart remarked. "If not, you can't have an army in a generation."

Eisenhower said that with 50,000 regular officers, the War department plans 27,500 for the air forces, 10,500 for the ground forces and 12,000 for service forces.

TRUMAN IS SILENT ON FOREIGN TOPICS

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Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—President Truman today declined comment on international affairs, referring all questions on such matters to the State Department. He gave a flat no comment at his news conference when queried on Soviet Russia's use of its veto power in the United Nations Security Council on the question of the Franco regime in Spain.

Mr. Truman would not talk, either, on the deadlock over the Trieste problem at the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Likewise he referred to the State Department questions as to whether the arrangements for UNRRA relief to Russia provided for free access to news on the distribution of the supplies.

Industry Setting Peacetime Peak

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WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Board reported tonight that over-all industrial production appears headed for another peacetime record this month.

A Federal Reserve summary of business conditions pictured industry as rebounding swiftly after settlement of the coal strike and other wage disputes that contributed largely to down-turns during April and May.

NEW HIGH EXPECTED

The Federal Reserve's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production fell during May to 160 percent of the 1935-39 average as compared with 165 in April and 168 in March, the highest point yet recorded in peacetime.

"Since the resumption of bituminous coal mining and the settlement of various other wage disputes in the latter part of May, industrial production has expanded considerably and indications are that the board's index in June will surpass the March level," the report said.

STEEL OUTPUT RISING

Steel production, which dropped to 52 percent of capacity in May under effects of the coal mining shutdown, was reported back to 87 percent this week while coal production was reported almost to the pre-strike level.

Over-all output of non-durable goods continued to show a slight decline in May, due largely to further reductions in flour, cereal products and meat.

Cited as bettering the 1939-40 level and the volume produced for civilian use a year ago were manufactured foods, cigarettes, textiles, shoes, gasoline, chemicals, and rubber and paper products.

Residential building awards were at a new record level in May, up one-fourth from April. Awards for non-residential construction advanced in May after a drop in April.

Consumption Above U. S. Level

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—Agriculture Department officials said the new British ration rules will put bread and cereal consumption in the United Kingdom on a level a little above that in the United States.

British consumption of grain products, as well as of vegetables and potatoes, increased sharply during the war, reflecting the reduced supply of meats, eggs, fish, fats and sugar.

Before the war, British grain consumption averaged about 210 pounds per capita annually, compared with about 199 in the United States.

By 1945 British consumption had increased to an average of about 250 pounds, compared with 205 in the United States. This country had larger supplies of livestock products, however, and consequently did not demand as much grain as did the British.

A government wheat conservation order limiting domestic distribution of flour to 85 per cent of the 1945 level will pull American consumption below the 200-pound average for the next twelve months, officials said. On the other hand, Americans are expected to have larger supplies of meats, dairy and poultry products and fats than the British.

FBI KEPT POSTED ON WORK OF SPY, WITNESS RELATES

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SEATTLE, June 27—(AP) Documents revealing purportedly secret data on the U. S. Navy's new destroyer tender Yellowstone were dictated to a Federal Bureau of Investigation stenographer before being sold to Russian naval Lt. Nicolai Gregorovich Redin, the government's star witness, Herbert Kennedy, Seattle shipyard trial engineer, testified in Redin's espionage-conspiracy trial today.

Received Cash Payments

Kennedy, Scottish-born British subject, said he received cash from the 30-year-old Soviet naval officer twice. The first time he said the Redins [illegible] expected evening call and when Kennedy shook hands with Redin he found five $10 bills in his palm.

On a later occasion, meeting in an uptown tavern at Redin's suggestion, the 50-year-old engineer asserted, Redin slipped him an envelope containing a $200 installment on a $400 payment. Kennedy said he signed a receipt for the $200 for "engineering services," at Redin's request.

After he had taken the first $50, Kennedy asserted, Redin's attitude toward him changed. He said Redin became "peremptory" instead of saying he "desired" additional confidential data on the tender, particularly its radar and fire control.

Confused On Date

The slow-spoken engineer admitted confusion on dates and details, as his direct testimony neared an end and he faced a grilling from Irvin Goodman, Portland, and Tracy Griffin, Seattle, counsel employed by the Soviet consul general on Redin's behalf.

Kennedy glanced at the Redins only once during his entire morning on the stand.

The Redins stared continuously at Kennedy during his long recital of the family friendship that grew up following a chance meeting.

Redin again was his jaunty self in court today, garbed in full dress black uniform with gold shoulder boards. His trimly tailored wife, Galina Galinova Redin, mother of his 2 1-2-year-old daughter, sat at his side throughout the session.

Sought Radar Data

Kennedy testified that Redin's first request early in 1945 was for information regarding radar or fire control, which he refused, and that when Redin later repeated practically the same request he told him, "no, Nicolai, I've got an American wife and four American children and I couldn't think of it."

Last October 12, Kennedy stated, Redin called at his home and asked him to write an article for the Russian navy manual on "the big one," which Kennedy inferred related to the new destroyer tender U.S.S. Yellowstone, then being outfitted at the shipyard. Redin told him that he could sell the article under his own name for $100 to $500, Kennedy testified.

"I then said—having made up my mind positively that I was going to submit the matter to the FBI—'The war's over Nicolai. Possibly something could be done about it'."

Key Prosecution Witness Ready In Spy Case

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Seattle, Wash., June 27 (AP)—The Government was ready with its key witness today in the first American trial involving allegations of espionage in behalf of Russia.

Herbert Kennedy, Scottish-born shipyard engineer, was expected to unfold a story in support of the Government attorney's opening statement that Russian Naval Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin, 30, of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, paid Kennedy several hundred dollars for details [illegible] of a new type destroyer tender and offered as much as $1,000 more for specific additional information. The Government attorney said Kennedy was in touch with the FBI throughout.

Witness A British Subject

Kennedy, a British subject, was called as the next witness, but did not testify, just prior to adjournment last night.

Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black denied a motion for dismissal of the indictments. Attorneys Tracy Griffin and Irvin Goodman argued that the indictments were faulty.

Griffin asserted that while spectators—including Redin's young wife—listened intently:

"Lieutenant Redin will admit only one breach in neutrality. He took an American naval intelligence officer aboard every Russian ship arriving in Seattle before Russia was at war with Japan, and assisted in obtaining all possible information on the position of units of the Japanese Navy."

Prosecutors Reply

Against Griffin's argument that it was "ridiculous" to suppose a Russian officer would seek plans for a navy ship and equipment because the United States had given Russia most of the information and trained many of her seamen. Assistant United States Attorney Allan Pomeroy asserted:

"The reason this ship (the tender Yellowstone) was important was that it was a new type of naval auxiliary ship, important to national defense because of what it could do for destroyers in our fleet."

U. S. SHIP HOUR PLAN DEFEATED

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Heated Debate in Maritime Conference Committee.

Seattle, June 27 (A. P.).—A heated debate between Representative Jackson (D.-Wash.), United States delegate, and George R. Strauss, Member of the British Parliament and United Kingdom delegate, at an all-night session of the World Maritime Conference wage and hour committee ended early today in defeat for an American proposal for a flat eight-hour day for seamen.

Charges that the American Government delegation was attempting to wreck the proposed international wage-hour convention by demanding an eight-hour day on all ships were hurled during the hot discussion on the issue by Strauss and Richard Snedden, British shipowners' delegate.

Replying to Strauss's statement that an eight-hour day could not be approved by European countries, Jackson heatedly declared: "I cannot understand the reasoning of any Labor Government which says it is not for an eight-hour day. I would say to the Government delegates that they adopt the eight-hour day here and take it home and see what their people will say about it. "You are not going to fool the people in your respective countries."

Strauss urged the delegates not to be "blinded by" slogans, such as the "eight-hour day" but to adopt clauses in the proposed convention which would be almost certain of ratification by the various governments.

Strauss, who is parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Transport and one of the leaders of the British Labor party, added, "If you want to destroy the prestige of the International Labor Organization, the best way is to adopt conventions which cannot be ratified. He termed that American proposal "unrealistic and impractical."

The debate was on a proposal for an eight-hour day for near-trade or coastal ships. An eight-hour day had already been agreed upon for distant ships.

On a record vote, 74 disapproved the proposal and 32 voted for it. The workers' group divided on the issue, five in favor, five against and six abstaining.

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Bauer Deportation Ordered

Ex-G. I. Acquitted of Espionage Charge Appeals Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Justice Department said today Attorney General Tom Clark has signed an order for deportation of former United States Army Sergeant Frederick Emil Bauer, onetime German Army lieutenant.

A department spokesman said however, that Bauer's deportation will be delayed pending an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago from a United States District Court ruling that he forfeited his American citizenship when he joined the German Army.

The Justice Department took Bauer into custody at Indianapolis last Dec. 10 after an officer board of the 5th Service Command had issued him a discharge without honor.

At that time, Mr. Clark termed Bauer "a German espionage agent who had joined the German Army, taken an oath of allegiance to Hitler and illegally smuggled himself into the United States where he enlisted in the American armed forces."

Surplus Ship Office in London

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced today that it would soon establish in London an office to maintain liaison with foreign interests seeking to purchase surplus merchant ships. Harvey Klemmer, executive secretary of the commission's post-war planning committee, is to fly to London on July 4 to set up the office. The commission said that it already had more than 500 ship-purchase applications from overseas interests.

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GREENWICH MAN GIVEN WAR SERVICE MEDAL

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) Secretary of War Patterson presented the medal for merit today to Lewis H. Brown, Greenwich, Conn., president of the Johns Manville Corp., for war time services.

President Truman signed the accompanying citation for "distinguished and exceptionally meritorious conduct" as advisor to the Army's chief of ordnance.

The War department said Brown helped to direct construction projects and purchases totaling some $50,000,000,000 and also managed construction and operated the Kansas Ordnance plant.

The medal is the highest civilian award. Treasury Secretary Snyder and Sen. Hawkes (R.-N. J.) witnessed the presentation.

BRAZILIAN WOMAN HAILED

Bertha Lutz Gets $1,000 Award as Leader in Statesmanship

ESTES PARK, Col., June 27 (AP)—Dr. Bertha Lutz of Rio de Janeiro received tonight the $1,000 award as the foremost woman in the field of world statesmanship and unity, given by the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs.

Dr. Lutz, one of the chief naturalists of the Brazilian National Museum, addressed the 450 delegates to the federation's convention after receiving the award.

She was a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies in 1936 and 1937 and a member of the Brazilian delegation to the United Nations conference in San Francisco and has done extensive scientific research.

MARRIES BY PROXY

Kansas City, Kan., June 27 (A. P.).—In a proxy marriage ceremony, Gage Whinery Prewitt, 27 years old, of Curtis, Okla., yesterday took as his wife a 16-year-old English girl, June Margaret Pinnick of Southampton, England. The ceremony was performed by Judge Clark E. Tucker in the county probate court room.

Representing the bride was Mrs. Lela Finnigan, Kansas City, Thomas H. Finigan, Kansas City, Kan., lawyer. Judge Tucker first examined a document giving parental consent by the bride's fatheer and mother, Robert W. Pinnick and Bessie Pinnick, before conducting the service.

Judge Tucker said he was against marriage by proxy when one of the parties involved such a young girl, but added that he had no alternative under Kansas law but to perform the ceremony. Prewett met his bride while stationed in England with the Army.

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She's Going Home to England

Chicago, June 27 (A. P.).—Mrs. Joyce E. Hermosillo, 19 years old, of Lichfield, England, was granted a divorce from Edward, 27, today in Circuit Court on grounds of adultery. Mrs. Hermosillo was granted custody of their 11-month-old son, Dennis, and $6 weekly for his support. She said she would return to England within a month.

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Friendship Council Fights Contempt Case

New York, June 27 (AP)—Corliss G. Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, said today that the council would carry to the Supreme Court "if necessary" the contempt charges placed against his organization yesterday by the Committee on un-American Activities.

"This is a test civil-liberties case important to all individuals and organizations active in the field of education and public relations," Lamont declared.

The House committee acted, it said, because Lamont declined to produce council records for the committee.

Lamont, declaring "we are defending our liberties as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights," said "we are resisting to the utmost any imputation that working, writing, speaking or educating on behalf of understanding and co-operation between the United States and Soviet Russia is in any sense un-American or subversive."

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Six ships will bring more than 3,700 military personnel, war brides and babies to three United States ports today. They are:

At New York

E. B. Alexander from Southampton, 412 brides and children; Eufaula Victory from Bremen, 1,182 troops; Montclair Victory from Bremen, 990 troops.

San Diego

Transport Holland from Shanghai, 424 Navy, one Marine, five hospital patients; destroyer Percival from Pearl Harbor, no passenger information.

Seattle

S.S. Sea Star from Yokohama, 705 Army, 15 Aarmy nurses and 126 civilians (virtually all USO members).

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Sedalia Victory from Le Havre, 1,133 troops.

At Seattle

Attack transport St. Olaf from Alaska, 95 Army men, and attack transport W. J. Conners from Yokohama, seven.

San Diego

Landing ship Epping Forest from Pearl Harbor, 178 Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

West Wind from Tutuila, three Navy; Cable Splice from Leyte, one Army.

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RUSSIA HAD USED THE VETO ONLY TWICE BEFORE, IN LONDON LAST WINTER
ON THE LEVANTINE QUESTION AND HERE LAST WEEK TO DEFEAT A TWICE
WATERED-DOWN SUBCOMMITTEE PROPOSAL TO PASS THE SPANISH CASE ALONG
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
EVATT, WHO CLASHED WITH GROMYKO FREQUENTLY IN THE FINAL SWELTERING
ROUNDS OF DEBATE WHEN THE SESSION TURNED INTO A GRIM GAME OF SLAPPING
AMENDMENTS ONTO RIVAL AMENDMENTS, TOOK A GRAVE VIEW OF GROMYKO'S USE
OF THE VETO.
IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT UNDER AN AGREEMENT REACHED AMONG THE
BIG POWERS AT SAN FRANCISCO LAST YEAR, ANY ONE OF THEM MAY OFFER A
PROPOSAL AND, IF IT IS DEFEATED, MAY THEN REVIVE IT BY CALLING FOR
A VOTE AS TO WHETHER IT IS SUBSTANTIVE OR PROCEDURAL. ON THE LATTER
QUESTION A SINGLE BIG FIVE POWER MAY INVOKE THE VETO BY VOTING THE
MATTER IS SUBSTANTIVE. THAT THE AUSTRALIAN-BRITISH RESOLUTION, WHICH
GROMYKO CONTENDED THAT THE DECLARING IT IN THE SUBSTANTIVE CATEGORY,
HE VETOED BY A SINGLE VOTE MIXED BOTH SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS. FURTHER EFFORTS
TO SEPARATE THESE PROLONGED THE DEBATE.
EVATT DISPUTED THE LEGALITY OF THE VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS
NAJERA'S RULING AFTER DR. EELCO VAN KLEFFENS VOTES ON WHETHER A QUESTION IS
POINTED OUT THAT WHEN THE COUNCIL VOTES ON WHETHER A QUESTION IS
PROCEDURAL OR SUBSTANTIVE ALL THE BIG FIVE MUST BE UNANIMOUS. VAN
KLEFFENS SAID SUCH A PROVISION WAS MADE IN A STATEMENT OF A BIG
POWER DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO ON JUNE 7, 1945, AND SUGGESTED
THAT IT SHOULD BE REVISED IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.
"WHAT TOOK PLACE IN A DOCUMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO," DR. EVATT
REPLIED, "DOES NOT GOVERN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CHARTER. IT
IS NOT, CONTAINED IN THE CHARTER. IT DOES NOT BIND THE SECURITY
COUN. X X X THOSE OF US WHO OPPOSED THE VETO PRINCIPLE IN CERTAIN
RESPECTS AT SAN FRANCISCO CAREFULLY GUARDED LEST THAT SHOULD BE HELD
AS AUTHORITATIVE AND BINDING X X X."
VAN KLEFFENS TOLD CASTILLO NAJERA HE WOULD FIND NO GROUNDS IN
THE CHARTER FOR SUCH A USE OF THE VETO "BUT ONLY IN THAT MEMORANDUM
OF THE FIVE POWERS HAVING PERMANENT SEATS ON THE COUNCIL" --- RUSSIA,
ERITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND CHINA.
DR. EVATT CONTENDED AT ANOTHER POINT THAT THE BIG FIVE AGREEMENT
"WAS NEVER ACCEPTED BY ANY AUTHORITY AT SAN FRANCISCO, NOT ACCEPTED
BY ANY COMMITTEE, NOT ACCEPTED BY ANY COMMISSION, AND NOT ACCEPTED
BY THE CONFERENCE IN OPEN SESSION X X."

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IT DEVELOPED LIKE THIS:

THE DELEGATES OF AUSTRALIA, BRITAIN AND POLAND WERE NAMED AS A COMMITTEE ON MONDAY TO COMPOSE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A POLISH RESOLUTION CALLING FOR COUNCIL ACTION ON SPAIN BY SEPT.1 AND A BRITISH AMENDMENT TO KEEP THE SPANISH QUESTION ON THE AGENDA UNTIL THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS SEPT.3 AND TO RECOGNIZE THE ASSEMBLY'S RIGHT TO ACT ON SPAIN. insert (New York (AAY-UN) after 9th GRAF x++ majority (Krumich)

THERE IS NO VETO POWER IN THE ASSEMBLY.

RUSSIA AND POLAND HAVE ATTACKED MAJORITY-APPROVED PROPOSALS ON SPAIN AS "TOO WEAK."

UNABLE TO AGREE WITH POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE ON A COMPROMISE RESOLUTION, EVATT AND CADOGAN YESTERDAY OFFERED THEIR OWN COMMITTEE MAJORITY PROPOSAL TO KEEP THE SPANISH ISSUE INDEFINITELY IN THE COUNCIL "WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE RIGHTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

THE BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN RESOLUTION WAS APPROVED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF 9 TO 2, WITH RUSSIA AND POLAND AGAINST IT. PRESIDENT CASTILLO NAJERA DECLARED IT WAS ADOPTED.

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THIS WAS PROMPTLY DISPUTED BY GROMYKO, WHO CONTENDED THAT THE RESOLUTION INVOLVED "SUBSTANTIVE" MATTERS WHICH WERE SUBJECT TO HIS VETO. NAJERA HELD THAT THE QUESTION WAS PROCEDURAL, AND THUS DID NOT REQUIRE THE SEVEN AFFIRMATIVE VOTES INCLUDING ALL THOSE OF THE BIG FIVE HOLDING THE VETO POWER, AND THEN ASKED THE COUNCIL TO VOTE ON HIS RULING.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE VOTED AGAINST IT, WITH POLAND ABSTAINING, AND NAJERA DECLARED THE VETO HAD BEEN INVOKED.

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-- A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM CAIRO TODAY REPORTED THAT BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN CONFEREES WERE MAKING PROGRESS IN RECONCILING DIFFERING VIEWPOINTS WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED DURING NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE ~~CURRENT~~ 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

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THE MAIN DIFFERENCES INVOLVED MILITARY QUESTIONS AND THESE ARE BEING STRAIGHTENED OUT ON A BASIS OF "COMPLETE EQUALITY," THE DISPATCH DECLARED.

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LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-SOVIET RADIO COMMENTATOR ANATOL OSSIPOV REITERATED TODAY RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION TO THE BARUCH ATOMIS ENERGY CONTROL PROGRAM, WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS A U.S. DID "TO CONSOLIDATE ITS MONOPOLY ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND ESTABLISH ITS DOMINATION OVER THE WORLD."

"THE DAYS WHEN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS COULD BE DECIDED WITHOUT THE SOVIET UNION ARE PAST," OSSIPOV SAID IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST. HATRED FOR DEMOCRACY LOSE, AND THE DIEHARDS WHO, IN THEIR BLIND REMEMBER IT." "REACTIONARIES ARE TRYING TO STEER THE COMMITTEE ALONG WHAT IS DEFINITELY QUITE THE WRONG LINE," HE DECLARED. "THEY ARE GIVING VOICE TO THE GRASPING PROPENSITIES OF THE MOST IMPERIALISTIC CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES."

AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE BARUCH PROPOSALS, OKBRECOMMEND AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE BARUCH ROPOSALS, OSSIPOV RECOMMENDED THE SOVIET PLAN AS OFFERING "INCALCULABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING LIFE." HE SAID THE SOVIET PLAN WAS "A PRODUCT OF RUSSIA'S UNWAVERING AND CONSISTENT STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND AMITY AMONG THE NATIONS."

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MEANWHILE A SOVIET BROADCAST OF A TASS DISPATCH FROM PARIS BLAMED DELAYS IN PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE ON ALLIED "PRESSURES" TO FORCE UNILATERAL CONCESSIONS BY RUSSIA, AND SAID THE UNITED STATES ACTION IN DISPATCHING A CRUISER TO TRIESTE BELONGED IN THIS CATEGORY.

THE TASS CORRESPONDENT AT THE CONFERENCE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "ARTIFICIALLY CREATED" DIFFICULTIES WERE BEING RAISED, "FOR THE PURPOSES OF PRESSURE, IN THE HOPE OF COMPELLING THE SOVIET DELEGATION BY SUCH METHODS TO MAKE CONCESSIONS ON OTHER ISSUES."

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IN ROME BOTH THE INDEPENDENT AND PARTY PRESS CONTINUED TO ASSAIL ANY ATTEMPT TO TAKE TRIESTE FROM THE ITALIANS. A BITTERLY PHRASED EDITORIAL IN THE INDEPENDENT "IL MONDO" PICTURED ITALY AS STRETCHED OUT ON A TABLE TO BE CUT UP "REGARDLESS OF THE RIGHT AND OF THE REACTIONS OF THE VICTIM, FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING THE SURGEONS FROM COMING TO BLOWS AND CUTTING UP EACH OTHER."

TUSOOPED JUN 28 1946

ADD PARIS (INL-FOR. MIN.) XYY CTALY-(DYMAN)

A10 ADD PARIS (DAY-FOR. MIN) XYY Charge (Caldberg)

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND G ORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER, SUPPORTED BYRNES.

BYRNES DECLARED THAT IF A SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIESTE ISSUE ON AN ETHNIC BASIS COULD NOT BE REACHED, THE WHOLE MATTER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE. MOLOTOV, WHO WAS DESCRIBED AS VISIBLY DISAPPOINTED OVER THE RECEPTION GIVEN HIS PROPOSALS, SAID THAT SUCH A STEP WOULD ONLY DISRUPT THE CONFERENCE.

THE THREE-HOUR SESSION ENDED INCONCLUSIVELY WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TO MEET THIS AFTERNOON TO CONSIDER THE ROMANIAN PEACE TREATY. THERE WAS NO INDICATION TODAY WHEN THE TRIESTE PROBLEM WOULD BE ATTACKED AGAIN.

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THE SETBACK ON TRIESTE WAS THE SECOND REBUFF RECEIVED BY RUSSIA DURING THE DAY. EARLIER SHE WAS OPPOSED BY BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WHEN SHE SOUGHT TO HAVE WRITTEN INTO THE ROMANIAN TREATY A CLAUSE WHICH WOULD HAVE GIVEN NEIGHBORING STATES -- INCLUDING RUSSIA -- FAVORED NATION STATUS IN THEIR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA.

IN THE FACE OF THE U.S.AND BRITISH OPPOSITION THIS ISSUE WAS SHELVED TEMPORARILY.

DURING THE AFTERNOON SESSION BEVIN OFFERED A DANUBE CHARTER PROGRAM STRESSING FREEDOM OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION ON THE RIVER AS A FOUR-POWER POLICY, WITH ALLOWANCES TO BE MADE DURING THE TIME THAT ALLIED TROOPS REMAINED IN OCCUPATION ZONES BECAUSE THE RIVER IS A LINE OF DEMARCATION.

BYRNES SAID THE PROGRAM SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE TREATIES, BUT THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO ACCEPT A GENERAL DECLARATION OF INTENTIONS IF THE POWERS JOINED IN SUCH A DECLARATION.

MOLOTOV REPLIED BY RE-STATING THE SOVIET PRINCIPLE THAT THE COUNTRIES ALONG THE DANUBE SHOULD DETERMINE THE ADMINISTRATION OF DANUBE NAVIGATION AND ASKED FOR TIME TO STUDY BEVIN'S PLAN, WHICH HE SAID HE DOUBTED HIS COUNTRY WOULD ACCEPT.

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LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-A TASS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW TODAY SAID THESTALEMATE IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGS IN PARIS WAS DUE TO "PRESSURES" TO FORCE CONCESSIONS BY THE SOVIET UNION.

DECLARING FRENCH REPORTING OF THE MEETINGS WAS DESIGNED TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE COULD BE ACHIEVED ONLY BY "UNILATERAL CONCESSIONS ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION," THE BROADCAST SAID "THIS IS NOTHING BUT THE TRIED METHOD OF BLACKMAIL WHICH, HOWEVER, OBVIOUSLY MISSED FIRE." (FoCo Paris)

DISPUTES OVER DANUBE NAVIGATION AND OTHER QUESTIONS ON THE ROMANIAN TREATY, SAID THE BROADCAST, WERE "ARTIFIALLY CREATED" FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPELLING THE RUSSIANS TO MAKE CONCESSIONS ON OTHER ISSUES.

JJ1042AED

JUN 28 1946

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Berlin, June 27-(ap)-w.e. christensen, one of [illegible] american newspaper executives touring the u.s. zone of germany as guests of the war department, said last night that people who fear germany as an imminent threat to world peace should see the ravages the war has wreaked upon the nation to get a balanced picture.

"the damage, as we have seen it here and in frankfurt and from the air at points in between is simply tremendous," said christensen, who is editor of the omaha world herald. "we had seen pictures and read accounts, but it has to be seen to be believed.

"we have heard that germany left to itself and without occupation could become a threat again in 10 years. but that is hard to believe when one has seen a city of women still picking up the rubble of around berlin and seen bucket brigades of [illegible] ruined buildings and piling it up brick by brick more than a year after the.

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war's end."

(the editors ,who concluded the second day of talks with military government officials, heard the of thedifficulties imposed upon the american zone by the failure to achieve a four-power agreement on administering germany as an economic unit.

(last night they were dinner guests of the berlin american press club, along with gen. joseph t. mcnarney, u.s. commander in the european theater; lt. gen. lucius d. clay, deputy military governor in germany and robert d. murphy, u.s. political adviser.

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(245)

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BERLIN, JUNE 27-(AP)-MARSHALL MACDUFFIE, HEAD OF THE UNRRA MISSION IN THE UKRAINE, SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS INCORRECT WHEN HE NOTIFIED CONGRESS THAT AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS COULD NOT REPORT UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA.

MACDUFFIE SAID THAT A MONTH AGO EIGHT CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING THREE AMERICANS AND TWO BRITONS, VISITED KIEV AND MINSK AND WITH UNRRA PERSONNEL INSPECTED RATION STORES, FREE MARKETS AND COLLECTIVE FARMS AND RECEIVED RATION FIGURES AND OTHER DATA.

(MR. TRUMAN, IN A LETTER TO SPEAKER RAYBURN, NOTIFIED CONGRESS MONDAY THAT RUSSIA---ALONE OF ALL THE COUNTRIES RECEIVING UNRRA AID--HAS DECLINED TO MAKE "SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS" FOR AMERICAN NEWSMEN TO REPORT UNRRA ACTIVITIES THERE "WITHOUT CENSORSHIP." THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER WAS MERELY A FACTUAL REPORT ON THE SITUATION. IT MADE NO RECOMMENDATIONS.

(MR.) TRUMAN SENT THE LETTER TO THE CAPITOL AS A RESULT OF A PROVISION IN THE LAST UNRRA APPROPRIATION BILL WHICH DIRECTED HIM TO TRY TO FACILITATE THE ADMISSION OF AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO CORRESPONDENTS TO COUNTRIES RECEIVING UNRRA AID, MOST OF WHICH IS FURNISHED BY THE UNITED STATES).

MACDUFFIE SAID THAT MEMBERS OF HIS 11-MAN UNRRA TEAM HAD "VISITED EVERY IMPORTANT CITY IN THE UKRAINE, COVERED THE WHOLE AREA WITH COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RECEIVED FROM RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES EVERY COOPERATION AND THE INFORMATION WE DESIRED."

MACDUFFIE, WHOSE WOMA
CITY, STOPPED IN BERLIN
HOSPITALIZED HERE WITH A
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JUN 28 1946

BERLIN, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE
FORMED BY THE FUSION OF COMMU
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TO STAND FIRM FOR A "UNITED A
THE PARTY, DISPUTING ARGUM
THREATEN THE PEACE, ADOPTED A
FEDERALIST AND SEPARATIST MOVE
MEAN THE END OF GERMAN UNITY
PEOPLE'S EXISTENCE. THE WORKE
REJECT WITH ALL THEIR MIGHT TH
JJ1110AED

THE SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY,
OMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, ATTACKED
A FEDERATED GERMANY. IT SUMMONED ALL GERMANS
ED AND INDIVISIBLE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC."
RGUMENTS THAT A UNITED GERMANY MIGHT AGAIN
D A RESOLUTION WHICH NOW ASSUME FORMIDABLE SHAPE
MOVEMENTS WHICH SAID IN PART: "THE
TY AND THREATEN THE FOUNDATION FOR THE GERMAN
ORKERS', CLASS APPEALS TO ALL GERMANS TO
T THESE DIVISIONARY MOVEMENTS".

JUN 28 1946

BERLIN, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE ALLIED KOMMANDATUR ORDERED THE BERLIN
GOVERNMENT TODAY TO PUNISH DOCTORS AND OFFICIALS WHO DISOBEY REGULATIONS
FOR REPORTING AND TREATING VENEREAL DISEASES.
DURING LAST WEEK NEW CIVILIAN CASES WERE REPORTED.
THE ALLIED OCCUPATION BOARD ORDERED COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION FOR
PERSONS WITH INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS. WOMEN KNOWN TO HAVE INFECTED SOLDIERS
WILL BE TREATED IN INSTITUTIONS GUARDED BY POLICE.
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JUN 28 1946

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 27-(AP)-GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, FOR THE FIRST
TIME, ARE RECEIVING A WORLD NEWS SERVICE DIRECT FROM THE ASSOCIATED
PRESS.

OPERATIONS WERE BEGUN LAST NIGHT BY USE OF TELEGRAPH FACILITIES
RECENTLY RESTORED UNDER SUPERVISION OF U.S.ARMY ENGINEERS AND
NEWS SERVICE IS BEING DELIVERED TO EIGHT NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS
IN THE BERLIN METROPOLITAN AREA. NEWSPAPERS IN AND ADJOINING FRANKFURT
WILL BE SERVED SOON.

DURING THE NAZI REGIME, AND BEFORE IT, A.P. DISPATCHES WERE
NOT DIRECTLY AVAILABLE TO GERMAN NEWSPAPER READERS. LICENSES ISSUED
BY THE U.S.TREASURY DEPARTMENT RECENTLY AUTHORIZED DELIVERY OF
AMERICAN NEWS SERVICES IN U.S. AREAS OF OCCUPATION.
TU142PED

DACHAU, GERMANY, JUNE 27-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FLOSSENBERG CONCENTRATION CAMP -- 52 OF WHOSE OPERATORS ARE NOW ON TRIAL HERE -- WAS CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

LT.COL.ROBERT SHAW, CHIEF PROSECUTOR IN THE 12-DAY-OLD TRIAL OF FLOSSENBERG OFFICIALS AND GUARDS, SAID THAT LT.COL.MAX KOEGEL, A FORMER OFFICER IN THE DEATH'S HEAD UNIT OF THE WAFFEN SS, WAS WORKING AS A FARM HAND. HE HAD LONG BEEN SOUGHT FOR HIS ALLEGED CONNECTION IN THE SLAUGHTER OF MORE THAN 46,000 PERSONS AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR THE CZECH FRONTIER.

PAPERS IN HIS POSSESSION SHOWED THAT KOEGEL HAD BEEN ARRESTED PREVIOUSLY BY AMERICAN FORCES BUT RELEASED. HE WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE SS PRISONER ENCLOSURE AT DACHAU AND PROBABLY BE TRIED LATER WITH ADDITIONAL FLOSSENBERG PERSONNEL.

JUN 28 1946

JJ1112AED

FRITZSCHE LEFT THE STAND AT THE NOON RECESS AND THE TRIBUNAL DEVOTED THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY TO A CLOSED SESSION.

JJ819AED

ADD Nuernberg (DAY-WAR Trial) XXX Testified

EDITORS:

HAMBURG--DEMONSTRATIONS, ~~INSERT AFTER 1ST GRAF ENDING X X X BRITISH~~ ADD DAY HEADQUARTERS.

UNDER THE ORDER APPROXIMATELY 30,000 PERSONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO GIVE UP THEIR HOMES TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE FAMILIES OF BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL.

BRITISH MILITARY AND GERMAN CIVILIAN POLICE MADE A NUMBER OF ARRESTS, BUT NO OFFICIAL FIGURE WAS ANNOUNCED.

TWICE THE CROWD SANG "DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES," THE HISTORIC GERMAN NATIONAL ANTHEM, AND KNOCKED THE HATS OFF OF CIVILIAN MEN WHO HAD REMAINED WITH THEIR HEADS COVERED DURING THE SINGING.

EXCEPT FOR THE SHOUTING AND SINGING, THE DEMONSTRATION WAS FAIRLY ORDERLY. NO INJURIES WERE REPORTED.

"FIRST PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS, NOW REMOVAL," THE CROWD CHANTED, REFERRING TO ALLIED AIR RAIDS DURING THE WAR WHICH DESTROYED GREAT SECTIONS OF THE CITY AND THE PRESENT ORDER FOR THOUSANDS TO QUIT THEIR OVERCROWDED LIVING QUARTERS.

THE DEMONSTRATION LASTED ABOUT TWO HOURS. JUN 28 1946

APPEARING ON A CITY HALL BALCONY, BURGERMEISTER PETERSEN APPEALED TO THE DEMONSTRATORS TO DISPERSE, BUT WITHOUT EFFECT.

"DOWN WITH PETERSEN!" THE CROWD SHOUTED. "RESIGN FOR THE GOOD OF YOUR PEOPLE!"

ALLIED OBSERVERS HERE WERE UNABLE TO RECALL ANY DEMONSTRATION SO LARGE IN ANY OF THE FOUR ALLIED ZONES OF OCCUPATION DURING THE PAST YEAR. LAST SPRING SEVERAL HUNDRED INDIGNANT HOUSEWIVES IN STUTTGART PROTESTED TO AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES OVER THEIR PROSPECTIVE EVICTION TO MAKE ROOM FOR ARRIVING AMERICAN DEPENDENTS, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING LIKE THE DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF TODAY'S DEMONSTRATION MANIFESTED PUBLICLY ELSEWHERE.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES RECENTLY ANNOUNCED A LONG-TERM PROJECT TO CONCENTRATE BRITISH ARMY AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS IN HAMBURG. IT WAS STATED THAT HUNDREDS OF HOMES WOULD BE BUILT DURING THE NEXT YEAR TO HOUSE BRITISH FAMILIES. AT PRESENT BRITISH HEADQUARTERS ARE SCATTERED OVER WIDE DISTANCES.

UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS WERE DIVIDED AS TO WHETHER COMMUNISTS PLAYED AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE OUTBURST. WHILE SOME THOUGHT THEY DID, A COMMUNIST LEADER, SENATOR BETTMANN, ASSERTED THAT HIS PARTY HAD NO PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION. IF THE COMMUNISTS HAD WANTED TO DEMONSTRATE, BETTMANN SAID, "I COULD HAVE 200,000 PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE WITHIN HALF AN HOUR."

JUN 28 1946

718PEDTA

Moscow, June 27-(AP)-The world trade union federation executive committee adopted a resolution today to support any action against Franco Spain that the United Nations might adopt.

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The committee acted after a lengthy debate over views of the French delegation.

The French plan, supported by continental Europe representatives, called for all maritime unions of all nations with diplomatic relations with Spain to refuse to handle cargo ships going to or coming from Spanish ports.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the C. I. O. and the American delegate, and Lord Citrine of Great Britain expressed the views that such action

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would be inconsistent with the federation's previous stand to center a boycott on Spain and not to mention Argentina, which the federation previously treated as under a Fascist government.

JUN 28 1946

PW James 1107 rm 1522

Moscow, June 27--(ap)--The executive committee of the World Trade Union Federation resolved today to support any action against Generalissimo Franco's Spain which the United Nations should adopt. The resolution was approved by the committee after a lengthy debate.

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apr/James 11107/tho/445p

BELGRADE, JUNE 27-(AP)--PREMIER ENVER HODJA OF ALBANIA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A NEW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH YUGOSLAVIA IS NOW BEING DRAFTED AND WILL BE SIGNED SHORTLY.

HODJA CAME HERE RECENTLY FOR TALKS WITH PREMIER MARSHAL TITO AND OTHER YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS.

JUN 2[illegible] 1946

APL PALMERS 12112--JAm 1258A

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POLISH

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, JUNE 27--(AP)--POLISH VOTERS WILL HAVE THEIR FIRST CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR ATTITUDE ON THE POLICIES OF THE SOVIET-SUPPORTED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN A NATIONAL REFERENDUM CLIMAXING A PERIOD OF BITTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING AND VIOLENCE.

APPROXIMATELY 11,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN [illegible] WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO GO TO THE POLLS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 11 YEARS AND ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS:

1. DO YOU WANT A ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT? 2. DO YOU APPROVE OF THE ACTS OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME NATIONALIZING BASIC INDUSTRIES

AND [redacted] AGRARIAN REFORM? 3. DO YOU APPROVE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLAND'S WESTERN FRONTIERS ON THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS?

CHIEF CONCERN OF THE OPPOSITION, [redacted] LED BY POLISH PEASANT PARTY PRESIDENT STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, IS WHETHER THE BALLOTING WILL BE FREE AND UNFETTERED. THE PEASANTS WANT A TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURE, BUT [redacted]

[redacted] HAS INSTRUCTED ITS MEMBERS TO VOTE AFFIRMATIVELY ON THE SECOND AND THIRD QUESTIONS.

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UNDER GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ALL UNMARKED BALLOTS WILL BE CONSIDERED AFFIRMATIVE VOTES. SOME GOVERNMENT AND OPPONENTS DECLARE THIS LEAVES THE WAY OPEN FOR UNSCRUPULOUS POLLING CLERKS TO DROP MANY BLANK BALLOTS INTO THE BOXES, PARTICULARLY IF THE VOTERS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE BALLOTS FAIL TO APPEAR.

[redacted] SOCIALIST PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI GIVES AN UNQUALIFIED "YES" TO [redacted] THE QUESTION OF FAIRNESS AT THE POLLS, BUT MIKOLAJCZYK, A VICE PREMIER IN THE REGIME AND SPOKESMAN FOR A PARTY CLAIMING MILLIONS OF POLISH PEASANTS, [redacted] IS NOT SO SURE.

THE RAPID [redacted] GROWTH OF THE ORMO--THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER RESERVE MILITIA ORGANIZATION--HAS BEEN A CAUSE OF ALARM FOR THE PEASANTS. ITS MEMBERS ARE MOSTLY YOUNG MEN 18 TO 28 TRAINED BY THE MILITIA AND SECRET POLICE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF STANISLAW RADKIEWICZ, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC SECURITY.

OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAYS THE ORMO, WHICH HAD 30,000 MEMBERS ON JUNE 1, IS MERELY ANOTHER GUARANTEE FOR "LAW AND ORDER."

IN THE PAST 10 MONTHS NEARLY 8,000 SLAYINGS [redacted] OF A POLITICAL NATURE OCCURRED IN POLAND. OFFICIALS [redacted] HAVE [redacted] THE SOCIALISTS AND THE COMMUNIST-BAKED POLISH WORKERS' PARTY HAVE ACCUSED THE PEASANT PARTY OF BEING LINKED DIRECTLY WITH THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT, TERRORISTIC BANDS SUCH AS THE NSZ--NATIONAL ARMED FORCES--[redacted] WHICH HAVE SEEN A HEADACHE TO THE PROVISIONAL REGIME.

MIKOLAJCZYK HAS DENIED [redacted] SUCH ASSERTIONS, AND THE PARTY'S

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3024-3797

GENERAL COUNCIL AT A RECENT MEETING ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING
ACTION OF THE SECRET POLICE IN FORCIBLY
THE NSZ AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS.
DISBANDING SOME DISTRICT PEASANT ORGANIZATIONS WAS STRONGLY PROTESTED.
INCLUDED IN THE GOVERNMENT WERE THE SO-CALLED "BLOC" PARTIES--
THE SOCIALISTS, POLISH WORKERS, DEMOCRATS AND THE "INDEPENDENT"
PEASANT PARTY.

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IN ADDITION TO THE PEASANT PARTY THE
LABOR PARTYHEADED BY KAROL POPIEL IS OPPOSING THE GOVERNMENT.
BOTH POPIEL AND MIKOLAJCZYK SAY THEY HAVE BEEN DENIED THE
CAMPAIGN PRIVILEGES PROVIDED TO THE GOVERNMENT PARTIES,
WHICH HAVE UTILIZED GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS, MOVIES, THE
RADIO, BOOKLETS, AND SIGNS PLASTERED ON TROLLEY CARS TO URGE AN
AFFIRMATIVE VOTE IN THE REFERENDUM.

THE LAST POLISH ELECTION WAS HELD IN 1935 WHEN IGNACE
MOSCICKI WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT. HE SERVED UNTIL THE GERMANS
OVERRAN THE COUNTRY IN 1939.

NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE POLISH GENERAL ELECTIONS,
WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED WILL BE HELD "SOME TIME IN THE
AUTUMN." THE PEASANT PARTY REFUSES TO JOIN A SINGLE BLOC FOR THE
ELECTIONS, SOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

JUN 28 1946

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STOCKHOLM, JUNE 27--(AP)--GEN. OLOF GERHARD THOERNELL, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SWEDISH ARMY, CHARACTERIZED TODAY AS "ABSURD" A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER STORY QUOTING A CAPTIVE GERMAN GENERAL AS SAYING THAT THE GERMANS HAD COUNTED ON HIS HELP TO FACILITATE AN INVASION OF SWEDEN IN 1943.

"THE QUESTION OF THE GERMANS RELYING ON SWEDISH HELP TO INVADE SWEDEN IS PURE NONSE," DECLARED THOERNELL, WHO RESIGNED HIS POST AS COMMANDER IN 1944 TO BECOME KING GUSTAF'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

THE ARTICLE IN RED STAR QUOTED THE GERMAN PRISONER, LT. GEN. RUDOLF BAMLER, AS SAYING THAT THE NAZIS HAD HAD 15 DIVISIONS POISED IN NORWAY, FINLAND AND LATVIA READY FOR THE INVASION AND THAT ONLY THE VICTORIES OF THE RED ARMY IN THE EAST HAD SAVED SWEDEN.

DECLARING THAT "THE WHOLE STORY SEEMS ABSURD," THOERNELL SAID IT WAS "UNBELIEVABLE THAT THE GERMANS AT THAT TIME HAD SUCH NUMEROUS FORCES AVAILABLE--LEAST OF ALL IN FINLAND."

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JUN 28

Vienna, June 27--(AP)--Lt. and Mrs. Louis F. Ames of 2777 Azusa Road, El Monte, Calif., announced today the birth of a son. It was the first baby born to an American couple since the start of the occupation in Austria.

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Mrs. Ames arrived here with a group of American dependents of servicemen. Before she embarked an Army doctor examined her and said: "You might as well go 3,000 miles to Austria as return 3,000 miles to California."

The boy, Frederick, was born at the 110th general hospital in Vienna.

apr/Heinzerlings 02100/tho/625p

ATHENS, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 10 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN RECENT CLASHES INVOLVING ARMED BANDS OF THE EXTREME LEFT AND RIGHT.

FOUR PERSONS WERE SLAIN, THE MINISTRY ASSERTED, WHEN 300 LEFTISTS ATTACKED A VILLAGE NEAR LARISSA IN NORTHERN GREECE, SET FIRE TO 19 HOUSES AND LOOTED MANY OTHERS. NINE HOSTAGES SEIZED IN THE RAID LATER WERE RELEASED, THE MINISTRY SAID.

NEAR VOLOS ON THE GREEK EAST COAST, THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED, A BAND OF RIGHTISTS RAIDED SIX PEOPLE IN RAIDS ON TWO VILLAGES.

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JUN 28 1946

BUDAPEST, JUNE 27-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN REPATRIATES LEFT THIS CAPITAL TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BRINGING TO 142 THE NUMBER OF U.S. CITIZENS SHIPPED HOME SINCE JANUARY.

AMERICAN CONSULATE SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 300 OTHERS "WHO HAVE CLAIMS TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP", BUT EMPHASIZED THAT NOT ALL OF THEM WILL BE ABLE TO GO TO AMERICA, SOME HAVING LOST THEIR CITIZENSHIP FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

HAVANA, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-OWNED HAVANA ELECTRIC COMPANY, SEIZED SEVEN MONTHS AGO BY THE GOVERNMENT, IS TO BE RESTORED TO ITS OWNERS, SERGIO CLARK, DIAZ MINISTER OF COMM

CITIZENSHIP FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

JUN 28

BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JUNE 27-(AP)- RABBI SAMUEL FRIEDER DIED MYSTERIOUSLY TODAY, SHORTLY BEFORE HE WAS DUE TO TESTIFY AT THE PEOPLES COURT TRIAL OF ANTON VACEK, FORMER SLOVAK OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF SENDING THOUSANDS OF JEWS TO DEATH IN THE OSWIECIM CONCENTRATION CAMP.

NEWSPAPERS SAID THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THE RABBI WAS POISONED. IT WAS BELIEVED MOST OF HIS TESTIMONY WAS AVAILABLE IN WRITTEN FORM.

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JUN 28 1946

SHANGHAI, JUNE 27 (AP)- SHANGHAI STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS TODAY DISCUSSED PLANS FOR SENDING A MASS DELEGATION TO NANKING TO PRESS THEIR PETITIONS FOR PEACE AND UNITY IN CHINA.

SPOKESMEN FOR THE STUDENTS SAID THOUSANDS AND WOULD MARCH TO THE CAPITAL IF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

THE PLAN FOR THE MASS DELEGATION PROBABLY WOULD NUMBER INCIDENT IN WHICH 10 PEACE DELEGATES FROM SHANGHAI WERE BEATEN AS THEY ALIGHTED FROM THE TRAIN. THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) CHARGED THE AFFAIR TO IRATE REFUGEES FROM THE COMMUNIST AREAS AND THE COMMUNISTS BLAMED IT ON GOVERNMENT SECRET POLICE.

DS454APS

JUN 28 1946

INDIAN (300)

BY PAUL MASON

NEW DELHI, JUNE 27-(AP)-POLITICAL OBSERVERS LOOKED TOWARD VICEROY LORD WAVELL TODAY FOR A STATEMENT--POSSIBLY BY THE WEEKEND--CONCERNING THE FORMATION OF A CARETAKER GOVERNMENT TO RULE INDIA PENDING ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

HOW LONG THE NEW GOVERNMENT WILL HOLD THE REINS WAS ANYONE'S GUESS, BUT ONE HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE POINTED OUT THAT THE RESULTS OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS PROBABLY WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL THE END OF JULY.

A STATEMENT BY THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION YESTERDAY INDICATED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIAN POLITICAL LEADERS FOR FORMATION OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE RESUMED UNTIL THE ELECTION RETURNS ARE IN.

IF THESE NEGOTIATIONS ARE SUCCESSFUL, THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE OVER AND CONTINUE IN OFFICE UNTIL THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY COMPLETES ITS WORK OF DRAFTING A CONSTITUTION FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE DIRECTION THESE NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT TAKE. HOWEVER, A PLAN WHICH WOULD AT ONCE INCLUDE ALL PROVINCES AND GO FAR TOWARD MEETING COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION DEMANDS WAS REPORTED IN NEW DELHI CIRCLES TO INVOLVE SELECTION BY PARTY LEADERS OF ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM EACH PROVINCE OF BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB AND THE ADDITIONAL OF ONE MOSLEM SEAT.

THE CABINET ALSO WOULD INCLUDE, UNDER THIS PLAN, ONE SIKH FROM THE PUNJAB, WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PARSEES AND THE DEPRESSED CLASSES BEING PROVIDED BY AN AGREEMENT OF PARTY LEADERS FROM THE HINDU MAJORITY PROVINCES.

UNDER THIS ARRANGEMENT THE CONGRESS PARTY MIGHT BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE ITS BITTERLY CONTESTED DEMAND THAT A NON-LEAGUE MOSLEM FROM ITS OWN RANKS BE ACCORDED A SEAT IN THE CABINET. THIS REPRESENTATIVE WOULD COME FROM THE PREDOMINANTLY NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, WHERE A CONGRESS GOVERNMENT IS AT PRESENT IN OFFICE.

3024-3799

MIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (130)

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 28--(AP)-A MINORITY GROUP OF THE ~~JUSTICE ALLIED WAR CRIMES COURT~~ INSISTED TODAY UPON FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CRUCIAL POSITION OF EMPEROR HIROHITO DURING THE BEGINNING OF JAPAN'S ASIATIC AGGRESSION.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB ASKED KEN INUKAI, SON OF THE SLAIN PACIFIST PREMIER OF 19[illegible], TO ELABORATE UPON HIS TESTIMONY THAT HIROHITO, "A LOVER OF PEACE," HAD NEVERTHELESS "REFUSED" TO RECALL JAPANESE TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA.

WEBB YESTERDAY DECLINED TO HEAR FURTHER STATEMENTS ON THE EMPEROR'S POSITION. HE SAID TODAY THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE TRIBUNAL STILL WAS OF THAT SAME OPINION, BUT THAT "SOME MEMBERS" DESIRED ELABORATION.

INUKAI IN A LENGTHY STATEMENT MADE NO DIRECT ANSWER. HE SAID THAT HE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER HIS FATHER ACTUALLY ASKED HIROHITO PERSONALLY TO ISSUE A RESCRIPT RECALLING THE TROOPS, OR WHETHER THE PREMIER'S REQUEST WENT THROUGH THE LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL OR THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD MINISTER.

NN1022PCS JUN 28 1946

EDITORS NOTE --RUSSELL BRINES, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO KNEW YOSUKE MATSUOKA WHO DIED TODAY BEFORE JAPAN DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES. THE FOLLOWING STORY IS BASED ON A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED INTERVIEW WITH THE AMERICAN EDUCATED DIPLOMAT PLUS SOME OF BRINES' OBSERVATIONS SINCE RETURNING TO JAPAN.)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO JUNE 27-(AP)-IN 1940 YOSUKE MATSUOKA SAID IT WOULD TAKE A REVOLUTION IN JAPAN TO PREVENT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES

HIS OBSERVATION WAS MADE IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AT HIS LUXURIOUS FOREIGN STYLE HOME IN TOKYO AFTER HE HAD RETIRED AS PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY

IT WILL TAKE A REAL REVOLUTION TO CURB THE MILITARISTS THE BOMBASTIC, BANTAM-WEIGHT DIPLOMAG

JUN 28 1946

"IT WILL TAKE A REAL REVOLUTION TO CURB THE MILITARISTS," THE BOMBASTIC, BANTAM-WEIGHT DIPLOMAT SAID AS HE REVIEWED MILITARIST GRABS IN JAPAN. HE PREDICTED THEN THAT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS INEVITABLE.

"THE ONLY METHOD OF DIVERTING WAR WOULD BE A REVOLUTION TO PLACE THE POWER IN THIS COUNTRY IN OTHER HANDS--A REVOLUTION REMOVING THE ADVISERS FROM AROUND THE THRONE BUT NOT CHALLENGING THE THRONE OR THE EMPEROR," MATSUOKA SAID.

MATSUOKA ALWAYS INSISTED THAT HE DID NOT WANT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES. HE REITERATED THIS CLAIM IN A WRITTEN INTERVIEW AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPIED JAPAN LAST YEAR.

IT WAS HIS CONTENTION THAT THE TRIPARTITE PACT WAS INTENDED TO PRESSURE THE UNITED STATES INTO PEACE BY MAKING THE ODDS TOO GREAT AGAINST WAR. HE OFTEN SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THIS WAS THE ONLY WAY TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF HOSTILITIES.

MATSUOKA ALWAYS INSISTED THAT HE HAD AN AFFECTION FOR THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF HIS LONG RESIDENCE AND SCHOOLING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. EVEN AS LATE AS 1940 WHEN PRO-AMERICANISM WAS OUTMODED IN JAPAN, MATSUOKA KEPT BUSTS OF PRESIDENTS LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON AT HIS TOKYO HOME.

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A22FX

BUT MATSUOKA WORSHIPPED POWER AND WAS ARDENTLY PRO-JAPANESE. WHETHER HIS PROFESSED LOVE FOR AMERICA WAS A BLIND OR WHETHER HE HAD CONVINCED HIMSELF WITH TYPICAL JAPANESE DUALITY THAT HE COULD SERVE BOTH CAN NOT BE DETERMINED.

NEVERTHELESS HIS POWER STEMMED ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM MILITARIST SUPPORT, FOR HIS OWN ABILITIES WERE LIMITED.

MATSUOKA PROBABLY KNEW THE AMERICAN MIND BETTER THAN ANY OTHER LEADING FIGURE IN PRE-WAR JAPAN. YET, HE COMPLETELY MISCALCULATED ONEVERY MILITARIST-GAMBLE, INCLUDING THE PREVALENT THEORY THAT THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT WOULD INTIMIDATE THE UNITED STATES INTO PASSIVENESS.

MATSUOKA WAS AN ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTER OF THE 1940 MOVEMENT TO STREAMLINE JAPAN ALONG THE FOLLOWING YEAR THE CROWD-LOVING FOREIGN MINISTER VISITED EUROPEAN AND AXIS CAPITALS, RETURNING IN TRIUMPH WITH THE RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY PACT, WHICH PROTECTED JAPAN'S NORTHERN FLANK FOR THE THEN-BREWING PACIFIC WAR.

MATSUOKA'S NAME UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE MENTIONED REPEATEDLY AS THE WAR TRIALS PROGRESS CLOSER TO THE PACIFIC WAR PERIOD. IT WILL BE AN EPITAPH FOR A LITTLE MAN WHO WANTED POWER ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE.

HF1209APS

TOKYO, JUNE 27-(AP)-SINCE THE END OF THE WAR JAPAN HAS AMASSED A FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE OF MORE THAN $23,000,000. THIS WAS REPORTED TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN TODAY BY L.P.FLEMING OF ZION, ILL., CHIEF OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' EXPORT-IMPORT DIVISION.

SINCE THE SURRENDER, FLEMING STATED, JAPAN HAS IMPORTED FOOD-STUFFS AND OTHER COMMODITIES VALUED AT $27,845,654 AND EXPORTED A TOTAL OF $51,077,457.

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EXPORTS CONSISTED MOSTLY OF RAW SILK, COAL, MINING SUPPLIS AND LIGHT MANUFACTURED GOODS SUCH AS HEELS, ELECTRIC HEATERS AND THE LIKE. THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS WERE FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND SALT.

FJS1AGS

TOKYO, JUNE 27-(AP)-PFC GLENMORE IRISH OF CLINTON, NE., WAS REPORTED IN A CRITICAL CONDITION IN THE 42ND ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN INJURED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT ON HOKKAIDO ISLAND. HE WAS EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

FJS1AGS

TOKYO, JUNE 27-(AP)-JAPANESE MINESWEEPERS HAVE COMPLETED OPERATIONS IN SOYA STRAITS BETWEEN HOKKAIDO OF NORTHERN JAPAN AND SAKHALIN ISLANDS, RECOVERING 386 JAPANESE MINES, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DS224APS

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TOKYO, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH TODAY REQUESTED RETURN OF ITS PROPERTY, INCLUDING CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, A PUBLISHING HOUSE, RESIDENCES AND LAND WHICH THE JAPANESE FORCED THE MISSION TO SELL DURING THE WAR.

THE CHURCH SAID IN ITS REQUEST TO THE CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE, FILED BY F.R.MILLARD, THAT IT WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM MISSIONARY WORK IN 1941 AND THAT IN 1943 THE CHURCH LEADERS WERE JAILED.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR, MILLARD SAID, THE CHURCH WAS DECLARED DISSOLVED AND ITS PROPERTY ORDERED SOLD. THE PROCEEDS WERE LARGELY TURNED OVER BY THE JAILED LEADERS TO A "GOVERNMENT WELFARE FUND" UNDER PRESSURE OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY, HE ADDED.

DS504APS NM

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 27-(AP)-THIRTEEN OF 300 AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH PRISONERS FROM THE EAST INDIES DIED IN THE FIRST YEAR THEY SPENT AT A WAR PRISONERS CAMP NEAR YAMANE, JAPAN, A WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF 13 GUARDS BEFORE THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMISSION.

THE WITNESS, LT.RALPH E.SANDERSON OF FORPES, AUSTRALIA, SAID MANY OF THE SICK MEN COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED BY AVAILABLE SULFA DRUGS, BUT THE JAPANESE WOULD NOT PERMIT THE MEDICINE TO BE USED.

JW721ACS

JUN 28 1946

WITH TOKYO MATSUOKA DEATH

PORTLAND, ORE., JUNE 27-(AP)-A RED GRANITE GRAVE HEADSTONE DEDICATED TO THE WOMAN WHO SHELTERED A 13 YEAR OLD JAPANESE "MISSION BOY" JUST ARRIVED FROM HIS HOMELAND STANDS IN A PORTLAND CEMETERY AS A REMINDER OF THE MANY YEARS RESIDENCE HERE OF FORMER JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA.

CHISELED ON THE MARKER HE PURCHASED AND DEDICATED HERE APRIL 10, 1938, TO MRS. ISABELLE DUNBAR BEVERIDGE, WHO DIED IN 1906, IS A TEXT THAT NOW READS AS AN IRONIC TESTIMONIAL BY THE MAN WHOSE NAME WAS TO

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MANILA, JUNE 27-(AP)-HUKBALAHAP LEADER LUIS TARUC CHARGED TODAY THAT PHILIPPINE ARMY MILITARY POLICE, SPECIAL AGENTS AND CIVILIAN GUARDS WERE PRESSING A REIGN OF TERROR AMONG CENTRAL LUZON PEASANTS.

ILLEGAL SEARCHES, KIDNAPINGS, PROVOCATIVE PATROLLING AND OTHER MEANS ARE, BEING USED, HE ASSERTED, DESPITE THE GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCED PLAN OF PACIFICATION AND STUDY OF AGRARIAN REFORMS.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD CONGRESSMAN FROM PAMPANGA PROVINCE SAID THAT THE CENTRAL LUZON PEASANTS AND HIS HUKBALAHAP GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION WERE "FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES FROM THE WORST POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO THE JAPANESE" AND WERE "VOLUNTARILY BANDING TOGETHER FOR SELF-PRESERVATION."

"MY PEOPLE EXPECT SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING, FOOD NOT BULLETS, HOUSING NOT PRISONS, AND DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE, NOT FASCIST TREATMENT," TARUC ASSERTED IN AN INTERVIEW.

INTERIOR SECRETARY JOSE ZULUETA, WHO IS ALSO DEFENSE MINISTER, LATER TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT REPORTS OF TERRORISM IN CENTRAL LUZON WERE "GREATLY EXAGGERATED."

DS502APS

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HE LISTED AMONG WAR CRIMINALS BY AMERICANS.

IT READS:

"RAISED BY THE LOVING HANDS OF YOSUKE MATSUOKA IN TOKEN OF THE LASTING GRATITUDE FOR THE SYMPATHY AND GENTLE KINDNESS OF A WOMAN, WHO, KEPT TO HIS MOTHER, SHAPED HIS MANHOOD AND CHARACTER."

THE DEDICATION WAS HELD DURING MATSUOKA'S LAST VISIT TO PORTLAND, IT WAS A RETURN TO THE SCENES OF YEARS AFTER 1893 WHEN, AS A VERY LITTLE BOY WITH SHORT TROUSERS, THE 13-YEAR-OLD YOSUKE HUSTLED ABOUT THE STREETS DELIVERING COFFEE TO RESTAURANTS TO HELP PAY HIS KEEP WHILE STUDYING THE ABC'S AT ATKINSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. HE COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL IN OAKLAND, CALIF., BUT RETURNED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LAW SCHOOL HERE AND LATER AT THE CAMPUS AT EUGENE.

FJ523ACS

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30.24 - 3801

capetown, june 27-(ap)-former air chief marshal sir arthur harris, wartime chief of the raf bomber command, today announced the formation of the south african marine corporation, a shipping company, of which he will be the managing director.

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The announcement said that the corporation was formed as the result of an agreement between dr. h.j. van der bijl and henry mercer, president of the state marine corp. an american concern.

the new company hopes to start the u.s. south africa run with chartered ships, but later plans to build its own vessels.

apl asse, 00105 thx 330ael

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 27-(AP)-A PEACEFUL FOREIGN POLICY, REDUCTION OF THE NATION'S ARMED FORCES AND AN AGRARIAN PROGRAM MODELLED AFTER THAT OF THE UNITED STATES WERE AMONG RECOMMENDATIONS OUTLINED BEFORE THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON.

INDICATING THAT HE EXPECTED RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER BY THE CONGRESS--MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF WHICH IS POLITICALLY ALIGNED WITH THE PRESIDENT--PERON SAID THAT "NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS ARISING FROM SUPPORT OF THE ...CHARTER" WOULD AFFECT ARGENTINA'S NAVAL PLANNING.

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THE PRESIDENT ADDED THAT INTERNATIONAL TREATIES WHICH ARGENTINA HAS SIGNED WILL BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR A DECISION ON "WHETHER THEY ARE CONSTITUTIONAL" AND IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

TURNING TO DOMESTIC MATTERS, PERON SAID THAT COMPULSORY ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES WAS ADVISABLE. WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS ON LABOR'S SIDE, HE DECLARED, "VIOLENCE OR REBELLION DO NO GOOD BECAUSE PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED BETTER AND QUICKER BY LEGAL MEANS."

RECOMMENDING AN AGRARIAN PROGRAM CALLING FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FARM PRICES, PERON SAID THAT ARGENTINE TRADITION FAVORED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, BUT POINTED OUT THAT A GROWING ECONOMY IS NOT ALWAYS ABLE TO WAIT FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL TO ENTER NECESSARY FIELDS. FOR THAT REASON, HE SAID, THE GOVERNMENT FELT FREE TO ENTER THOSE FIELDS, EITHER ALONE OR IN COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE CAPITAL.

VS328AED

HAVANA, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-OWNED HAVANA ELECTRIC COMPANY SEIZED SEVEN MONTHS AGO BY THE GOVERNMENT, IS TO BE RESTORED TO ITS OWNERS, SERGIO CLARK, DIAZ MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, ANNOUNCED AFTER A CABINET MEETING LAST NIGHT.

SEIZURE OF THE COMPANY, WHICH OPERATES SEVERAL STREET CAR SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT CUBA, WAS DECREED LAST NOVEMBER TO ENFORCE AN ORDER INCREASING WAGES OF EMPLOYES OF THE COMPANY.

JJ527AED

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OTTAWA, JUNE 27-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL BROADCAST A REPORT ON HIS FAMINE MISSION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN HERE TOMORROW NIGHT.

HIS BROADCAST WAS PREPARED AT THE INVITATION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. HOOVER IS EXPECTED TO GIVE AN OUTLINE OF WORLD FOOD NEEDS BASED IN FINDINGS UPON HIS RECENT VISITS TO 38 NATIONS.

VJ218AED

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, JUNE 27-(AP)-OPERATION CROSSROADS--THE ARMY-NAVY SHOW OF THE CENTURY--SO FAR HAS BEEN A JOURNALISTIC FLOP.

UNLESS COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVE DRASTICALLY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS THE NEWSPAPERMEN FORESEE THE WORLD'S FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION AS AN ALMOST EXCLUSIVE RADIO SHOW WITH NEWSPAPERS STRAGGLING IN A POOR SECOND WITH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HISTORIC EVENT.

NO ONE ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN HAS BEEN ABLE TO EXPLAIN FULLY THE BREAKDOWN OF COMMUNICATIONS. THE COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER ABOARD THIS PRESS SHIP SAYS THE APPALACHIAN'S SIGNALS ARE STRONG GOING OUT, BUT THEY ARE NOT BEING PICKED UP WITH ANY CONSISTENCY BY PEARL HARBOR OR SAN FRANCISCO.

AS YET THE PRELIMINARIES FOR THE OPERATION HAVE FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY PICTURES AND THE EIGHT NEWSPAPER POOL CAMERAMEN AT BIKINI HAVE BEEN MORE OR LESS HANDCUFFED BY SECURITY RESTRICTIONS.

(THREE UNDERWATER SHOTS, SHOWING DIVERS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN ANYWHERE, WERE RELEASED FROM THE OPERATIONS TODAY, THE FIRST PICTURES SINCE THOSE SHOWING THE NATIVES BEING MOVED FROM THEIR BIKINI HOMES MANY WEEKS AGO. THEY WERE TRANSMITTED FROM THE TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, THE U.S.S. MOUNT MCKINLEY.)

MEANWHILE, AN ELABORATE RADIO PROGRAM HAS BEEN ARRANGED TO DESCRIBE THE EXPLOSION FROM THE AIR AND TO BROADCAST DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH THE APPALACHIAN'S VOICE CHANNELS.

ALSO AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO GET ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE OPERATION TASK FLEET, TO GO ON THE AIR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE EXPLOSION AND TELL WHAT DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE TARGET FLEET.

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(RADIO TELETYPE CIRCUITS, ON WHICH NEWSPAPERS MUST RELY, ARE AT A DISADVANTAGE BECAUSE ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS MAY GARBLE RECEPTION, DELAYING STORIES. RADIO BROADCASTS CAN OVERCOME MOST OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH MULTIPLE RECEIVERS--EACH WITH ITS OWN ANTENNA--FEEDING INTO A SINGLE AMPLICATION UNIT.

(THE HIGH-SPEED RADIO TELETYPE SENDS OUT MORE THAN 350 CHARACTERS A MINUTE AND EVEN MOMENTARY FADING OF SIGNALS MIGHT BLACK OUT OR GARBLE ENTIRE SENTENCES. FADING MIGHT DROP NO MORE THAN A WORD OR SO FROM A VOICECAST, AND THE MISSING WORDS CAN BE READILY FILLED IN.)

~~NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN~~
~~BY WILLIAM R SPEAR~~
~~WASHINGTON JUNE 2 -(AP)-~~PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY RELEASED A REPORT THAT WORLD FOOD NEEDS WILL STILL BE GREAT FOR MANY MONTHS TO COME AND URGED AMERICANS TO CONTINUE THE DETERMINED EFFORT TO SAVE BREAD AND FLOUR

THE REPORT SHOWED THAT AN ESTIMATED [redacted] LONG TONS OF FOOD GRAINS WILL HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO HUNGRY AREAS BY THE END OF THIS MONTH AND MR.TRUMAN CALLED THIS AN "IMPRESSIVE RECORD." THE GOAL FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1946 WAS 6,000,000 TONS, AND

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TENS SHOULD BE
KEPT FROM STARVING, AND THE PRESIDENT SAID THE LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

MR.TRUMAN WAS ASKED WHETHER HE HAD CONSIDERED HIS LETTER TO TOBEY CONFIDENTIAL. HE USED TO CONSIDER PRESIDENTIAL LETTERS CONFIDENTIAL, HE ANSWERED, BUT HE DOES NOT ANY MORE.

MR.TRUMAN ANNOUNCED THAT CAPT. CLARK M.CLIFFORD, HIS NAVAL AIDE, A FORMER ST.LOUIS ATTORNEY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT--THE POST FORMERLY FILLED BY JUSTICE SAMUEL I.ROSENMAN. CAPT.JAMES K.VARDAMAN, WHO COMMANDED THE CRUISER AUGUSTA ON WHICH MR. TRUMAN AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TRAVELLED, BECOMES NAVAL AIDE.

THEME THE FOLLOWING WAS DEVELOPED FROM QUESTIONS:

1. MR.TRUMAN CONSIDERS IT UNFORTUNATE THAT CONGRESS HAS TAKEN SO LONG TO PASS THE OPA BILL. STABILIZATION DIRECTOR CHESTER BOWLES HAS WANTED TO RESIGN FOR SOME TIME BUT THE PRESIDENT HOPES HE WILL STAY.

2. THE WOODS BILL MAKING UNIONS SUBJECT TO THE ANTI-RACKETEERING ACT IS NOT NOW BEFORE THE PRESIDENT--IT IS GOING THE ROUNDS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR THEIR OPINIONS, AND AFTER THEY ARE IN THE DECISION WHETHER TO SIGN OR VETO IT WILL BE MADE.

3. THE QUESTION WHETHER TO SEIZE THE STRIKE-BOUND ALLIS-CHALMERS PLANTS STILL HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED. MR.TRUMAN THINKS THE STRIKE PROBABLY CAN BE SETTLED WITHOUT SEIZURE.

4. THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE STILL IS HAVING DIFFICULTY FINDING MEN TO SERVE IN GOVERNMENT POSTS, AND HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO COMPLETE THE COUNCIL TO ADMINISTER THE EMPLOYMENT ACT. LOW GOVERNMENT SALARIES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE PAID IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY ARE THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY, AND SOME 20 OR 30 MEN HAVE TURNED DOWN APPOINTMENTS FOR THIS REASON. NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER, THE FACTOR OF PATRIOTISM IS NOT SO STRONG.

TWO QUESTIONS DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WERE BRUSHED ASIDE WITHOUT COMMENT--THE SENDING OF THE CRUISER PARGO TO TRIESTE, AND RUSSIA'S USE OF THE VETO YESTERDAY IN UNITED NATIONS DISCUSSIONS ON SPAIN.

[redacted]

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30.24-38Q3

(150) WAR AGENCIES

WASHINGTON JUNE 27 (AP)- PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED AN ORDER TERMINATING THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF LIQUIDATION, EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, AND ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION OF R.L.MCKEEVER AS ITS OPERATING HEAD.

THE OFFICE, SET UP IN THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, WAS ESTABLISHED LAST JANUARY.

IN A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT, MCKEEVER SAID THAT PLANNING FOR CLOSING OUT WAR AGENCIES "HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED" AND CAN BE FOLLOWED UP BY THE BUDGET BUREAU. HE SAID THAT IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE THE JOB BY JULY 1 AS CONTEMPLATED IN A REPORT MADE SOME MONTHS AGO BY GEORGE E.ALLEN, NOW AN RFC DIRECTOR, BECAUSE OF "RAPIDLY CHANGING CONDITIONS."

MCKEEVER'S REPORT SAID THAT THE NUMBER OF EMERGENCY WAR AGENCIES HAD BEEN REDUCED FROM 22 ON JUNE 30, 1945, TO 12 APRIL 30, 1946, WHILE THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES DROPPED FROM 16,993 TO 58,451.

THE PRESIDENT MADE PUBLIC A LETTER TO PAUL H.APPLEBY, ACTING BUDGET DIRECTOR, ASKING HIM TO TAKE OVER THE LIQUIDATION PROBLEM JUNE 30.

HE WROTE PRESIDENT HARRY B.MITCHELL OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION THAT MANY THOUSANDS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES WILL BE RELEASED AS THE PROGRAM PROCEEDS," AMONG THEM SOME OF THE MOST CAPABLE PEOPLE IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE."

HE EXPRESSED DESIRE THAT JOBS BE FOUND FOR AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THESE PEOPLE.

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VX942PES

WASHINGTON JUNE 27-(AP)-KENNETH C.ROYALL, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, SAID TODAY THAT PEACE DEPENDED UPON WORLD CONVICTION THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD "DEFEAT ANY ENEMY OR ANY GROUP OF ENEMIES WHO SHOULD DECIDE TO START A CONFLICT."

"THE WORLD MUST KNOW NOT ONLY THAT WE ARE THE PEACEMAKERS OF THE WORLD," HE SAID IN A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, "BUT ALSO THAT WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO BE AGAIN THE PACE-MAKERS IF WAR SHOULD COME AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE."

ROYALL ADDRESSED 87 ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE OFFICERS WHO COMPOSE THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS OF THE NEW INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES. IT IS THE SUCCESSOR OF THE ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

FR1PES

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WASHINGTON JUNE 27-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO PREFERRED NOT TO BE NAMED SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAD APPROVED CHINA'S CHOICE OF DR.WELLINGTON KOO AS THE NEXT AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

DR.KOO, FORMERLY CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, IS SCHEDULED TO SUCCEED DR.WEI TAO MING WHO RETURNED TO NANKING SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

HY1208PES

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CINCINNATI JUNE 27-(AP)-FIORELLO LA GUARDIA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNRRA, WANTS AMERICA'S LABOR UNIONS TO DROP THE COLOR LINE SO THE NATION CAN ASSUME ITS ROLE OF WORLD LEADERSHIP IN THE SETTLEMENT OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

"WE CAN NOT PREACH THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN TO OTHER NATIONS IF WE DO NOT PRACTICE IT OURSELVES," HE TOLD THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE LAST NIGHT. "WE CANNOT SET AN EXAMPLE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY IF WE DO NOT HAVE TRUE DEMOCRACY IN OUR OWN LAND.

"EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WHO WANTS TO WORK SHOULD HAVE A CHANCE TO WORK. AND THE FIRST PLACE TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION IS IN LABOR UNIONS WHICH REFUSE NEGROES RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP."

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN A MESSAGE READ TO
HIS THOUGHT WAS ECHOED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN A MESSAGE READ TO
THE CONVENTION. IT SAID "WE MUST GET THE VETERAN WORK AT FAIR
WAGES WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION BY EMPLOYERS OR UNIONS BECAUSE OF RACE,
COLOR, RELIGION OR ANCESTRY. INFLATION WILL NOT CHOOSE ITS
VICTIMS BY THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN; WE MUST PROTECT EVERY VETERAN
FROM THE CHAOS OF RUNAWAY PRICES."
BUT THERE WERE WARNINGS, TOO, THAT THE NEGRO HAS AN ACTIVE PART
TO PLAY IN ELIMINATING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.
LA GUARDIA TOLD THE ASSOCIATION'S CONVENTION SESSION THAT
INDIVIDUALS MUST RECOGNIZE THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPER CONDUCT,
AND "NO PROTECTION OR SYMPATHY CAN BE EXPECTED BY ANYONE WHO BRINGS
DISCREDIT UPON HIS RACE."
DR.ARCHIBALD J.CAREY JR., CHICAGO, CAUTIONED THAT "NEGROES
MUST LIFT THEIR EYES FROM THEIR OWN PROBLEMS TO SEE THE WORLD AROUND
THEM. THEY MUST CONTRIBUTE TO THE FAMILY OF NATIONS IF THEY WOULD
BE A PART OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS."

DR324AES NM

JUN 28 1946

WHITE SANDS, N.M., JUNE 27-(AP)-THE ARMY AND NAVY TEAMS UP TODAY
IN AN EFFORT TO LAUNCH A GERMAN V-2 ROCKET 100 MILES OR MORE IN ALTITUDE AND OBTAIN SCIENTIFIC DATA FROM THAT RECORD HEIGHT. IN A TEST MAY 10, THE ROCKET WENT UP 71 MILES.

BESIDES EXPERTS FROM THE ARMED SERVICES, SCIENTIFIC GROUPS
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY SENT OBSERVERS TO
THIS SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO ORDNANCE PROVING GROUND TODAY.

THE NAVY SUPPLIED A WAR-HEAD FOR THE 46-FOOT MISEILE HOUSING INSTEAD
OF EXPLOSIVES A ROBOT LABORATORY TO RECORD DATA DURING THE FLIGHT.
IN FIVE PREVIOUS LAUNCHINGS, THE V-2 PLUMMETED DOWN AT 2,400
MILES AN HOUR, BURYING ITSELF 30 DEEP IN THE GROUND THAT RECOVERY
OF INSTRUMENTS WAS IMPOSSIBLE. THIS TIME AN EXPGBSION WILL THROWN
THE INSTRUMENTS CLEAR AT THE TOP OF THE FLIGHT.

FJ712ACS

JUN 28 1946

NEW YORK JUNE 27-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE FOR A FAIR TRIAL FOR GEN.
DRAJA MIHAILOVIC SAID TODAY FOUR AMERICAN AIRMEN NAMED AS MISSING
TUESDAY BY A PROSECUTION WITNESS AT THE CHETNIK LEADER'S
TREASON TRIAL IN BELGRADE WERE ALIVE AND "ANXIOUS TO FLY TO BELGRADE
TO TESTIFY FOR MIHAILOVIC AND CHETNICKS" TO WHOM THEY SAID THEY
OWNED THEIR LIVES.

THE WITNESS HAD TESTIFIED THAT THE FOUR AIRMEN, WHO PARACHUTED
FROM A DISABLED BOMBER NEAR VALJEVO JUNE 6, 1944, WERE DESCRIBED
AS STILL MISSING BY THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BELGRADE A YEAR LATER WHEN
HE REPORTED THE INCIDENT.

"THE IMPLICATION CONVEYED I X X WAS THAT THESE FLYERS HAD BEEN
DONE AWAY WITH BY MIHAILOVIC," THE COMMITTEE SAID IN A STATEMENT.

JUN 28 1946

Byrnes Calls for Decision Today on Peace Parley, Molotov Talks Against It

American Warns Molotov Decision, One Way or Other, Wanted.

HEATED EXCHANGE

Russian Insists Other Issues on Agenda Be Settled First

Joseph Dynan

PARIS, June 28—(AP) Secretary of State James F. Byrnes served notice tonight of a showdown tomorrow with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov on calling a general European peace conference, following a heated exchange in today's Council of Ministers' session, American informants said.

At the end of a lengthy argument with the Russian official, Byrnes declared he would insist upon a decision at tomorrow's conference meeting on whether to call the 21-nation parley.

Byrnes looked squarely at Molotov and asserted he wanted a decision one way or another, American informants said. Molotov then conceded that any council member could speak on any topic at any time of the "day or night."

Issues Are Reviewed

The exchange rounded off a review of outstanding issues in the Italian and Romanian treaties which resulted in a shelving of the key issue of Trieste when French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault asked for additional time to study the entire question of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier.

The council was deadlocked also on the question of an interim administration on Italian colonies, provision for arbitration tribunals, and compensation for Allied nationals' property losses in former enemy states.

The Italian reparations issue and disposal of surplus units of the Italian navy also were shelved when it developed there had been no changes in the various conflicting positions.

The American informants gave this account of the Molotov-Byrnes exchange:

When Byrnes suggested bringing up the question of the European conference, Molotov first gave his approval, on the condition that the council first complete its discussion on remaining items of disagreement in the projected treaties.

Byrnes replied that he assumed Molotov referred to the Finnish treaty and the question of free navigation on the Danube. Molotov replied that he meant these questions and also those which had been postponed.

Too Many Issues

Byrnes retorted that there were too many of these, and that if the council continued to pass over disputed questions there might be no time tomorrow to discuss the calling of the peace conference.

Molotov then suggested that the council discuss the conference question at a special meeting on Sunday.

Byrnes, referring to one of his private conversations with Molotov, said that when they had talked the question over a few days ago Molotov had mentioned he might agree to discuss the conference issue Friday.

Molotov countered with the assertion that Byrnes violated the agreement by not raising the question in today's session and Byrnes said he was doing just that right now.

Byrnes added that the only reason he was willing to defer the discussion was that it was very late and therefore he was serving notice that he would insist upon bringing the question up tomorrow, after the council considers the projected treaty with Finland and the Danube issue.

Byrnes Repeats Words

Byrnes repeated his words and added he wanted no misunderstanding.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin opposed a proposal on the Italian colonies issue to transfer legal sovereignty from Italy to the four powers represented on the the ministers' council, and urged continuing them under British administration pending final settlement, American sources said.

In a continuation of private supplemental meetings Bidault conferred for almost an hour with Molotov before today's sessions, but what they discussed was not disclosed.

French sources said the special commission on Italian colonies, divided on the issue of their interim administration, decided to place the question before the ministers' council.

Britain, France and the United States have favored keeping the colonies under British administration pending a final solution, which all agreed must be made within a year or go before the United Nations. The Russians wanted interim administration by all four powers.

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BYRNES TO PRESS FOR DECISION ON PEACE CONFERENCE

Moscow Radio Sees Trend in U. S. for Separate Pacts in Europe

JUN 29 1946

Paris, June 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes served notice on the Foreign Ministers Council today that he intended to press for a decision tomorrow on the calling of a general European peace conference, an American information said.

At about the same time the Moscow radio was broadcasting a report that there was a trend in United States foreign policy toward a separate peace in Europe.

Hits "Elements In U.S."

"There is no question," a Moscow commentator said, "that there are people and organizations in the United States who place their party or other internal political interests above the interests of international peace, to say nothing of the fact that undoubtedly some elements in the United States are not at all pleased at the prospect of a stable and lasting peace."

The Ministers, considerably encouraged by the solution yesterday of the Dodecanese Islands and the French-Italian border questions, instructed their deputies to bring in skeleton drafts today of peace pacts for Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland.

Fundamental Issues Included

A British source said that, with all five treaties before them, the Ministers would be able to take up any topic they desired. This might lead to further discussion of the knotty problem of Trieste.

Many of the issues were fundamental. They included reparations and colonial issues, as well as the division of surplus naval units.

On the Balkan treaties, the principal problems concerned freedom of navigation on the Danube and freedom of commerce with Balkan nations. There were no fundamental points of disagreement on the Finnish treaty.

Doubtful On Meeting Deadline

A British source commented that, despite yesterday's fruitful session—at which the Italian-owned Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea were awarded to Greece and the Tenda and Briga regions on the French-Italian border to France—it seemed doubtful that the Ministers could meet their self-imposed deadline for completion of work on the five treaties today.

Settlement of the French-Italian frontier question also included ratification by the Foreign Ministers of the award to France of Mount Cenis, agreed upon at the April-May meetings of the Ministers; the passes of Little St. Bernard and Larche, and an area around Bardonneche.

Tiny Coal-Iron Region

Mount Cenis is a tiny coal-and-fron mine region east of Modane through which runs a main railway line from France to Italy. Little St. Bernard Pass is south of Mount Blanc and Larche Pass is farther south.

The Tenda and Briga Valley has a population of about 3,500 and an area of 251 square miles.

A special commission was summoned prior to the Ministers' meeting to try and iron out the differences as to who should rule Italy's colonies during the year of grace given the commission to break the deadlock on the problem.

Tito Gives Worning.

London, June 28 (A. P.).—The Moscow Radio quoted Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia today as saying that "an unjust settlement" of the Trieste problem "could bring about very grave changes in Yugoslavia's attitude toward the United Nations."

Reiterating that Yugoslavia would never abandon her claim to Trieste, the broadcast said Tito told the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug that his Government could not consent to having the matter settled by vote at a twenty-one-nation peace conference. The broadcast added that Tito declared he was deeply disappointed at the "lack of understanding" of Yugoslavia's "just demands" by the Western Powers.

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Greece Hails Decision.

Athens, June 28 (A. P.)—Greece jubilantly acclaimed today the decision of the Foreign Ministers Council to return the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, morning papers announcing the news in Eight-column headlines.

The news reached Parliament shortly after 11 o'clock last night and the session immediately adjourned.

Premier Tsaladaris told newsmen: "This marks the beginning of satisfaction of the national claims of Greece, which has rendered so many services to the Allied cause."

A celebration is planned for tomorrow in the white marble Olympic Stadium and a thanksgiving program is being projected.

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Italians Displeased.

Rome, June 28 (A. P.)—"The stab in the back has been repaid." The afternoon newspaper La Capitale thus headlined today the news from Paris that the Foreign Ministers Council has agreed to award to France the Tenda and Briga territories along the French-Italian border.

L'Independente said Italians were indignant at the "iniquity of Paris" and "we did not expect this from French democracy." Italia Sera commented: "Always the same old French; they rob us of Briga and Tenda."

Baruch Urges Fast Action

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LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP).—Bernard M. Baruch today called on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to move with utmost speed since "time presses and each day finds the world more insecure."

"Let us proceed at once to find a way out," he declared.

Baruch, U. S. delegate, spoke at a closed session of the commission's working committee after receiving a message from President Truman in which the chief executive reiterated his "full support and confidence" in Baruch.

Terming the task "so vital to the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind," President Truman said he would continue to follow the work with closest attention and "with every hope and prayer for its success."

Baruch offered the committee a chart showing areas of agreement and disagreement on various points as expressed by delegates and expressed the hope that this analysis would hurry a decision on the deadly bomb.

"We should now go ahead with our work of making our report that must go to the Security Council where its disposition rests in the good conscience and the sense of service of each of the 11 members," he said.

Truman Expresses His Support For Baruch In U.N. Atom Planning

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HAYES SON

New York, June 28 (AP)—President Truman pledged his support today to Bernard Baruch in a message to the United States delegate as the United Nations Atomic Commission went into working session.

The President's message said:

"As the Atomic Energy Commission on which you have been so ably representing our country begins its more detailed discussions, I want to assure you again of my full support and of my confidence that our participation in this great task, so vital to the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind, is in good hands.

"I have been following and shall continue to follow your work with the closst attention and with every hope and prayer for its success."

"Time Presses"

Baruch told the working committee, which met in closed session, that the commission should proceed "with the utmost speed" since "time presses and each day finds the world less secure."

Baruch then presented a chart showing the areas of agreement and disagreement on various points as outlined by delegates to date.

The committee voted unanimously to authorize Dr. H. V. Evatt, of Australia, commission chairman, to name a small working committee to draft an analysis of the problem.

Meanwhile, Soviet Russia tossed

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a voting controversy into the lap of the Atomic Energy Commission today when she served notice that she would fight for a rule requiring a two-thirds vote for approval of all questions before the commission.

That was one of the first questions scheduled for action as the commission was called into session for its first meeting as a working committee to start laying the groundwork for a permanent atomic control agency.

The issue arose yesterday when the commission's committee of experts on rules and procedure approved a rule providing that measures could be adopted by a straight majority of the twelve commission members.

Russian Takes Exception

The Russian procedure expert took exception to the ruling and reserved the right for Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko to bring the issue before the commission at today's closed meeting.

Since the session was confined largely to procedural matters, it was decided to bar the press and public. Associates of Baruch said, however, that he felt that future meetings should be open.

Meanwhile, Gromyko's repeated use of the veto during Wednesday's Security Council debate on the Spanish question appeared to be developing into a major United Nations issue.

"Abuse Of Veto"

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, president of the Security Council and Foreign Minister of Mexico, asserted last night that Russia's numerous negative votes constituted an "abuse of the veto."

The commission has heard from every one of its twelve members and has decided that a working committee composed of a representative of each nation on the commission, plus advisers, must start formulating plans without delay.

Two Plans Studied

What faces the atomic group? The following questions and answers deal with the most pertinent matters:

Question—What propositions are before the commission?

Answer—Broadly speaking, there are only two plans. One is the United States plan advanced by Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, at the commission's first meeting June 14. The other is the Russian plan put forward by Andrei A. Gromyko, of Russia, at the commission's second meeting June 19.

Q.—What did the United States propose?

A.—The United States laid down a broad program calling for creation by treaties among the nations of an international atomic development authority which would have full control over atomic-energy matters.

U.S. Plan Explained

Q.—What did Russia propose?

A.—A solemn convention among the nations of the world forbidding the production and use of a weapon based upon atomic energy.

Q.—What does the United States propose to do once it is satisfied that an adequate system of control has been set up and the atomic bomb is outlawed as a weapon of warfare?

A.—Three things:

1. Stop manufacturing atomic bombs.

2. Dispose of existing bombs pursuant to the terms of the treaty providing for the control.

3. Give the atomic development authority full information as to the know-how for producing atomic energy.

Q.—Would the United States give to the Atomic Development Authority its top secret formula for making the atomic bomb?

U.S. Offers Data

A.—That point is not specifically covered. The United States says it will give the ADA full information as to the "know-how for the production of atomic energy." It further says: "When the authority is actually created, the United States will join the other nations in making available the further information essential to that organization for the performance of its functions. As the successive stages of international control are reached, the United States will be prepared to yield, to the extent required by each stage, national control of activities in this field to the authority."

On the matter of atomic explosives, the United States proposal says the authority should be given the "sole and exclusive right to conduct research in the field of atomic explosives."

Nowhere in the Baruch speech did the United States go so far as to say "we will tell the world authority how we make the bombs."

Russia's Proposal

Q.—What does Russia's proposed convention provide?

A.—Article 1 puts the high contracting parties on record as forbidding the production and use of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy and binds them to the following obligations:

"(a) Not to use in any circumstances an atomic weapon.

"(b) To forbid the production and keeping of a weapon based upon the use of atomic energy.

"(c) To destroy within a period of three months from the entry into force of this agreement all stocks of atomic energy weapons whether in a finished or semifinished condition."

Q.—The United States plan for yielding its atomic secrets is contingent upon adequate controls. How would the Russian plan take care of that?

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Would Wreck Weapons

A.—Russia's plan calls for all stocks of atomic energy weapons to be destroyed three months after its convention takes effect. That same convention in Article 3 requires that each contracting nation pass legislation within six months after the convention takes effect providing for severe punishment for violation of the terms of the convention.

The United States is the only nation known to have atomic weapons. If the United States accepted the Russian plan as it stands, and if the United States destroyed its weapons within three months after the convention became effective, there could be a period of three months more before any nation had to formulate any sort of control. The Americans argue that such control would be handled only by the individual nations and not by an international authority, with teeth in it. Persons close to Baruch represent him as feeling that without adequate force for punishment, any treaty or convention would be just a pious declaration and useless.

Veto Power Cited

Q.—Is the Atomic Energy Commission subject to the United Nations Security Council?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What are the United States views on the veto, by which one of five countries—Russia, France, China, the United States and Great Britain—can block action in the Security Council on substantive matters?

A.—The United States flatly declared in the Baruch plan that there must be no veto on atomic matters. Members of the American delegation indicate that they are willing to trade the atomic bomb for an adequate international control in which there is no veto.

Russia's Position

Q.—What are Russia's views on the veto?

A.—Gromyko took occasion to remove all doubt about that in his speech outlining Russia's position. He said the commission must work within the framework of the charter of the United Nations. He further said that efforts to undermine the unanimity of the Security Council on questions of substance should be resisted. Asked after that meeting if he meant Russia would stand by the veto, he said he did. That is perhaps the major difference that must be resolved.

Q.—Suppose the nations agree upon a law (or a convention) banning atomic energy weapons and a violation is found, say in the United States. What happens then under the American proposals?

A.—The American plan envisions that such an eventuality would be taken care of by the punishment system to be set up in the treaties establishing the atomic development authority. Briefly, the ADA would stop the violation and punish the offender.

Called Inadequate

Q.—What happens under the Russian plan?

A.—Russia proposes that each nation pass laws to punish violations in that nation. It further proposes that the commission study sanctions and controls to be applied. But the Americans insist that the Russian controls are not adequate. Suppose, they say, that a violation is found in the United States. Atomic projects are under Government control in this country and, therefore, the Americans declare, the United States Government would be expected to punish itself under the system of individual nations setting up their own penalties.

Suppose, however, the complaining nation is not satisfied and takes the case to the Security Council, charging that the United States has broken the international law on atomic control and that the violation itself is a *prima facie* evidence of aggression.

Could Be Vetoed

The American viewpoint expressed by members of the delegation is that the case could be argued in the Security Council and that the United States delegate in the final showdown could veto Council action against the United States.

United Nations observers pointed out in this connection that if affairs had progressed so far that the United States or another nation holding the veto power felt called upon to veto a Council move against it, for atomic reasons, that nation could be presumed to be hiding warlike intentions. This could mean that at that stage the other nations could, if they felt the urgency of the situation warranted it, go to war to punish a nation which had broken the atomic covenant.

May Override Veto

The veto thus could conceivably be one of the last steps before a resort to arms in an extremely serious case. The condemned nation could invoke the veto as much as it desired but if the situation were sufficiently serious the other nations might invoke sanctions and take other punishing measures, overriding the veto by force of arms.

Q. Would the international atomic development authority proposed by the United States come under the Security Council?

A. That is a matter for further study. The feeling of the American delegation is that the ADA should be set up by treaties among the nations, it should operate separately and apart from the Security Council as long as the Council holds to the veto power.

The Next Step

Q. Suppose the commission agrees upon a plan for atomic control. What then?

A. The commission report would go to the Security Council. If approved there, it would go to the United Nations General Assembly. If approved there, and assuming it would contain a draft treaty for atomic control, it would be sent to the member nations for ratification. Naturally, the United States Senate must approve any treaty before the United States is finally committed.

Summed Up By Evatt

Q.—How does the veto in the Security Council apply right now to the actions of the Atomic Energy Commission?

A.—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, commission chairman and long an opponent of the veto in the United Nations, sums it up this way:

"To some extent the recommendations of this commission will require review by the Security Council. In such review the veto may be exercisable according to the circumstances. In this commission itself no veto is exercisable unless we decide to introduce it, which is not contemplated. When the assembly of the United Nations deals with the welfare aspects of atomic energy, no veto is exercisable. If in the end an international convention establishes a world atomic authority, the day-to-day administrative decisions of that body may or may not be subject to the veto system of voting. That is a matter for the consideration of this commission when it is reviewing the problem as a whole."

Have Similar Aims

Q.—Are the Russian and American plans similar in any respect?

A.—Yes. Both aim at outlawing atomic energy as a means of warfare. Both are predicated upon the legal basis of a convention to forbid the employment of atomic bombs. Both agree that sufficient sanctions should be applied to anyone violating these obligations. Both agree that the pact is open to all nations, whether or not they are members of the United Nations.

Q.—What are the main points of divergence in the American and Russian plans?

A.—They are apart mainly on the veto powers on atomic matters, how punishment of an offender is to be applied, and how inspections of the nations to look for violations shall be carried out.

U.S. Not Satisfied

Q.—What about inspections?

A.—The Americans say that once the international control is set up and the manufacture of bombs has been stopped and existing stocks disposed of, rigid inspections must be made. They insist the Russian plan does not satisfy them on that point.

Russian circles say their plan does not necessarily bar inspections, which they indicate they might be willing to discuss later.

Questions And Answers On U.S. And Russ Atomic Control Plans

The following is an effort, in question-and-answer form, to make clear some of the many facets of the atomic question now under debate by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. It is designed to present in simple terms what the diplomats have been saying about a matter which ultimately will affect every man, woman and child in the world. It is based on the documents themselves and interpretations by high authorities.

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By Francis W. Carpenter

New York, June 28 (AP) — The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, sitting as a working committee, begins today at a closed meeting the momentous task of framing a charter outlawing the atom as a means of warfare.

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'U.N. Splitting Up': Reuther

Cincinnati, June 28 (AP) — The United Nations "is splitting at the seams," says Walter P. Reuther, international president of the United Auto Workers-CIO.

"It was the product of a common hatred, the child of a common fear," the Detroit union leader declared last night in an address at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and added:

"Now that that common fear has been destroyed, and Hitler is no more, the United Nations is splitting at the seams."

Cuba Will Ask U. N. Call Parley to Rule Out Veto

Her Envoy Says Plea Will Ca to Next General Assembly

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WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Cuban Ambassador Guillermo Belt said in an interview today that his nation will ask the next General Assembly of the United Nations to call a general conference to revise the United Nations charter and eliminate the veto issue.

The ambassador, who is Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, has just returned from conferences with his government in Havana.

"We are confident," the ambassador told a reporter, "that when the time comes Cuba and Colombia will not stand alone against the veto as we did when the much debated veto issue finally came to a vote during the San Francisco conference.

"I have reasons to hope that many of the thirty nations who voted then in favor of the veto, as well as many of the fourteen nations who abstained from voting, and by their negative attitudes made the veto possible, will support wholeheartedly our motion to eliminate the veto.

"In our opinion the veto is the last rampart of isolationism."

SWEDEN WOULD JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS

Stockholm, June 28 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Osten B. Unden said today that Sweden would apply for membership in the United Nations "when the Swedish Government judges convenient."

Parliament authorized the Government yesterday to make application for membership, after Unden told the deputies that the Government felt "Sweden's pacifist traditions are well consistent with the country's endeavor, through the United Nations, to guarantee world peace."

He said that membership would not mean Sweden's association with any great Power bloc and added: "It probably will be a long time before the United Nations stabilizes as a security organization, which, however, does will fall to pieces, but it is preferable to an optimist than a pessimist."

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MARQUISE SLAIN

NICE, June 28—(AP) Police officials said that Marquise Elizabeth Paulucci, well-known Riviera figure in prewar days, was found murdered in her bedroom today.

The Russian-born Marquise, whose Italian husband died last month, was killed at least five days ago, they said. The hands and feet of the body were tied. A search was underway for two young men seen leaving her apartment last Monday.

GOEBBELS BLAMED GERMANS FOR RUIN

Last Defendant at Nuremberg Says Propaganda Chieftain Charged They Chose War

T. Reddy

NUREMBERG, Germany, June 28 (AP)—Cornered in Berlin and about to commit suicide, Dr. Joseph Goebbels blamed the German people in a last bitter declaration for the war that brought Germany down in ruins, the International Military Tribunal was told today.

Hans Fritzsche, radio propaganda chief under Goebbels and the last defendant to be heard, described the scene from the witness stand.

"He was quite excited," Fritzsche said. "He said the people decided by referendum to leave the League of Nations and by this decided against a give-in policy. Thus the German people chose the war which they lost."

That, he said, was Goebbels' last big lie.

"Those words were untrue," he told the tribunal. "Never before had Goebbels given such significance to that plebiscite. He always took the opposite view that this vote was a solemn assurance on the part of peace.

"I can see now that Hitler and some of his co-workers then deliberately lied to the German people," Fritzsche declared.

"I consider that I, too, was lied to on those counts."

Claims He Balked Reprisals

The witness said he had played a stalling game with Goebbels in the last few weeks of the war over a Hitler decision to kill 40,000 Allied prisoners in retaliation for the bombing of Dresden. He supported this contention with an affidavit from Karl Hermann Scharpin, an assistant, who said Goebbels had ordered Fritzsche to announce the reprisals on the radio.

"Fritzsche protested at once," the affidavit said. "He expressed his opinion unequivocally against it."

Events moved so fast that Fritzsche was able to avoid the announcement and the reprisals never were carried out, the affidavit said.

Soviet Prosecutor Gen. Roman A. Rudenko introduced a document purporting to show that the Germans at one time had contemplated biological warfare. The record was a brief letter sent by Fritzsche from the Propaganda Ministry to the High Command. It referred to a "plan for biological warfare" that was being submitted for consideration by the proper agency.

NIGHT

SAYS GOEBBELS BLAMED PEOPLE

Fritzsche Tells Court of High Nazi's Last Lie.

T. Reddy

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Durants To Deny Gem Theft Guilt, Says Counsel

Frankfurt, June 28 (AP)—Col. J. V. Durant and his WAC captain wife will deny any guilt in connection with the theft of $1,500,000 Hesse family jewels, their lawyers said today.

DAY

"To whatever charge is placed against them we can offer a legal defense," declared Capt. Glenn V. Brumbaugh, Los Angeles, who flew here last night from Washington to represent the Durants. The trial will begin next month.

Doesn't Yet Know Charges

Brumbaugh, 38-year-old veteran defense counsel, said he did not yet know the nature of the charges to be made against his clients, who are held in custody in Frankfurt's best hotel following their arrest in the United States.

"But we are ready to go to trial any time—just as soon as we can get our witnesses here from the United States," Brumbaugh said.

"On the basis of information given out by the Provost Marshal General's Office, I don't see how they can file any charges against the Durants."

Not Representing Major

He said he would represent only the Durants. Major David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., also is under arrest in the case. Virtually all the jewels have been recovered.

Brumbaugh, a former army instructor in military law, said he did not know the Durants personally before they asked for his services.

GERMANS REFUSE TO RECRUIT MINERS

FRANKFURT, June 28—(AP) The German Council of State for the American zone has refused to recruit urgently-needed volunteer workers for the Ruhr coal mines in the British zone until demanded reforms are made, the American-sponsored Dana news agency said today.

NIGHT

The council voted against a recruiting program after an investigation committee inspected living and working conditions in the Ruhr valley. The council said it would do "nothing" until American and British military governments concluded negotiations for a daily food ration of 4,000 calories and sufficient quarters.

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WARNING TO HAMBURG

British to Take 'Firm Action' if Demonstrations Occur Again

HAMBURG, Germany, June 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard McCreery, British Army commander, warned the Burgomaster of Hamburg tonight that "firm action" would be taken if yesterday's anti-British demonstrations were repeated.

NIGHT

A tense calm settled over the port city in the wake of the demonstrations protesting housing and food conditions. General McCreery did not indicate the possible nature of the threatened action. His warning was the first official statement concerning the disorders.

GERMANS PROTEST REMOVAL ORDER

JUN 29 1946

Hamburg, June 28 (A. P.).—British authorities held an unannounced number of German civilians under arrest today following a mass demonstration staged by Hamburg residents yesterday to protest an order directing 30,000 persons to evacuate their homes to make room for the families of British military personnel.

DAY

The demonstration, in which approximately 4,000 persons participated, was the first large-scale manifestation of resentment against the Allied occupation. The defiant crowd assembled in the city square chanting "first phosphorous bombs, now removal"—a reference to Allied air raids which destroyed a great part of the city—and booed Burgomeister Petersen when he appealed to the demonstrators to disperse.

The crowds milled about for almost two hours, during which it twice sang the old German National anthem "Deutschland Uber Alles." For the most part the demonstrators were fairly orderly. (ADD)

AP News Service To Reich Praised

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BERLIN, June 28 (AP). — Robert A. McClure, Director of Information Control of the American Military Government, today hailed the opening of Associated Press service to German newspapers as an important step in the establishment of a free press in the U. S. occupation zone. (ADD)

HESSIAN JEWELS ARRIVE

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BREMERHAVEN, June 28—(AP) The bulk of the $1,500,000 Hessian crown jewels arrived today under heavy guard aboard the W. A. Holbrook.

SAYS COSMIC RAYS COULD SPLIT ATOM

Herbert Spencer JUN 29 1946

Moscow, June 28 (A. P.).—A scientist writing in Izvestia today said Alexander Pavlovich Zhdanov, the physicist, had found that cosmic rays at high altitudes could completely break up the nucleus of an atom into its component parts, and that this discovery "opened a new page" in the development of nuclear physics.

DAY

Zhdanov, announced yesterday as the winner of a 100,000-ruble Stalin prize for his work with cosmic rays, found the phenomenon in studies using specially prepared photofilm, the article said. The splitting of the atom was traced on the photofilm, he said.

Zhdanov, the article added, in his high-altitude studies had "established a new fact of great scientific meaning:

"Through the mutual action of cosmic rays with substances arrayed with other processes, there occurs a nucleus splitting characterized by the throwing off of great quantities of protons from the disintegrating nucleus. In such a case obviously there are instances of the complete breaking up of the nucleus into its component parts—protons and neutrons." (ADD)

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Trade Union Federation Wants Franco Outlawed

Asks U. N. to Recognize Giral Exile Government

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—The executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions voted today to ask the United Nations to declare General Francisco Franco an outlaw and to recognize the Giral government-in-exile as the real government of Spain.

Lord Citrine, at a news conference at the end of the eleven-day Moscow meeting, said the committee was determined to press its demand for a stronger voice in the U. N. councils.

He said the committee also voted to send a commission to Japan and Korea and other parts of the Orient to investigate trade unionism.

James B. Carey, secretary treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, attended as a United States delegate.

SOVIET AMNESTY EXTENDED

Moscow Presidium Also Calls U. S. S. R. Parliament for Sept.

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has extended the July 7, 1945, amnesty exempting from further punishment railway and water transport workers sentenced for violation of wartime regulations, it was announced today.

At the same time, the Presidium ordered a regular session of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. (Parliament) convened in Moscow on Sept. 20.

In another decree, the Presidium increased State aid for pregnant women, mothers of large families and unmarried mothers. About 4,000,000,000 rubles would be paid out to 3,400,000 Soviet mothers during 1946.

A Moscow broadcast said the Soviet Union emblem was revised to include Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia and the Karelo-Finnish republic.

Russ Bonus Fund Dishonesty Found

Moscow, June 28 (AP)—The bookkeeping in the incentive system of Soviet industry, under which exceptional workmen get money prizes for breaking production records, appears due for an overhauling as a result of the discovery of dishonesty in handling the money in some plants and industries.

A nation-wide investigation by the State Control Ministry uncovered many cases where plant directors, who hold the pursestrings to huge sums earmarked for prizes, misused the money. With the connivance of subordinates, the directors falsified production reports to justify legal prize payments, and as a result large sums found their way into the pockets of the directors and their fellow manipulators.

In what was generally considered a stern warning to all industry, Soviet newspapers this week published the names of 26 persons charged with the transgressions.

No political significance is seen in the present action by the State Control Ministry.

The present emphasis on honesty in Soviet industry is expected to bring an overhauling of the bookkeeping system so that the plant directors will have to share control of the prize funds with others.

Tenda-Briga Award to France 'Grave Error,' Says de Gasperi

ROME, June 28—(AP) Premier Alcide de Gasperi told the constituent assembly today that the award of the Tenda-Briga region to France by the Big Four foreign ministers constituted "a grave error" against Franco-Italian friendship.

In Milan the world-famous Conductor Arturo Toscanini and the orchestra from La Scala Opera House refused to appear at a Sunday concert in Paris in protest against the action.

One Italian newspaper called the award robbery; another declared "the stab in the back has been repaid."

Recalls Mazzini's Words

Luigi Casparotto, minister for post-war aid, at a war veterans' council recalled the words of Giuseppe Mazzini, head of the 1849 short-lived Roman republic: "May he be cursed who dares deny to Italy the borders that nature has given her."

Walter Toscanini, son of the noted conductor of the NBC Symphony orchestra, said that he believed La Scala would also refuse to appear in London because the Paris decision was "against all human rights and against the Atlantic Charter decisions, so there is no reason for the Italian side to continue to offer acts of friendship."

Officials at La Scala Opera House said that Toscanini gave the orders to cancel the concert when he learned of the Paris decision. The management of La Scala said it concurred in the decision, which was "in complete agreement with municipal representatives, the directors of La Scala and the entire artistic personnel of La Scala."

The statement added that the action did not stem from any sentiment of offended nationalism, "but sought to confirm the distressed spirit of the Italian in this hour of renewed humiliation."

Watler Toscanini said that negotiations were under way to hold the concert in Geneva for the benefit of the International Red Cross.

Proceeds of the Paris concert were to have gone to the French Red Cross.

Waletr said that his father would issue no statement of his own. It was with La Scala that Toscanini gained fame a half century ago, going from its pits to the Metropolitan Opera in New York and later becoming conductor of the New York Philharmonic symphony.

He returned to La Scala, rebuilt after extensive war damage, for a triumphant appearance on May 11.

Train Ready to Start

The decision to cancel the Paris appearance was made after a train for the trip had been made ready at the Milan station. Several artists appeared at the station, but reurned to their homes when they were apprise of the situation.

In Paris it was discolsed that the border settlement included also the award of Mount Cenis, tiny coal and iron mine region southeast of Modane, to the French. This was agreed upon at the April-May meeting and ratified yesterday. A main railway line from France to Italy runs through the Mount Cenis tunnel, thence to Turin, 67 miles farther east.

The pass of Little Saint Bernard, south of Mont Blanc, in an area around Bardonn Echia, and the pass at Larche, farther south, also went to France.

The Tenda-Briga area has a population of approximately 3,500, in a narrow valley along France's southeast border. It measures approximately 251 square miles. The agreement provided that hydro-electric power produced in the area should be made available to Italy.

In Rome the newspaper Italia Sera declared in page-wide headlines "always the same old French—they rob us of Briga and Tenda." L'Indipendente asserted "we did not expect this from French democracy." La Capitale headlined its story "The stab in the back has been repaid."

DE NICOLA NAMED ITALIAN PRESIDENT

Neopolitan Statesman First Elected Chief Executive of New Republic.

ROME, June 28—(AP) Enrico de Nicola, 68-year-old veteran Neopolitan statesman, became the first elected president of the new Italian republic today.

De Nicola received at an afternoon session of the constituent assembly, received 396 out of 504 votes cast.

Cirdiano Facchinetti, Republican party deputy, received 40 votes, and a lone woman nominee, Ottavia Penna, of the right wing Uomo Qualunque (Comman Man) movement, polled 32 votes.

12 Votes to Orlando

Twelve votes went to the 86-year-old World War I Premier, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, who presided over the assembly's opening session Wednesday, and two to Count Carlo Sforza, long-time foe of fascism and president of the consultatives assembly which paved the way for the June 2 plebiscite that ousted monarchy.

De Nicola's election had been assured early today when the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists, the three largest parties agreed that he would be an acceptable compromise.

Now in Naples, de Nicola is expected to come to Rome tomorrow to take the oath of office.

On his arrival, Premier Alcide de Gasperi's six-party coalition cabinet, which has governed the country since mid-December, will formally resign.

But because of the strong showing of De Gasperi's Christian Democrats in the June 2 assembly elections, De Nicola is expected to ask him to form another government.

A former journalist, De Nicola was elected to the pre-fascist chamber of deputies four times and served as under-secretary of colonies and treasury in the Ciolitti and Orlando cabinets.

In 1924—in the early days of fascism—De Nicola withdrew his candidacy for the chamber, but nevertheless was elected. He refused, however, to be sworn in.

Named By King

Former King Vittorio Emmanuele named him a senator in 1932 but De Nicola never appeared at any of the sessions and virtually withdrew from political life.

The constituent assembly will write a constitution for the new republic. Voters early this month voted in favor of the Republic, dethroning King Umberto who had succeeded his father, Vittorio Emmanuele, to the throne.

A few days after the people of Italy had made their choice, De Gasperi became acting chief of state and Umberto fled into exile. He is presently in Portugal.

Nicola Is Elected Italy President

Rome, June 28 (AP)—Enrico de Nicola, veteran Neapolitan statesman, was elected provisional President of the new Italian republic today by the Constitutent Assembly. He received 396 of the 504 votes cast.

De Nicola, 68, was assured election earlier when the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists agreed that he was acceptable as a compromise.

When the President arrives in Rome tomorrow, Premier Alcide de Gasperi's sixty-party coalition will resign.

Because of the strong showing of de Gasperi's Christian Democrats in the June 2 Assembly elections, de Nicola is expected to ask him to form another government. The Italians also voted on June 2 to depose King Umberto II and the royal house of Savoy and establish a republic.

A former journalist, Nicola was elected to the pre-Fascist Chamber of Deputies four times and served as Under Secretary of Colonies and Treasurer in the Giolitti and Orlando cabinets.

In 1924—in the early days of Fascism—he retired his candidacy for the chamber, was nevertheless elected, but refused to be sworn.

King Vittorio Emanuele named him senator in 1932, but he never appeared at any sessions and virtually withdrew from political life.

London Slavs 'Split Army'

Belgrade, June 28 (AP)—Dusan Simovic, a former Premier of the Yugoslav Government in exile, testified for the prosecution in Gen. Draja Mihailovic's treason trial today. He said the unity of the Yugoslav Army was destroyed by activities of politicians in the exiled Government in London, and named Momtchilo Nincic, Slobodan Jovanovic, Milan Gavrilovic, Zivan Knezevic and Milan Grol.

Simovic related that while he was Premier he tried to reconcile differences between the Chetniks and Tito's Partisans after Mihailovic told him in a telegram he was being attacked by both the Partisans and the Germans.

"I must inform you Mihailovic's telegram was erroneous—that the Germans had attacked the Partisans," the Court President said.

Politicians Destroyed Unity Of Yugoslav Army, Trial Told

BELGRADE, June 28 (AP).—Dusan Simovic, former Premier of the Yugoslav Government in Exile, told a military court today that the unity of the Yugoslav Army was destroyed by a group of politicians who later joined the emigre Government.

He testified in the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader, and 23 other defendants, including some members of the exiled Government being tried in absentia.

Appearing for the prosecution, Simovic named Momchilo Nincic, Clobodan Jovanovic, Milan Gavrilovic, Zivan Knezevic and Milan Grol as among those who "helped break up our armed froces."

Nincic is former Foreign Minister, Jovanovis a former Premier, Gavrilovic a former Minister to Russia, Knezvic a close advisor to the deposed King Peter, and Grol a former acting War Minister in the London Government who served briefly as a vice-premier in Marshal Tito's Government.

Asked how the London government made contact with Mihailovic's forces in 1941, Simovic said that this was accomplished through Gordna Bailoni, a woman described previously by the prosecution as a Gestapo agent, and through "an American passing through Lisbon." He said the unnamed American supplied the wave length and call letters of Mihailovic's radio station.

Nincic is a former Foreign Minister, Jovanovic a former Premier, Gavrilovic a former Minister to Russian, Knezevic a close adviser to deposed King Peter and Grol a former acting War Minister in the London Government who was briefly a Vice Premier in Marshal Tito's Government.

"Harmful BBC Propaganda"

Simovic also named Radoje Knezevic, brother of Zivan, as one of the leaders who "split our army and made propaganda over the BBC which did a lot of harm." Radoje also was an adviser to King Peter.

Simovic said that while he was Premier he tried to reconcile Mihailovic and Tito's Partisans by appealing to Mihailovic, Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, Prime Minister Stalin of Russia and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

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ALBANIA TO SIGN WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, June 27 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, Premier of Albania, announced today that his Government would sign a friendship treaty with Yugoslavia in the near future. Hoxha came here recently for talks with Premier Marshal Tito and other Yugoslav officials.

Speaking on behalf of the Albanian people, Hoxha told a press conference that "we rejoice because we see in our brotherhood with Yugoslavia, which was born in war, a factor for peace in Balkan Europe."

Hoxha again appealed for Albania's admission to the United Nations.

RED POLICE STOP 2 U. S. NEWS MEN

Warsaw, June 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Russian secret police questioned and delayed two American correspondents for five hours this week at Poznan, suspicious that one was a Russian deserter because of his command of the language.

The reporters were John Scott of Time and Life magazines and Elie Abel of the North American Newspaper Alliance. They were traveling from Berlin to Warsaw in a jeep which accosted by a policeman, armed with a tommy-gun, and taken back to Poznan.

Scott, fluent in Russian after four years on assignment in Moscow, said two Russian secret police accused them of failing to complete formalities of crossing the border.

The reporters were released after the officers had conferred with superiors in Warsaw and after two attaches of the United States embassy intervened. Scott said the Russians were "very polite" and that both were his dinner guests last night.

TERROR IS REPORTED INCREASING IN POLAND

WARSAW, June 28—(AP) Polish newspapers today reported increasing terror, including slayings of members of voting commissions and intimidation of voters by outlaw bands, as campaigning for Sunday's national referendum entered the final stage.

The [illegible] Rzeczpospolita said Nazi-[illegible] organizations were cooperating with the outlawed NSZ, in attempts to force Polish voters to oppose all three questions in the referendum.

Voters will be asked whether they want a one-house parliament, whether they approve nationalization of industries and agrarian reforms, and whether they approve establishment of Poland's western borders on the Oder and Neisse rivers.

An affirmative vote is sought by the provisional government. The Peasant party, headed by Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, seeks a two-house parliament.

Plebiscite Due In Poland Sunday

Warsaw, June 28 (AP)—Approximately 11,000,000 Polish citizens will have their first chance to vote in eleven years at a national referendum Sunday, called to pass judgment on the policies of the Soviet-supported provisional government.

The plebiscite, which climaxes a period of bitter political campaigning and violence, will enable the voters to answer these three questions:

1. Do you want a one-house parliament? 2. Do you approve of the acts of the provisional regime nationalizing basic industries and agrarian reform? 3. Do you approve of the establishment of Poland's eastern frontiers on the Oder and Neisse rivers?

Spanish Destroyer Hits Sub, 46 Men Die

Madrid, June 28 (AP)—The Spanish submarine C4 sank yesterday near the Balearic Islands with the loss of 46 men after being struck by the destroyer Lepanto, the Navy announced today.

The accident occurred during maneuvers of the 2d Destroyer Squadron and submarine flotilla. The submarine sank almost immediately with all aboard.

The 1,536-ton Lepanto was damaged but reached Puerto de Soller on the west coast of the Mallorca Islands without loss of life. The C4 was commissioned in 1929, the same year as the Lepanto, and had a surface displacement of 842 tons.

"Documents" On "Bandits"

Madrid, June 28 (AP)—The civil governor of the province of Corunna, in northwestern Spain, announced today that Civil Guards had slain four "bandits" in a mountain gun battle and had seized "important documents" found on their bodies. The nature of the documents was not disclosed.

GREEK REDS KILL NINE

Athens, June 28 (A. P.).—Communists ambushed and killed nine policemen at a mountain midway between Pharasalos and Lamia yesterday, the Ministry of Public Order said today. Three Communists were killed in the fight which lasted several hours.

A band of about seventy-five Communists fired into the police ranks with machineguns, automatic rifles and hand grenades, the Ministry said.

In another outbreak in Eastern Thrace near the Turkish border, the Ministry said, Communists killed two policemen in assaults.

Says Hungary Regime Can't Tolerate Foes

Nagy Asserts Conditions Demand a Coalition

BUDAPEST, June 28 (AP).—Premier Ferenc Nagy, who returned recently from a trip to Britain and the United States, said today he told British Prime Minister Clement Attlee that conditions in Hungary are so bad his government "cannot tolerate opposition."

"The opposition must be in coalition with us," Nagy said.

He told a press conference that he expressed his views to Attlee after the latter had said he believed in a democracy where the minority was permitted to say a word about how things were run.

American Cruiser Arrives at Trieste

Trieste, June 28 (A. P.).—The American cruiser Fargo put into Trieste harbor last night to join two British cruisers and several smaller warships here.

Officers who talked to newspaper men indicated that the Fargo's passage up the Adriatic was entirely uneventful.

DENIES SHIP ATTACKED

TRIESTE, June 28—(AP) Vice Admiral Bernard H. Bieri denied today during a news conference that his flagship, the U. S. S. Fargo, had been fired upon at any time during a voyage from Malta to Trieste. Reports from abroad had said the ship was fired upon off the Istrian coast.

NEW COURT IN JERUSALEM

British Open a Second Military Tribunal for Terrorist Cases

JERUSALEM, June 28 (AP)—British authorities opened a second military court in Jerusalem today to handle an increasing number of arrests of persons possessing firearms and accused of taking part in terrorist activities.

Starting next Monday, the two courts will operate simultaneously along with a third court in Haifa, where both Arabs and Jews charged with violating the Palestine Government's defense regulations will be tried.

The Jerusalem military court today sentenced David Buton, 18, to four years' imprisonment for possession of a case of arms.

Kurds Clash With Iranian Force

TEHERAN, Iran, June 28 (AP)—An Iranian General Staff announcement today reported thirty Kurds slain yesterday in clashes with Iranian troops in the vicinity of Saqqiz, in northwestern Kurdistan. No mention was made of government losses.

HOPES FOR PEACE BRIGHTER IN CHINA

NANKING, June 28—(AP)—China's hopes for an end to its civil strife rose today with the report that Chiang Kai-Shek had declared "peace is very near," and had promised there will be no fighting even if an agreement is not reached before the expiration Sunday of the Manchurian truce.

A peace declaration from Shanghai reported the generalissimo made the statements during a 40-minute conference.

A few hours earlier, Chinese Communist sources had reported partial settlement of the knottiest problem confronting Manchurian peace negotiators—reorganization of government and Communist armies.

Communist sources said the troublesome question of the size of the armies each faction would retain had been "more or less settled." The problem now, they added, was to establish spheres of authority for each.

Chinese Truce Crisis Near

Nanking, June 28 (AP)—General Marshall's efforts to drag China from the brink of civil war before the latest Government-Communist truce expires neared a climax today.

The special United States envoy discussed for three hours with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the Communists' "final" proposal for peace, handed Marshall yesterday by Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communist negotiator.

Then after a hasty lunch he received Chou and outlined the Generalissimo's answers.

Progress On Last Issue

There was no hint of the details, but Communist sources said the last unsettled question, the union of Government and Communist forces in one army for China, had been solved in part.

These sources said the size of the armies each would retain had been "more or less settled" and the problem now was establishing spheres of authority for each.

They asserted that the Communists wanted to control certain key cities but that Chiang, at least before today, insisted on more restricted areas.

Eight Japs Face Trial For War Murders

Shanghai, June 28 (A. P.).—Eight Japanese officers, including Lieut.-Gen. Haruki Isayama, will be tried before a military commission here July 1 on charges that they murdered fourteen downed American flyers on Formosa, June 19, 1945, Army Headquarters announced today.

Australia Seeking Pacific Conference

Wants Territories and Bases Discussed by Powers

CANBERRA, Australia, June 28 (AP).—A government source said today that Australia is trying, through Dr. H. V. Evatt, to obtain the support of the United Kingdom for a conference in Canberra to discuss Pacific island territories and bases.

Federal Cabinet ministers would like to see the United States, the Netherlands, France, the Soviet Union, Portugal, China and India represented, in addition to Britain, Australia and New Zealand, the source said.

United States Cool to India

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Informal Australian suggestions for a conference of Pacific powers on defense arrangements were reported by American officials today to have received no encouragement in Washington.

The United States government, these informants said, would much prefer to go ahead with its own system of base development in the Pacific, including extensive facilities at the Australian-mandated island of Manus, in place of having a Pacific conference to lay out an elaborate defense plan in which it is felt the United States would still have to do the overwhelming share of the work.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian foreign minister, has conferred with President Truman and ranking State Department officials in recent weeks. Best information is that he never has formally proposed a conference, but at various times the idea has come up in a general way.

The basic American approach to the problem is that Australia's real concern with Pacific military problems is to get protection for herself, and that if the United States obtains the bases it seeks Australia will have that protection.

Both Dr. Evatt and American officials are represented as confident that the situation will work out satisfactorily.

Premier Blamed In King Death

Bangkok, June 28 (AP)—Gen. Abul Dejarat, wartime underground leader, took over command of the Siamese Army today as mounting tension was climaxed by circulation of unsigned leaflets accusing Premier Thanamyong Pridi and his Government clique of complicity in the fatal shooting of young King Ananda Mahidol.

Abul's appointment by Pridi, which followed a medical board's statement that the king might have been assassinated, was interpreted in many quarters as a precautionary measure against revolt. Abul, who headed the police criminal investigation division, is described by political enemies as "chief of the Siamese Gestapo."

The leaflets, which circulated in the capital and were posted on the doors of the Ministry of Justice, said that Pridi, who "poses as Siam's saint, is actually the beast who killed the King."

Meanwhile, public hearings on the case by a commission of inquiry continued. Several witnesses have testified that at least two attendants of the King were in the dressing room at the time of the gunfire. The official announcement of the King's death said the shooting was accidental.

'31 Jap Premier Pictures Vain Mukden Tug

D. Hennessy

Tokyo, June 28 (AP)—The Premier who was in power when the Manchurian incident broke out testified today that the Japanese army plunged ahead over the protests of the Imperial Government.

"The Government did not even know who was responsible for the army's action," Reijiro Wakatsuki, Premier early in 1931, told the international war crime tribunal trying 27 former Japanese leaders.

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Wakatsuki declared the Government's construction was such that the Cabinet could not even inquire into the army's action.

Hirohito's Role Comes Up

Earlier, Tribunal President Sir William Webb sought to determine whether Emperor Hirohito had any war responsibility by questioning a prosecution witness at the prompting of "some members of the court."

Unofficially, China and Russia have suggested that Hirohito be tried as a war criminal, but both Britain and the United States are opposed.

Webb asked Ken Inukai, son of Wakatsuki's slain successor, to tell what happened when his father asked the Emperor to end the Manchurian incident.

Softens Earlier Testimony

Inukai, who testified yesterday his father had appealed to the Emperor in vain to withdraw from Manchuria, replied:

"It is the tradition of the Japanese people to avoid bringing the name of the Emperor into any argument. On the order of this court I will dare to include the name of the Emperor in my testimony."

Inukai then tempered his previous testimony by saying he was uncertain whether his father appealed directly to the Emperor or talked with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Did See Him Later

The Premier's son, now a member of the Diet, said he knew, however, that much later, in the closing days of 1931, Premier Inukai did see Hirohito, who asked him:

"What will you do if the Army is against what you propose?"

"Even if the entire Army is against me, I shall carry out this (peace) policy," Inukai said his father replied.

Premier Inukai was assassinated by the militarists in 1932.

Jap Woman Heckled In Diet Speech

Tokyo, June 28 (AP)—The Japanese Diet, long on debate and uproar under an Allied-given freedom, had another tumultuous session today, with a woman member being shouted down with cries of "Shut up, ye woman!"

Communist Sanzo Nozaka was under massed heckling from the Liberal (Right-wing) party when he denounced the proposed constitution as "an effort to retain a government of capitalists, landowners and bureaucrats."

Into the din stepped Miss Kiyoko Miki, an Independent, shouting at the top of her lungs "Quiet, please!" and "Give the Communist a chance to speak!"

The Liberals, astounded at hearing a woman raise her voice in the Diet for the first time, subsided at first, then fell to heckling again.

When she resumed shouting, they shouted right back "Shut up, ye woman!" Nevertheless, they quit after a while and let the Communist finish his speech.

SAYS EMPEROR SHOULDN'T VOTE

Tokyo, June 28 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito will be able to vote like any other citizen under Japan's new constitution, but he shouldn't, the Diet was told today.

State Minister Tokujiro Kanamori questioned by a member in the House of Representatives if the Emperor could vote, replied:

"Sovereignty rests with the people. The Emperor is included in the people. . . . So logically the Emperor in person has a right to vote. Yet in practice he should stand aloof of parties, be fair and impartial and not exercise the right."

Jap Gl's Try Own Officers

Tokyo, June 28 (AP)—Japanese soldiers who conducted their own "war-crime" trial while being repatriated aboard the Tatsuhara Maru from Bangkok, Siam, beat 33 "convicted" officers so severely that 30 were hospitalized and three had to be helped ashore, Kyodo News Agency reported today.

The officers, Kyodo said, were tried for beating and punishing subordinates unnecessarily and making excessive use of authority. The soldiers threw the convicted officers' baggage overboard.

The Tatsuhara Maru arrived at Kagoshima June 18 with 3,500 repatriates aboard. The soldiers will be held in temporary barracks while an investigation of the incident is made by Allied military police, Kyoda reported.

Christian Services Set for Matsuoka

Tokyo, June 28 (A. P.).—Christian burial services will be held here July 1 for Yosuke Matsuoka, former Japanese Foreign Minister who died of tuberculosis yesterday. Matsuoka became a Christian while attending the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1900.

British Shift Japan Command

TOKYO, June 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John Northcott, who will return to Australia to become Governor of New South Wales, relinquished the command of British occupation forces in Japan to Lieut. Gen. H. C. R. Robertson today. A review of a battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment brought praise from Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, United States Eighth Army commander, as "the most exact I have ever seen."

Jap Guard Jailed For Brutalities

Yokohama, June 28 (A. P.).—Genji (the water snake) Mineno, former Japanese prison camp guard, was convicted today of brutalities against American prisoners and sentenced to twenty years in prison.

ROXAS DECLINES AID TO GUERRILLA ARMY

MANILA, June 28 (AP)—An estimated 25,000 former guerrillas who gathered at Malacana palace today to ask for benefits and recognition were told by President Manuel Roxas that the Philippine Government "has no authority" in the matter.

The United States Army has sole jurisdiction, President Roxas explained to the orderly throng, adding he had been assured that Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of Army forces in the western Pacific, would continue to consider petitions for guerrilla recognition after July 4, when the Philippines become independent.

Meanwhile, United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt promised a "sympathetic study" of a petition signed by 5,000 guerrillas seeking recognition under the banner of Col. Marking Augustin.

Mr. McNutt likewise asserted he had no authority to take action on the request. The petition was presented by the famed woman guerrilla leader, Col. Yay Panillo Augustin after hundreds of the guerrillas had marched down Dewey Boulevard in the rain.

"I have already succeeded in some measure in assuring some benefits and care for the widows and orphans and disabled in the case of duly accredited guerrilla fighters," Mr. McNutt said. He added that he had discussed the matter with President Truman and War Department officials as well as with General Styer.

Mr. McNutt also revealed that the United States State Department had agreed to represent Philippine interests abroad pending the organization of the new republic's own diplomatic service after Independence.

Long Wedding Trip

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 28 (AP).—An American sailor on a 12,000-mile, forty-five-day wedding leave was married today to a New Zealand girl within a few hours of his arrival from San Diego. The bridegroom was Chief Pay Clerk J. L. Wells, of 56 Main Street, Elizabeth, N. J., and the bride was Miss Neon Eady. They will take their wedding trip on the S. S. Monterrey, completing the round trip to California.

Mass Starvation Blocked Hoover Tells Canadians

OTTAWA, June 28—(AP) Herbert Hoover said tonight that mass starvation in the world apparently has been prevented, except for China, and the gap between available cereal supplies and minimum needs has been closed.

In a broadcast prepared at the invitation of the Canadian government, the former United States president made what he called his "final report" upon his famine mission for President Truman in which he visited 38 nations.

Unity Must Continue

"It is at least reassuring that if we have continued cooperative action of the various nations, mass starvation will be prevented, with one exception," Hoover said. "That exception is China, where transportation to the interior and inadequate organization has rendered relief only partially successful."

"In other famine areas there will be suffering," he said. "Many of the old people and the weaker children will fall by the wayside; nevertheless the great majority of the endangered will be saved."

Warning, however, that the "precariousness of the situation is not over" and that his report dealt primarily with the immediate crisis months until the 1946 harvest is in, the former president urged that the New International Emergency Food Council take steps to give special aid to 30,000,000 to 30,000,000 children in Europe and other millions in Asia.

Recalling that after the first world war "we gave a good extra meal a day of restorative food to 10,000,000 undernourished children," Hoover said he deplored that a similar program had not been taken by any widespread organization after this war.

Children Are Vital

"Civilization marches forward upon the feet of healthy children," he said. "We cannot have recovery of civilization in nations with a legacy of stunted bodies or distorted and embittered minds."

He estimated that such a program would require $300,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Hoover recalled that in March the gap between available world cereal supplies and minimum needs was estimated at 11,000,000 tons, and that upon his return from Europe and Asia in May this gap was believed to have been reduced to 3,600,000 tons with a corresponding improvement in the situation on fats.

The gap was further reduced while he was in South America, he said, and "from all these gains I am happy to announce to you that it now seems assured that the tragic x x x can now be closed."

This was made possible, he said, by drastic curtailment of import programs by the food deficit countries, development of new sources of supply, substitutions, self-denial in surplus producing countries, reduction of Latin American import requirements during the crisis months, expanded contributions by the Latin American countries, decreased supplies in the "pipeline" to Britain, better distribution in India, and an early harvest in America.

Four Nations Lead

Upon Canada, the United States the Argentine and Australia, he said, "has fallen 90 per cent of the overseas burden of relief to this greatest famine in all human history."

The victory over the threat of mass starvation, he continued, was based on the assumptions that "drastic food regimes" in the food deficit countries will be maintained during the crisis months, that food surplus countris will continue to sacrifice and that shipments will not be interrupted.

"Scarcely any of the major food deficit areas have stocks of as much as 30 days overseas food even on the basis of their much reduced living," he said. "If we fail in shipments mass starvation will be instantly upon us."

He said he did not share the "extreme pessimistic view" of some quarters concerning the situation after the 1946 harvests.

"We have reason to believe that there will not be five coincident great droughts in one year" as there were this year in the western Mediterranean, India, China, South Africa and Argentine areas, he said. In addition, he said, "we can at least hope there will be no plundering by armies during the next year."

'Brass' Cuts Off De Seversky's Bomb Talk

Another Cross Roads staff member predicted that the bomb will fall during the first 20 days of July, even if the weather is unfavorable.

"We hope to get a good day on the first of July," he said, "but if we don't then we'll wait until we do get one.

"If the weather is unfavorable during the first 15 days of July," he added, "then I believe the bomb will be dropped regardless of weather—even if the bombardier has to use both vision and radar to find the target ship Nevada."

More than 100 observers and as many newsmen and photographers who arrived on the Appalachian, Panamint, and Blue Ridge toured this tiny island Friday.

Observers Scatter to Posts For Atomic Bomb Test Sunday

KWAJALEIN, Saturday, June 29—(AP) Scientists, Army and Navy personnel, and news correspondents scattered to their posts of observation today in preparation for the atomic bomb drop over Bikini lagoon.

Members of the "Operation Crossroads" staff observed meanwhile, that the bomb might be dropped an hour ahead of schedule—or 20 days later.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, atomic task force public relations officer, said the airmen who will make the drop may not have to make the three trial runs previously planned. In that case the spectacular blast might come some time before 9:30 a. m. Monday (5:30 p. m. Sunday, Eastern Standard Time).

Kwajalein, June 28 (AP)—Major Alexander de Seversky, stanch apostle of air power, predicted today that if the atomic bomb explodes "exactly as planned, the damage will be very slight and disappointing."

"I don't think much of the atom test," the outspoken major declared. He has said before he thinks the destructiveness of the atomic bomb has been overdrawn.

De Seversky made his comment as he arrived with a group of scientists and congressmen to observe the Bikini test scheduled for Monday (Sunday, United States time).

Hurried Away

He did not have a chance to elaborate before he was hurriedly escorted to an automobile by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander

of the 20th Bomber Command, and Brig. Gen. Thomas Powers, assistant commander of the Army's atomic-test operation DAY.

Ramey and Powers grasped de Seversky by each arm and virtually whisked him into the automobile away from reporters.

It was the second eyebrow-raiser for reporters during the day.

Predicts Pact Signing

Earlier Maj. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, Army ground forces representative, said he believed this first atomic bomb test would be the last if an international agreement to limit atomic energy to peaceful purposes was reached.

The General added that he thought such an agreement would be signed. An underwater test has been scheduled shortly after the mid-air bombing with a third deep-water experiment early next year.

The more than 100 observers and an equal number of news correspondents and photographers from the press ship Appalachian were briefed on the test operation and then driven around the tiny island before being luncheon guests of Commodore Ben H. Wyatt, commander of the Marshalls.

Last Three Ships Arrive

Most of the observers were at Kwajalein only a few hours before continuing to their observation posts, mostly aboard ships.

The observers and newsmen arrived aboard the last three ships of Operation Crossroads to reach the scene—the Appalachian, Panamint and Blue Ridge.

Among them were Admiral Charles A. Cooke, Jr., United States 7th Fleet commander; Vice Admiral A. E. Montgomery, Pacific Air commander, and Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Navy Bureau of Ordnance; Lieut. Gen. Roy Geiger, commander of Pacific Fleet Marine Forces; Senator Guy Cordon, of Oregon; Senator Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico, and Senator B. B. Hickenlooper, of Iowa.

A-Bomb May Go On First Or Second Run

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian, June 28 (AP)—Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, atomic task force public relations officer, said today that the atom test bomb might be dropped before the scheduled hour of 9.30 A.M., when the day arrives.

Airmen have found, Lee explained, it may not be necessary to make the three trial runs previously planned and the bomb may be let go on the first or second run.

If weather conditions are as good as expected, the entire operation may be stepped up as much as an hour or more, he said.

Blast Of The Bomb To Be Broadcast

New York, June 28 (AP)—Anyone who'd like to hear an atom bomb go off can do so Sunday—by turning on a radio—provided Operation Crossroads isn't delayed by unfavorable weather.

All major radio networks are set to pool their facilities and personnel for a broadcast from Bikini atoll, beginning at 5 P.M. (E.S.T.), which will include eyewitness accounts, interviews with scientists and military men, voices of crewmen aboard the bombing plane—and the blast of the bomb itself.

Coast Quake Man Expects Little Record

Pasadena, Cal., June 28 (AP)—Dr. Charles Richter, California Institute of Technology seismologist, says he expects that no noticeable disturbance will be recorded on instruments here as a result of the Bikini atom-bomb test scheduled Sunday.

Only minor tremors were registered at the time of the tests in New Mexico, he said. There is "some slight possibility" of recordings when the underwater atom bomb goes off, he added.

Flour Rush In London

London, June 28 (AP)—Thousands of housewives swarmed from their kitchens today and joined in a great flour rush in the wake of the Government's decision to ration bread—a decision which the House of Commons agreed to debate next Wednesday.

In the first hour and a half after grocery stores opened, it was estimated that 750,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of flour passed over the counters, mostly in three-pound sacks.

Queues of women were standing at the doors when the shops opened and many went from store to store laying in flour and prepared cake and biscuit mixtures.

At Hastings, the Master Bakers Association issued an S O S to national conference delegates to cancel plans for a tour of Kent and attend an emergency meeting at which they resolved "to fight for abolition" of bread rationing.

Rationing, the bakers declared, "is not in the interests of the country."

Eire Rationing Hinted

Dublin, June 28 (AP)—A growing public belief that Eire may soon ration bread was reinforced last night by John Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who told the Dail that "the emergency is only beginning."

"It may be necessary not only to ration bread but to extend the scheme to commodities not now affected," Lemass declared.

His statement was made in defense of the present governmental procedure of trying suspected black-market operators before military courts.

Senate Passes OPA Measure, 47-23; Bowles Resigns as Stabilization Chief, Urges Truman to Veto Bill

BOWLES CONTENDS BILL CERTAIN TO BRING INFLATION

Truman Says Government Will Continue Battle Against Boom.

SILENT ON VETO

President Expected to Make Known Stand in Message to Congress.

BY J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP)—Congress passed the compromise OPA bill today and Chester Bowles resigned as stabilization director with a fervent plea to President Truman that its provisions certain to lead to an inflationary boom and a bust.

These events occurred within three hectic hours:

1. The OPA bill, extending a measure of price control for another year but opening the way for widespread price increases, passed the Senate, 47 to 23.

2. The White House made public a letter from the National Wage Stabilization Board declaring the bill would inevitably lead to "uncontrolled inflation."

3. The resignation of Bowles, effective July 10, was made public at the White House. Written before the Senate acted, it urged a veto on the bill on the ground that "it would only serve to legalize inflation" and bring on ultimate "collapse." With all price controls due to expire at midnight Sunday unless an extension bill is enacted, Bowles expressed the hope that Congress would yet provide "the legislation which is essential if we are to maintain a stable economy."

4. Mr. Truman replied that Bowles' resignation was "emphatic answer to the fantastic charge of spokesman for selfish interests that you sought extension of the price control bill in order to perpetuate yourself in office." Mr. Truman said "we shall continue the battle against inflation with every weapon at our disposal," but did not state whether he would sign or veto the bill.

At the White House during the evening were Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, who often helps the president with speeches, and J. Leonard Reinsch, the President's radio advisor. There was no announcement immediately.

The letter from the Wage Stabilization Board was signed by all its members, representing public, labor and industry. It urged Mr. Truman to call in spokesmen for industry, labor and agriculture to discuss the OPA bill's effects before taking action on it.

The letter said:

"The National Wage Stabilization board is deeply concerned about the prospect of uncontrolled inflation which, we as industry, labor and public members of that board believe is the inevitable consequence of the proposed legislation modifying the stabilization act and the emergency price control act.

"It is our unanimous judgment that the proposed legislation presents balance between wages and prices which is essential to economic stability."

With the entire price control structure due to collapse at midnight Sunday unless extension legislation is enacted, no one professed to know what the president's decision would be.

Veto Probable

One prominent Congress member who cannot be named, said he considered a veto "very probable." However, Democratic Leader Barkley of the Senate and other congressional chieftains urged Mr. Truman to sign the measure as the best that could be obtained.

There were reports that Mr. Truman was preparing a communication, perhaps a message to Congress, but whether it would be a veto message, or an explanation that he felt compelled to sign, was not known.

"This is the best bill we can get out of Congress now and it is either take that or nothing," Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) said he told the President. "Even if it had nothing in it but rent controls, it would be worth signing."

Barkley and other congressional leaders visited the White House during the forenoon to urge Mr. Truman to sign the measure. They reported, however, that the President gave no sign of his intentions.

The bill requires thousands of price ceilings to be revised to cover cost increases, bars interference with dealers' normal profit margins, limits food subsidies, sets up a board to remove controls from certain items, and eliminates a regulation compelling clothing manufacturers to turn out a percentage of low-price garments. Much of the OPA's authority over food prices is shifted to the Agriculture department. The price control law itself is extended for a full year and rent controls are unchanged.

Last-ditch arguments by senators who favored junking the measure and permitting price control to die at midnight Sunday delayed final senate action. Each speaker was limited to one hour, however, as a result of an agreement obtained by Barkley early this morning at the end of an eight-hour filibuster by Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex.)

Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) told his colleagues that the bill makes farmers the "economic goats" of the government. It helps business men, he said, but still keeps farmers under control.

Senator Bushfield (R-S.D.) took caustic notice of the various rallies and "Save OPA" mass meetings. He said they were inspired by clever propaganda, "financed with the treasury funds."

Barkley reported that he and other congressional leaders told the President that if he vetoes the bill, Congress would refuse to do anything about price controls. That would mean the end of all controls—even rent—at midnight Sunday when the present OPA law dies.

Chester Bowles, the stabilization director, and Paul Porter, the OPA administrator, have urged a veto on the theory that rather than let price controls die Congress would vote a temporary extension of the law as it stands.

Theory Won't Work

That theory, Mr. Truman was told by his Capitol Hill lieutenants, just won't work. They reported Congress in a mood to load down any temporary bill with the same provisions—which Bowles has called "booby traps" of inflation—that are in the bill passed today.

"The President just would have to decide again if he wanted to accept the UNRA an unsatisfactory measure or none at all," Barkley told reporters.

The big question about the measure is: How much will prices go up?

Even those who led the fight to write in changes designed to give businessmen more recognition of increased costs in their price ceilings say that prices will climb.

They contend, however, that these changes will bring badly needed production increases, which in turn will tend to bring prices down as supply equals demand. Some argue further that price ceilings on scarce goods now are not true ceilings—that black market sales make the actual level higher than it would be without price controls. They say it is futile to try to control prices "and not wages." They cry out against what they call regimentation, bureaucracy and snooping.

Against these arguments, OPA's friends say the agency has saved the public billions of dollars, has held the fort against inflation and is as greatly needed now as ever in wartime. Without strong price control, they foresee new wage demands to meet higher living costs, and a deluge of production-delaying strikes.

The board of directors of the United States chamber of commerce, in a statement, urged business to use "self restraint in setting prices on commodities."

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"The public must be protected and business must not be charged with taking all that the traffic will bear," it said.

"Fair prices for more goods will pay dividends to everybody."

Bowles and Porter, it appeared, will await Mr. Truman's decision on the extender before they make known their course of action.

They could resign, as they have hinted they might, or they could stick it out and try to make the best of what they regard as a bad job.

RETIREMENT ENDS BITTER FIGHT ON BOWLES IN CAPITAL

As Economic Stabilizer He Was Storm Center in Washington.

FOUGHT PRICE RISE

Started as Conn. OPA Chief; He May Enter State Politics In Fall.

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NIGHT

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Chester Bowles' resignation tonight as economic stabilizer capped one of the most tempestuous careers in government.

Outspoken and a master of the biting phrase, Bowles made scores of bitter enemies during the three years he served in Washington, first as OPA administrator and then as stabilization chief.

But at the same time he could count on the steadfast loyalty of those who worked with him closest.

"The man is so utterly sincere," an aide said once, "that you just can't help feeling he must be right."

In Congress and in some segments of industry, however, he frequently was condemned as an obstacle to production.

Washington began to hear of Bowles from afar shortly after Pearl Harbor, when he joined the Connecicut OPA as rationing officer.

From his home in Essex, Conn., he began to pelt OPA headquarters with one suggestion after another on doing things a different way.

A retired advertising man and a wealthy one, he rose quickly to become Connecticut OPA director. In July, 1943, Price Administrator Prentiss Brown called him to Washington to become general manager of OPA.

Succeeded Brown in OPA

When Brown resigned in November, Bowles took over as OPA boss. Congress had just ordered the agency to get rid of its professors in key jobs, and Bowles' first job was to reorganize OPA completely, putting business men in top positions.

In the beginning he adopted a mild manner with Congress and with industry. His charm impressed congressmen and one of them said later that he was the best salesman in the United States.

But this honeymoon ended quickly and Bowles turned increasingly to blunter methods.

By last fall, when cries began to go up that price controls were stifling reconversion, Bowles was insisting on the other hand that prices had to be held or there would be runaway inflation.

That was the beginning of a bare knuckle campaign on Bowles' part to extend price control without change through June, 1947.

Meanwhile the administration had adopted a wage-price policy which encouraged pay boosts while attempting to hold prices.

Fought Price Rises

This and the steel strike precipitated a head-on clash last February when Bowles insisted that steel prices could not be raised as much as other government officials believed they should be.

The upshot was that Bowles decided to resign as OPA administrator. He changed his mind about leaving government service when President Truman handed him the job he quit today.

The agreement was that Bowles was to have complete jurisdiction over prices and wages, but that in return he would accept a liberal wage-price policy.

Thus it became his job as economic stabilizer to preside over the wave of price increases which developed. This put him on a hot spot, because at the same time he was waging his unrelenting drive for a price control extension bill acceptable to him.

As it became apparent that Congress was not going to pass such a bill, reports cropped up again that he was preparing to resign.

For months his name has been linked to the Connecticut political picture. While he has kept his own counsel on this, his friends believe he will decide to be a candidate this fall for governor of Connecticut or for the U.S. Senate.

President Truman expressed the hope tonight that Bowles would "remain in public life as a champion of the principles of this administration."

Texts of Bowles', Truman's Letters

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP)—Following is the text of Chester Bowles' letter of resignation as director of the Office of Economic Stabilization:

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Dear Mr. President:

Effective control of prices and rents under the price control bill which seemed likely to pass the Senate today would be flatly impossible. The bill would only serve to legalize inflation.

Thousands of substantial price increases would be inevitable. The cost of living would climb rapidly. Black markets would multiply. There would be serious delays in production with the likelihood of a general breakdown in administration. Government itself would be seriously discredited.

Recommended Veto

I have recommended that this bill be vetoed as soon as it reaches your desk. I have made this recommendation only after a sober and objective study of the alternatives that face us.

Congress has been considering the extension of the Price Control act since last February. The time left before midnight, June 30 is short, and this fact places you in a particularly difficult position.

Nevertheless it is my hope and belief, that Congress, following the receipt of a veto message from you, will squarely meet the issues which confront us and provide the legislation which is essential if we are to maintain a stable economy. In any event, that hope represents the people's last practical chance to avoid a period of sharply increasing prices followed by a collapse.

I have participated in the fight to keep down the cost of living for four and one half years. It has been my responsibility to administer the stabilization program in the interests of all the people—businessmen, farmers, factory workers, white collar workers and consumers generally. The great majority of our people, who understand only too clearly the gigantic issues which are involved, have given me their whole-hearted support.

Stepped On Toes

But in carrying out my responsibilities, it has been necessary for me to say 'no' one hundred times for every occasion on which it was possible to say 'yes.' I have been forced to step on many important toes. Inevitably my efforts in behalf of all the people have antagonized those minority groups which seek special concessions.

As you know, I had hoped to leave Washington following V-E day, again after V-J day and again last February. I agreed to stay on only at your insistence.

In spite of that fact, a few bitter opponents of price and rent control, in an effort to rationalize their own position, have claimed that I am personally anxious to extend these essential controls indefinitely and unnecessarily.

The announcement of my resignation at this time, effective July 10, will eliminate any vestige of doubt as to my own position and further sharpen the grave issue which Congress must face in the next 72 hours in the event of your veto. Clearly I could not remain here in any event to administer the inflationary bill which the Congress is about to present for your signature.

Submits Resignation

I am submitting my resignation at this time with genuine reluctance. I recognize the tremendously heavy burden which rests on your shoulders. I appreciate, as do tens of millions of other Americans, the courageous efforts that you have made and are making in the interest of the country as a whole.

In the future if there is anything that I can do to be helpful to you personally or to the Administration, I hope that you will call upon me.

With my best wishes.
Very sincerely,
Chester Bowles.

Text of Truman's Letter

Following is the text of President Truman's letter accepting the resignation of Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles:

Dear Chet:

Now that the Senate has taken the legislative action which you forecast in your letter of this date (June 28) I have no alternative but to accept your resignation as director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, effective at the close o business on July 10 next.

Deeply as I regret to see you leave the Administration I can sympathize heartily with the reasons which impel you to this step. I accede to your request most reluctantly. I am mindful of your desire to leave Washington, often expressed since V-E day and appreciate your self-sacrifice for remaining at your difficult post as long as you did.

Your action in submitting your resignation before the Senate had acted is an emphatic answer to the fantastic charge of spokesmen for selfish interests that you sought extension of the price control bill in order to perpetuate yourself in office.

Expresses Regret

In expressing my deep regret at your leaving the Government I know that I am merely adding my voice to one much greater—the voice of the American people. The people of this country know how conscientiously and faithfully you have worked to protect their interests both during the war and during the transition from war to peace.

They know that under your leadership, the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization have been a powerful bulwark against the forces in our economy which might long since have destroyed the security and the hopes of millions of workers and their families. They know your personal fearlessness and integrity, which time and again you demonstrated in speaking out vigorously for the basic principles of this Administration.

Will Continue Fight

In accepting your resignation I want to assure you and at the same time every American, that this Administration will never give up the fight. We shall continue the battle against inflation with every weapon at our disposal, and shall not rest until this country has reached permanent high levels of production, prosperity and employment.

The hope that you may remain in public life as a champion of the principles of this Administration, and the assurance that I may continue to call upon you from time to time for counsel, will be some consolation for the loss of so tireless and effective a public servant as you have been over a period of more than four difficult years.

With every good wish,
Very sincerely yours,
Harry S. Truman.

'It's This Measure Or Nothing', He Is Advised

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Washington, June 28 (AP)—Congressional leaders told President Truman today that if he does not sign the compromise OPA bill price controls will die Sunday.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), following a White House conference, said that the majority leaders were unanimous in telling Mr. Truman that it is "all or nothing" so far as the bill now pending before the Senate is concerned.

Barkley said he, Speaker Rayburn, House Majority Leader McCormack and Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) told the President that no simple resolution continuing present OPA powers even temporarily could gain approval of Congress in the event of a veto of the compromise bill.

Truman Silent

Those who saw the President said he did not commit himself.

They told the President, Barkley said, that any such resolution would be "loaded down" with the same sort of amendments, or possibly more drastic ones, than are attached to the compromise measure, which the House has approved.

Barkley predicted that the Senate would pass the bill this afternoon.

Only three senators were on hand when the Senate met at 11 A.M., an hour early. They were McKellar, presiding; Barkley

"We told the President that this is the best bill we can get out of Congress now and it is either take that or nothing," the Kentuckian said. "Even if it had nothing in it but rent controls, it would be worth signing."

With all senators limited to one hour of speaking time, Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) claimed the first 60 minutes to develop this theme:

"The farmers under this bill are the goats of this Administration. It will sentence 30,000,000 farmers to remain for another year at least the economic goats of this Government."

Farmers "Controlled"

Industry has been recognized and helped by the OPA extension measure, Thompson said. Wage earners are not under it. But the farmers are kept under it and are "controlled."

He recited repeated recommendations made by the Agriculture Committee, of which he is chairman, for easing price controls on farm products.

The next speaker, Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.), accused the OPA of trying to save itself through "notorious and habitual violation" of a law against lobbying by Federal agencies or officials.

He said a clever propaganda campaign, "financed with the Treasury funds in violation of a United States criminal statute," was responsible for coast-to-coast meetings and mass protests to Congress.

"Flagrant Violation"

Every member of the Senate, Bushfield said, knows of "flagrant

White, of Maine, the Republican leader.

No Sign Of O'Daniel

There was no sign of Senator O'Danie' (D., Texas), who talked for eight hours yesterday and last night against the bill.

Barkley said that President Truman is under compulsion to act one way or another on it before Sunday midnight, when the existing law expires.

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violation" of the law by Price Administrator Paul Porter and Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles.

"Who would have believed a few years ago," he said, "that a couple of obscure citizens, who after becoming minor bureaucrats could or would use millions of dollars of the public funds to publicize and glamorize themselves and build a powerful propaganda machine that can be turned off or on as one switches a light on or off?"

"Unanimous In Decision"

Talking with reporters earlier, Barkley said:

"The President called us down to discuss the price-control bill and conference report on which we hope to get a vote in the Senate in a few hours," Barkely said.

"He asked us for our judgment in good faith. We were unanimous in our recommendation."

Barkley said he did not know whether the President would make a radio address in connection with whatever action he might take on the compromise legislation which would permit price increases on a wide range of commodities although retaining controls over meat, dairy and other products, and rents.

Earlier, White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said that whether the President makes a speech "depends on the course of events."

His plans, Ross added, are yet to be worked out.

Cabinet Meeting Canceled

The urgency of the OPA extension was emphasized when the President called off his usual Friday Cabinet meeting to talk with his congressional "big four."

The compromise bill appeared White House-bound after a few more hours talk by senators still weary from O'Daniel's filibuster.

O'Daniel quit at 10 minutes past midnight after he had talked since 3.52 yesterday afternoon in an attempt to prevent the bill's passage before the law expires at midnight Sunday.

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Major Features Of OPA Measure

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—These are the major features of the price control legislation:

1. Extends the life of the Office of Price Administration until June 30, 1947.

2. Omits House provisions which would have removed price controls on meat, poultry, dairy products, tobacco and petroleum products.

3. Sets up a decontrol board with authority to overrule OPA and the Secretary of Agriculture and force removal of price ceilings from specific commodities. The board would be appointed by the President.

4. Prohibits reduction of prewar profit margins of wholesalers and retailers on "reconversion items," such as automobiles, refrigerators, farm implements and radios.

5. Provides that ceilings for manufacturers and producers be based on average prices during October 1-15, 1941, and include average industry-wide increases in unit costs since that date.

(Present ceilings are based on 1936-39 industrywide average prices.)

6. Limits to $1 billion the total which may be spent in the next year for subsidies to encourage production of foods and metals. Ends all food subsidies except sugar April 1, 1947.

7. Eliminates the OPA requirement that manufacturers turn out inexpensive clothing in the same ratio to high-cost garments as they did during 1943—the so-called "maximum average price" regulation.

8. Transfers from OPA to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to decide what farm commodities may be kept under price control.

9. Prohibits ceilings on any commodity which was not under price control April 1, 1946.

10. Prohibits government control of margin requirements for trading in cotton for future delivery. OPA has raised margin requirements.

11. Assures manufacturers of cotton and woolen textiles a "reasonable profit" on each item, based on 1939-41 earnings and including "parity" costs of raw materials, plus average production costs.

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MARINES TO STAY AS CHINA GUARDS DURING DISORDERS

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today that United States Marines will have to stay on guard duty in China until order is assured, even though about 1,000,000 Japanese troops have been evacuated from that country.

At present there are more than 20,000 Marines in China mainly guarding supply lines from coal producing areas to the great coastal cities, a service which Acheson said it is essential to continue.

100,000 Japs Remain

In a lengthy restatement of American policy on China, the acting secretary said at a news conference that the evacuation of Japanese troops without allowing a civil war to break out in China was a great accomplishment. About 100,000 Japanese remain, he said, and they are being removed as rapidly as possible.

Declaring he had been disturbed by news reports from China by statements in Congress indicating a misunderstanding of America's Chinese policy, Acheson flatly denied that this country is supporting any one faction in China against any other.

Talking specifically about economic assistance to the Chinese, Acheson said in a statement that "too much stress cannot be laid on the hope of this government that our economic assistance be carried out in China through a medium of a government fully and fairly representative of all important Chinese political elements, including the Chinese Communists."

Over the whole program which includes projected assistance to unifying and training a Chinese army of 60 divisions on a ratio of five nationalists to one communist division, Acheson said:

"The various moves taken by this government to aid China are must steps in the complete implementation of a long-agreed program for helping the Chinese nation as a whole to rid itself of the effects of a long and devastating war against Japan.

"They cannot rightfully be interpreted as current support of any factional military group in China. They will not fully materialize for many months.

Work for Unity

"Their purpose is to cement rather than to destroy unity; to encourage the Chinese to find a solution of their internal problems by the democratic process of peaceful agreement rather than by resort to military force."

In response to questions, Acheson said that there was no question here that the national government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is the government of China. But he added that there is also no question that the one party system (which now prevails) was not the system which the American government hoped China would embrace.

He cited in this connection a statement by President Truman last December urging the establishment of a broadly based government in China including other parties.

While Acheson spoke of great progress having been made toward unification of the Chinese factions, reports from China in recent days have told of increasing difficulties confronting General George C. Marshall, President Truman's special ambassador.

Statement by Acheson

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The text of Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement on China:

Recent press reports from China indicate a misunderstanding or misconstruction by various Chinese elements of our objectives and policies in affording assistance to China.

The various moves taken by this Government to aid China are but steps in the complete implementation of a long-agreed program for helping the Chinese nation as a whole to rid itself of the effects of a long and devastating war against Japan. They cannot rightfully be interpreted as current support of any factional military group in China.

They will not fully materialize for many months. Their purpose is to cement rather than to destroy unity; to encourage the Chinese to find a solution of their internal problems by the democratic process of peaceful agreement rather than by resort to military forces.

In the foregoing connection, it is pertinent to quote from the President's public statement on policy toward China of Dec. 15, 1945. He said: "As China moves toward peace and unity * * * the United States would be prepared to assist the National Government in every reasonable way to rehabilitate the country, improve the agrarian and industrial economy, and establish a military organization capable of discharging China's national and international responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and order."

There is now in Congress a bill authorizing advice and assistance to the Chinese Government in the creation of a modern, moderately sized Chinese Army. One of the principal objectives of this legislation is to provide practical assistance to the Chinese in implementing the agreement reached in Chungking on Feb. 25 this year for the reorganization and unification of the armed forces of China. This agreement provides for a single, non-political, national army made up of troops drawn from the presently existing Communist and Central Government armies.

In testifying before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House in regard to this legislation, the Acting Secretary of State indicated that there was a direct relation between the successful implementation of the plan for the reduction and unification of Chinese military forces and steps that might be taken under the authority provided in the bill before Congress to give military aid and assistance to the Chinese Army.

Many of the contemplated measures for aid to China involve a time-consuming procedure of negotiation, agreements, legislative action, and, lastly, decisions by the President in the light of the situation existing at the time implementation is to be undertaken. These various steps consume many months, more than a year in the case of the legislation now in the Congress for military advice and assistance to China and, if interrupted in any particular stage, could not be readily resumed without running the risk of encountering considerable difficulty.

Publicity has recently been given to a pipeline lend-lease agreement with China for approximately $58,000,000. This agreement simply formalized an understanding reached shortly after V-J Day that China would purchase those lend-lease supplies which were being processed or were en route to China. Measures to provide economic aid to China in the form of supplies and credits are an impartial American effort to contribute toward a solution of the acute economic crisis in China and to forestall a financial and economic breakdown.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the hope of this Government that our economic assistance be carried out in China through a medium of a Government fully and fairly representative of all important Chinese political elements, including the Chinese Communists. This Government has felt that some measures of economic assistance could not be held in abeyance pending agreement among the Chinese political parties to come together in a unified Government. Failure to afford such minimum economic assistance would needlessly invite danger of an economic collapse which would bring great tragedy to the common people of China.

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Army Tells How Scientist Died In Atom Mishap

Air in Laboratory Became Ionized, Turned Blue; Death Came in 9 Days

LOS ALAMOS, N. M., June 28 (AP).—The Army described today an atomic chain reaction set-up May 21 at the Los Alamos atomic laboratory which fatally burned a scientist as a blue glow with "no explosion in the sense that there were no mechanical effects, no debris, no noise."

The detailed report also disclosed that the accident which cost the life of another scientist, Harry K. Daghlian, twenty-four, of New London, Conn., in September was "almost identical" to the one

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in May which proved fatal to Dr. Louis B. Slotin, thirty-five, of Winnipeg, Canada.

In both cases equipment slipped, allowing fissionable materials of the type used in atom bombs to come together swiftly instead of under control.

The Army report gave this description of the accident:

"An accident occurred when a piece of equipment slipped. This brought the material swiftly together beyond the critical point. This resulted in a tremendous energy release within millionths of a second, which was svidenced to the persons present through a sensation of heat and visual perception of a blue glow around the material.

"In the words of one of the men present 'it was as if you were standing near an arc welder when he struck the arc.'

"The blue glow resulted from the ionization of air particles by rediation emanating from the fissionable material. There was no explosion in the sense that there were no mechanical effects, no debris, no noise.

"In the millions of a second in which this occurred, the immediate area and all in it were bombarded by intense high energy gama rays and nevtrons of all energies—fast, intermediate and slow. There were no beta and no alpha radiation.

"Dr. Slotin, at the instant of the mishap, knocked the equipment apart, thus halting the intensifying radiation and averting serious consequences, possibly death to his companions. He was brasping part of the equipment with his left hand at the moment of the accident."

The report told of immediate removal to the Los Alamos Hospital of the eight men, and the wait of several days before effects of radiation were apparent. Dr. Slotin died in nine days.

"The medical men began to treat the accident victims as soon as they were admitted to the hospital," the report said. "This treatment, in general, consisted of many transfusions of whole blood and plasma and fluids, principally glucose and saline."

The report said the burns suffered by Dr. Slotin were comparable to a "three-dimensional sunburn," explaining: "the skin burns from the radiation are superficial, but as the rays penetrate the body they burn deep, resulting in injury and destruction of tissue and blood cells."

Mr. Daghlian, whose burns were less severe, died twenty-six days after his accident.

ROCKET RISES 75 MILES

German V-2 Sets the Altitude Record at Army, Navy Test

WHITE SANDS, N. M., June 28 (AP)—A new world's altitude record was claimed for a German V-2 rocket which in a test flight today soared "more than seventy-five miles above the earth" by official estimate.

Army and Navy technicians who launched the projectile at the White Sands proving grounds said, pending recovery and examination of instruments carried by the rocket, it would be two or three days before they knew whether it reached their goal of 100 miles or more.

"The exact altitude is not positively known yet," Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, White Sands commandant, announced, "but it is above seventy-five miles." Previously, in a May 10 test, another V-2 was lofted seventy-one miles.

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A-Bomb Project Is Falling Apart Due to Army Control—M'Mahon

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP)—Chairman McMahon (D-Conn) of the Senate Atomic Energy committee said tonight that "our whole Manhattan Project is falling apart" because of continued army control.

The scientists "simply cannot work under the rigid military system which is the only way the army knows how to work," he declared in a speech for an NBC broadcast.

McMahon advanced this as one point in a renewal of his criticism of the House Military committee's action on the bill for domestic controls. The McMahon bill passed by the senate and endorsed by President Truman and the armed services provided for an all-civilian control commission. The house committee voted to require that one member be a military representative and to permit a second also to come from the military.

The committee was called into night session tonight in an effort to complete its work on the measure. In advance of the meeting, Chairman May (D-Ky) told the house that most of the criticisms of the committee's action "are lies of the whole cloth."

McMahon declared that "something alarming is happening in the capitol."

"I am referring," he said, "to the work of a small group of men who are supposed to represent you. I am referring to the action during the past two weeks of the Military Affairs committee of the House of Representatives."

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Atomic Research By-Products Treat Skin Cancer Successfully

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Successful treatment of two types of skin cancer with atomic research by-products was reported today by Dr. Bertram Low-Beer, University of California radiologist, to the North American Radium Society.

This presumably is the first practical medical application of radio elements such as will come from atomic ovens. The substance is radiophosphorus.

While the substance used by Dr. Low-Beer was made in the cyclotron, it can be made in relatively large quantities in the ovens which now turn out plutonium for atom bombs.

Dr. Low-Beer reported 100 per cent success in the treatment of thirty-six cases of hyperkeratosis, and 98 per cent in fifty-two cases of basal cell carcinoma. Both of these are shallow cancers, and, if caught in the early stages, often can be removed successfully by surgery or X-ray treatment, or with radium.

The radiophosphorus also was found to be 88.6 per cent successful in eliminating warts from the hands, 94 per cent in warts on the soles of the feet, and 93.6 per cent in warts under the finger-nails.

Dr. Low-Beer did not claim that the radiophosphorus treatment was any better than the other methods, but said it was much simpler. The substance was put into solution, a tiny pinch in a small bottle of water. A few drops of this solution were put on a piece of blotting paper cut to the size of the cancer to be treated. The patch then was bandaged over the growth and left for four or five days.

On removal, the cancers looked reddish and inflamed. Within two months they disappeared. In some cases a small dimple of non-malignant tissue remained to mark the spot.

Dr. Low-Beer emphasized that the treatment was applicable only to these types of superficial skin cancers and warts and could not be used against malignancies beneath the body surface.

Radiophosphorus is held to be ideal for surface effects because it emits only beta rays, which are streams of high-speed electrons and which penetrate to a maximum of only about half an inch. X-rays, on the other hand, penetrate deeply. Radium, which emits X-rays and also a ray of alpha particles capable of deep penetration, sometimes destroys considerable normal tissue as well as the malignancy at which it is aimed.

Although the use of radiophosphorus against cancer is limited, the fact that there are many different kinds of radioelements giving off rays with a wide range of penetration means there is hope that some of them will be useful against other kinds of malignancies, Dr. Low-Beer said.

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House Insists UNRRA Bar Help For Nations Which Censor News

But Members Yield to La Guardia's Threat to Resign and Knock Out an Amendment Setting Deadline for Shipments

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The House insisted today on a "free press" provision in an appropriation bill for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, but yielded on another restriction when F. H. La Guardia threatened to resign as director-general.

By a roll-call vote of 228 to 85, the House attached to the bill an amendment by Representative Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, which prohibits the use of funds for relief in any country which censors news regarding UNRRA activities. It is aimed at Russia.

The House then passed the measure by a voice vote and sent it to the Senate.

Mr. La Guardia told a news conference that the Dirksen amendment would result in withholding $367,000,000 of medical supplies slated for Russian republics, "and if anyone can take any joy in denying medical supplies to anyone, well, that's their lookout."

"The overwhelming majority of American people are not in agreement with the use of food as a political weapon or to make the delivery of food conditional," he added.

Taber Proposal Thrown Out

The amendment which prompted his threat of resignation, however, was one by Representative Taber, Republican, of New York, which would have prevented the use of the funds for shipments to be made after Dec. 31 to Europe and March 31 to the Far East. Present law fixes next June as the deadline for UNRRA in both cases.

The House had adopted the Taber amendment yesterday on a standing (non-record) vote of 125 to 105, but today it reversed itself and knocked it out on a standing vote of 84 to 65.

Mr. La Guardia's threat to quit was made in a letter to Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, which the latter read on the floor. The UNRRA head wrote that the amendment would "waste some $300,000,000 worth of food, supplies and equipment for which deliveries to UNRRA cannot be made within that time."

As an example, he cited agricultural machinery previously ordered "which should be in process of delivery now," but which he said probably would not be available for shipment until next year because of strikes. Other goods, he added, had been held up by the steel and coal strikes.

Meantime, a record peacetime Army appropriation of $7,595,449,868 won Senate approval in less than an hour and with only a dozen Senators present. It goes back to the House for action upon Senate increases of more than $500,000,000.

CALLS NO NEWS, NO CASH RULE SLAP AT SOVIET

Cannon Appeals to House to Reverse Itself on UNRRA Vote.

SAYS IT THREATENS PEACE

Missourian Declares There Is No Censorship of UNRRA News in Russia.

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Washington, June 28 (A. P.)—Deploring the action as "a direct slap at Russia," Representative Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) appealed to the House today to reverse its vote putting a "no news—no cash" tag on future UNRRA relief.

The Appropriations Committee chairman said that he was hopeful that on a roll-call vote the House would nullify the top-heavy standing count of 154 to 53 by which it directed yesterday that none of a new $465,000,000 UNRRA fund be spent in countries denying American correspondents free access to UNRRA news. Supporters of the amendment professed confidence, however, that the House would stand pat.

Truman Report Upsets House.

The issue started to come to a head rapidly after President Truman reported to Congress Tuesday that all nations receiving UNRRA aid, except the Soviet Republics of Ukrainia and Byelorussia, have made satisfactory arrangements for uncensored press reporting of UNRRA operations.

Mr. Truman transmitted with his report a message from the Soviet Government stating the two republics contemplated no relaxation of press censorship, but adding that information on relief activities might nevertheless be obtained through normal UNRRA channels.

House dissatisfaction with this reply provided the momentum which brought yesterday's no news-no cash vote.

"The action of the House was a direct slap at Russia," Cannon told reporters. "It was a gratuitous insult to a friendly nation at a time when we should be doing everything we can to strengthen rather than strain our relationships with other nations."

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Cannon cited a statement issued yesterday in Berlin by Marshall MacDuffie, head of the Ukraine UNRRA mission, who declared that only a month ago a group of correspondents, including Americans, had visited Kiev and Minsk on an inspection trip with UNRRA personnel.

Members of an UNRRA team, MacDuffie added, "visited every important city in the Ukraine, covered the whole area with complete freedom of movement and received from Russian authorities every co-operation and the information we desired."

Calls It Threat to Peace.

Cannon said the MacDuffie statement "bears out what I told the House, that there is no censorship on UNRRA news in Russia." He cautioned the House that "there's no assurance that the blood of a million boys won't be shed if this amendment is agreed to.' He called it a threat to the peace of the world.

Representative Dirksen (R.-Ill.), author of the restriction, claimed that since 72 cents out of ever UNRRA dollar comes from the United States, the American people have a right to know how it's being spent.

The Senate, which rejected a similar amendment to an earlier UNRRA appropriation last fall, still must act on the bill.

There were no official estimates of how much of the new $465,000,000 fund — completing the actual appropriation of this country's $2,700,000,000 UNRRA commitment — has been earmarked for Ukrainia and Byelorussia. The latest UNRRA report showed budget commitments $61,000,000 for Byelorussia and $189,000,000 for Ukrainia. And unofficial Appropriations Committee figures listed $58,000,000 as having been spent in Ukrainia and $24,000,000 in Byelorussia through last April 30.

Senator Bridges Charges Russ Block Peace

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) today termed Russia "the great roadblock to the peace of the world" and said that if Russia won't move the roadblock "then we must build a road to peace around it."

Addressing the thirty-second graduating exercises of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, Bridges accused Russia of "persistently seeking the full compromise of American principles.

"In the affairs of men," he said, "there is a proper place for compromise, but there is no proper place for the compromise of principles of justice and honor.

Distortion Charged

"By distorting the truth, Russia seeks to turn world opinion in her favor. But honest men will not be fooled.

"The genius and industry of free men developed atomic energy. . . . Even in this time so filled with doubts, we are told the atom secret should be spread through the world. But I say the world is not yet ready to receive the atom secret; Russia is not ready to receive it."

Spellman Speaks

Francis Cardinal Spellman called on the FBI graduates to "unmask traitors who give lip loyalty to the language of democracy while anarchy and tyranny seethe in their hearts."

Spellman said "all of us must guard America and ourselves against injustices, against hatreds, greeds and bigotry, for they are the seeds from which sprung the curse of the world's worst war and which sown again will toll the end of civilization."

France Gets Credit For Shipping Losses

$17,500,000 To Be Available to Buy 75 Liberty Ships

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—United States maritime officials said today that a $17,500,000 credit settlement with France for its war-time shipping losses will be available Aug. 1 to buy seventy-five surplus Liberty ships.

The credit, agreed upon in the recent settlement of France's outstanding lend-lease accounts, will compensate France for the loss of its former luxury liner Normandie and repay United States charter hire of French passenger vessels.

War Shipping Administration officials said the 82,423-ton Normandie, which burned at her New York pier in 1942 while being converted into a troop ship by the Navy Department, had been written off for about $14,000,000.

The total bill for American war-time use of French vessels to transport United States troops and supplies, they added, came to about $3,500,000.

Buys U. S. Surplus Items

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Brazil purchased about $2,000,000 in United States lend-lease supplies tonight for an undisclosed amount. Brazil will receive industrial equipment worth about $1,014,000, ordnance stocks totaling $898,000 and Air Forces supplies valued at $137,000.

Loan to Turkey Near Approval

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Turkey's negotiations with the United States government for a reconstruction loan were reported nearing completion today, with prospects that the Turks get about one-fifth of the $500,000,000 they originally requested. Government officials who are considering the Turkish application said final approval may be expected next week after the Export-Import Bank's directors approve the over-all plan.

Truman Names 9800 Veterans For Regular Army Officers

'Top Cream' Selected by Board From List of 108,000 Applicants—Eisenhower's Favorite Aid Fails to Make It.

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—President Truman nominated 9,800 "top cream" veterans of world war II today as permanent officers in the regular Army. They were selected by the War Department from an original list of 108,000 applicants, all of whom held temporary commissions in the wartime citizen army.

The nominations, which went to the Senate for confirmation, will bring the officer corps of the Regular Army to its authorized strength of 25,000.

A Senate military subcommittee yesterday approved doubling this figure to 50,000 after hearing Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower testify that the additional officers may be needed for the next twenty-five or thirty years.

The War Department said it employed a new screening process in the selections designed to find "the best leaders in the world today." Voluntary withdrawals and failure to pass rigid physical examinations trimmed the original applicant list from 108,000 to 81,000, the department said. Those who failed to make the grade in today's list will have another opportunity if Congress follows the recommendation of Eisenhower and the Senate subcommittee.

Selections Made by Board.

Final selections were made by a board, which the Army Chief of Staff told the Senators yesterday was not subject to influence.

"A favorite aid of mine did not make it," Eisenhower said with a smile.

The General did not name the officer who was passed over, but another aid, Lieut.-Col. James Stack of Tacoma, Wash., was one of 600 nominated for the permanent rank of major, highest on the list.

Two thousand were named to be captains, 6,100 as first lieutenants and 1,100 as second lieutenants.

In virtually every instance their new rank will be a reduction from their wartime commissions. Age was the determining factor with second lieutenants under 28, first lieutenants between 28 and 35, captains between 35 and 42 and majors between 42 and 48.

Will Be Recalled.

Of the successful appointees, about 4,100 will be commissioned in the air forces, 3,100 in the ground forces and 2,600 in the service forces.

About a third of those on the list have already been returned to civilian life. They will be called back to active duty in fifteen days. Those still in service will continue at their temporary rank until reduced under normal procedure.

Every State and territory was represented in today's list. California led with about 900 nominees. Texas was second with some 800 and New York third with approximately 600.

Army Troop Goal In Sight

Washington, June 28 (AP)—The Army expects to reduce its strength "pretty close" to the interim goal of 1,550,000 men by July 1.

Demobilization will keep right on, however, possibly at a faster pace as a result of the eighteen month service limit set by Congress in extending Selective Service.

Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, the War Department's director of information, said the July 1 strength objective was in sight without predicting it would be reached.

New Uncertainties

Other officials said the measure extending the draft until March 31, but exempting 18-year-olds, raised new uncertainties over army manpower. It still is awaiting President Truman's signature.

Some of the question marks will not be disposed of until returns are in this week end from a spot muster of all military personnel taken June 14. Other answers depend upon the effect projected pay increases will have on the campaign for volunteers. Like the draft-extension measure, the new pay bill has yet to be signed.

In the meantime the manpower picture shapes up thus:

Since its V-E-day peak of 8,300,000, the Army has released about 7,500,000 men and women.

Upturn Foreseen

Approximately 200,000 were demobilized in May, and a somewhat smaller number in June. Anticipating Mr. Truman's signature to the draft extension measure, officials said there might be a temporary upturn in discharges.

The bill directs the release upon request of any man who has served eighteen months, excepting those who volunteered for specifically longer periods.

Under present War Department regulations 21 months' service is required of inductees.

Recruiting Pace Held

Even without the inducement of prospective pay increases recruiting of volunteers has been maintaining an even pace in recent weeks, after a steady downward trend. The report for the week of June 8-14, the latest received, listed 12,319 volunteers.

The generals as well as the privates are being demobilized. By the week end, only about 550 will remain on active duty if schedules are met, contrasted with a peak of 1,541 in wartime.

Further trimming is in prospect in all ranks as the Army is gradually reduced in the next year toward the mid-1947 goal of 1,070,000.

Senate Passes Huge Army Fund

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—A record peace-time Army appropriation of $7,595,449,868 won Senate approval today in less than an hour and with only a dozen Senators present. It now goes back to the House for action upon Senate increases of more than $500,000,000. The funds are to operate the Army during the fiscal year that begins July 1. Senator Warren Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, succeeded on a voice vote in knocking out a provision which would have allowed "stop-watch time checks" on labor employed by the War Department. Previously, the Senate approved a similar amendment in the $4,000,000,000 annual Naval bill.

Air Courses Start Monday

21 Navy Stations Will Begin Refresher Training

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Twenty-one naval air stations will begin part-time refresher training of pilots, ground officers and enlisted men on Monday under the Naval Air Reserve program, the Navy announced today.

The program calls for training 6,100 Navy and Marine Corps pilots, 20,000 enlisted men and 2,800 ground officers in the ready reserve.

The pilots will be drawn from a pool of 40,000 who saw service in World War II. Each pilot will receive 100 hours' flying time annually. The program is under direction of Rear Admiral Edward C. Ewen, of Portsmouth, N. H., chief of the naval air reserve training command, with headquarters at the naval air station, Glenview, Ill.

The stations at which training will be given include Floyd Bennett Field, L. I.

1,500 Dentists To Be Drafted

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today Selective Service will proceed with the induction of 1,500 dentists to meet a "very critical shortage." This will be done, he said, despite the War Department's decision not to call on the draft for manpower in July and August.

War Powers Act Approved

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The Senate and House today approved a nine-months extension of the second War Powers Act, which permits the government to allocate and ration commodities. The bill was sent to the White House. Both branches accepted a report of a Senate-House Committee which adjusted differences in legislation passed by the two bodies.

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Inter-Possession Trade at New High

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—Trade between the United States and its territories and possessions reached a new high of $780,000,000 last year, the Census Bureau reported today. This was a gain of $70,000,000 over the previous record, established in 1941.

Value of shipments from this country was given as: $64,000,000 to Alaska, $241,000,000 to Hawaii, $161,000,000 to Puerto Rico and $5,000,000 to the Virgin Islands. Value of shipments to the United States was given as: from Alaska, $73,000,000; from Hawaii, $88,000,000; Puerto Rico, $145,000,000 and from the Virgin Islands, $4,000,000.

$1,000,000,000 CUT SEEN IN U.S. OUTLAY

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But the 12-Month Deficit Will Exceed $20,000,000,000, Officials Predict

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Prospects appeared good today for the Government to finish out its fiscal year Sunday more than $1,000,000,000 better off than President Truman forecast in April.

But the twelve-month deficit still will top $20,000,000,000, and much of the "saving" may simply spill over into the books for the new fiscal year.

Latest Treasury figures indicate that revenue receipts may exceed the $42,932,000,000 Mr. Truman foresaw on April 11, while actual expenditures may fall below his $64,654,000,000 estimate by more than $1,000,000,000.

Most of the "saving" appears attributable to the slow progress of the foreign lending program, including the British loan still before Congress.

Treasury reports falling just three working days short of covering the fiscal year 1946 show only $674,315,500 has been moved out of the vaults for foreign loans this year, against Mr. Truman's April estimate of $1,614,000,000.

Revenue receipts stand at $42,305,000,000 and are accumulating at an average of more than $255,000,000 a day. The President estimated they would total $42,932,000,000.

Budget expenditures are well below $63,000,000,000, compared with the April estimate of $64,654,000,000. But they are averaging nearly $250,000,000 a day.

Spending on defense, war and war liquidation, and on the "aftermath of war"—veterans, debt interest and tax refunds—also seemed likely to fall below Mr. Truman's guesses of $48,683,000,000 and $11,303,000,000, respectively.

Spending on other Government activities, however, appeared likely to exceed his estimate of $3,004,000,000.

The President's April figures constituted a $6,898,000,000 downward revision of his January forecast of a $28,620,000,000 deficit.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS CLARK QUIT BENCH

Brief Says Judge Enlisted and So Has No Claim to Return to Federal Position

JUN 29 1946

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Justice Department contended today that former Judge William Clark of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals "vacated his judicial office" when he enlisted in the Army.

Mr. Clark has filed suit in the Court of Claims to recover $9,375 which he asserts is salary due him as a judge since his discharge from the Army. He contends that under the Selective Service Law he is entitled to his former position on the bench. The Third Circuit Court serves New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Virgin Islands.

In an answering brief, the Justice Department asserted that Mr. Clark's decision "to leave the bench and actively engage in the country's military campaigns is unquestionably deserving of the highest admiration and respect."

Judges Deferred From Service

"Yet it is plain," the brief went on, "that even in wartime the courts must continue to function; all three branches of our Government must perform their allotted duties without interruption, else the system of Government as we know it must necessarily fail.

"Congress specifically recognized this when it provided that members of the judiciary be deferred from military service.

"Plaintiff clearly had an election between two incompatible courses.

"He could remain on the bench and make his contribution there. Or, as he in fact did, he could decide within the dictates of his own conscience that he personally could make a greater contribution as a member of our armed forces.

"However, having made the election, it is submitted that it is not reasonable, after his military duties are completed, to claim that, despite another's having been appointed to fill his judicial post, it is now his legal right to resume his old position as judge.

View Called "Inconceivable"

"That such was ever the intent of Congress is, it is submitted, inconceivable."

The brief was signed by Assistant Attorney General John F. Sonnett.

Gerald McLaughlin was confirmed on June 8, 1943, to fill the vacancy on the bench created when Judge Clark left.

Mr. Clark also opposed the recent confirmation of Harry E. Kalodner of Philadelphia to a vacancy on the same court, contending that he is himself entitled to the position.

The department's brief stated that the Selective Service Act requires only that private employers must return former employes to their jobs after military service.

"The restriction of the remedy to cases involving private employers is not merely inadvertent," the brief said. "No sanctions against the Federal Government were provided in any draft of the bill."

Mead to Open Senate Inquiry Into War Profits

Investigation on Monday; Is Said to Have Received Power to Study Tax Data

JUN 29 1946

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, heading the Senate defense investigating committee on which President Truman made a name for himself, announced today a deep-rigging investigation of war profits to start Monday.

Senator Mead was reported to have gained Presidential authority for his committee to examine corporation and individual income tax returns.

The committee plans to check the hasty contracting procedures of the war era to determine whether producers of military goods found legal loopholes for overly large earnings in such measures as the excess-profits tax and renegotiation statutes.

Senator Mead told the Senate the first group of corporations to be brought under investigation will include Erie Basin Metals, Inc., of Elgin, Ill.; Batavia Metal Products, Inc., of Batavia, Ill., the Interstate Machinery Company, of Chicago, and eleven affiliated firms which held $78,000,000 in war contracts.

Senator Mead noted that $315,000,000,000 had been spent on war procurement up to the end of hostilities.

He said the investigation will be concerned with safeguards set up where the government made cash advances to contractors, readjustment of fixed-price contracts, regulations governing contract awards, granting of priorities, man-power controls and other activities "affecting the bill which the taxpayers have paid" for war goods.

Another committee member who declined to authorize the use of his name said the group plans to delve into the operations of a multiple-company combine through which a half dozen individuals reputedly gained nearly $1,000,000 in profits after borrowing that amount to finance their first contracts.

Mr. Truman apparently gave the inquiry his blessing at a White House conference with the committee this week. Senator Mead said the President agreed to issue necessary executive orders making records of all government departments, including the Treasury, available.

TECHNICALITY BARS ACTION ON HOUSING

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—A rarely invoked point of order cut short today the opening hearings of the House Banking Committee on the Senate-passed Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range national housing legislation.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) was pleading for favorable action on the measure, citing its objectives as "nine-tenths free enterprise," when Representative Buffet (R.-Neb.) made a point of order that the committee, without special permission, could not sit while the House was in session.

Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), the committee chairman, said it was the first time in his long years on the committee that such a point had been raised.

He then called the group to meet tomorrow, before the House convenes, to hear more testimony and he expressed the hope the measure still could be brought to a House vote before Congress quits for the summer.

Prior to Buffet's move, Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.), sponsor of the bill with Taft and Senator Ellender (D.-La.), had urged its passage. Wagner said that the veterans housing program aimed at 2,700,000 new units in two years cannot succeed without the long-range legislation.

The bill contemplates a limited program of public housing, including slum clearance. Sponsors contend it would promote research urban development, and liberalize credit for home ownership, thus stimulating private construction on long-range basis.

WHALING INDUSTRY MAY BE REVIVED BY FAT SHORTAGE

JUN 29 1946

WASHINGTON — (UP) The world-wide shortage of fats and oils may bring a boon in the once flourishing whaling industry.

Soap manufacturers and other industrial users of fats would like to see the United States resume large-scale whaling and regain the dominant place it held in the days of the sailing ships.

Norway is the leading whaling nation, but even her activities are limited. Britain is the only other country to resume whaling since the end of the war, but even to a lesser extent than Norway.

Lack Killer Ships

The greatest obstacles to revival of the American whaling industry are lack of equipment and the relatively lower operating costs of the Norwegians.

The United States probably could send out a few whaling factories—the ocean-going processing plants—but lacks the killer ships which bring the whales to the factories.

American operators before the war tried using Norwegian killer boats with their own factories, but ran into legal difficulties that made the arrangement economically unattractive. The government ruled that use of Norwegian killers made the match a "foreign" product and therefore subject to a three-cents-per-pound excise tax on whale oil in addition to a customs duty of six cents a gallon.

UN Urges Step-Up

If American operators decline to put out their own whaling fleets, industrial oil users hope that these economic barriers can at least be lowered to permit greater imports from Norway.

The recent conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization recommended a step-up in whaling during the current fats and oils emergency.

It urged modification of the international whaling agreement to permit more abundant catches and greater co-operation in providing technical equipment and trained personnel.

30.87-3815

Americans To Get 2% Less Sugar

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Americans, and others, are to get two per cent less sugar this year than officials thought.

The British-Canadian-American Combined Food Board reported yesterday that prospective production of sugar this year is 500,000 tons less than previously estimated. As a consequence, the board reduced allocations to various countries by a uniform rate of two per cent.

The new allocation for the United States is 5,597,000 tons.

JUN 29 1946

REDIN ACCUSER KEPT ON STAND

Kennedy Faces Additional Cross-questioning.

Seattle, June 28 (A. P.).—Herbert Kennedy, 69 years old, Scottish born marine engineer, was to undergo additional cross-examination today as star witness in the espionage-conspiracy trial of 30-year-old Nicolai Gregorovich Redin, Russian naval lieutentant and Kennedy's erstwhile friend.

That friendship, which included many exchanges of family visits, dinners, evening parties with mutual friends, and exchange of Christmas gifts, was emphasized last night under cross-examination by defense attorney Tracy Griffin.

He hit at Kennedy's reactions to Redin's alleged promise of much money for secret data on United States Navy radar and fire control and other technical details of the U. S. S. Yellowstone, new type destroyer tender. Kennedy, a British subject married to an American wife, was employed at the shipyard where the tender was built.

Kennedy said that the offer was made as they stood in Kennedy's kitchen drinking one evening in the spring of 1945. The engineer said he was shocked by the request for data.

Griffin asked why he did not immediately report the conversation to "the United States or your own Government."

"Well," Kennedy answered, "I didn't know what to do about it. I remember, I said, after the Redins had gone, that I had a good mind to report it to the FBI."

On direct evidence, he had testified that he finally did go to the FBI last October when Redin became insistent and made actual cash offers. The FBI, he said, assisted him in preparing the confidential data he gave Redin.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two troopships with 1,225 servicemen are scheduled to arrive at New York today, and a handful of men aboard four vessels are due on the West coast. Nearly 500 war brides and babies are due at New York.

SHIPS ARRIVING AT NEW YORK

The Zanesville Victory, from Le Havre, with 1,141 troops, and the Claymont Victory from Southampton, with 84.

The John Ericsson from Southampton with 494 brides and children.

AT SAN FRANCISCO

Ard (floating drydock) No. 9 with three navy men.

At San Diego

Submarine Cabezon from Pearl Harbor with 8 Navy men, APA Grimes from Aseda, Japan, with 16 Navy hospital cases.

At Seattle

The Alaska, from Alaska, with four Army men.

SHIPS ARRIVING YESTERDAY AT NEW YORK

E. B. Alexander from Southampton, 412 brides and children, Eufaula Victory from Bremen, 1,182 troops; Montlair Victory from Bremen, 990 troops.

AT SAN DIEGO

Transport Holland from Shanghai, 424 navy, one marine, five hospital patients; destroyer Percival from Pearl Harbor, no passenger information.

SEATTLE

SS Sea Star from Yokohama, 705 army, 15 army nurses and 126 civilians (virtually all USO members).

EDITORS:

NEW YORK--NIGHT LEAD UNITED NATIONS INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAPH ENDING X X X DEADLY BOMB.

BARUCH'S CHART, WHICH HE STRESSED WAS HIS OWN AND NOT BEING OFFERED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, LISTED 20 ITEMS AND SHOWED ONLY THREE YES-AND-NO CLASHES BETWEEN POSITIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA. THEY WERE:

1. THE U.S. WANTS THE UN. TO PRESCRIBE "INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT ON THE INTERNATIONALLY ENFORCED PRINCIPLES APPLIED AT NUERNBERG."

RUSSIA ASKS PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUALS BY THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

2. THE U.S. SAYS THERE MUST BE NO VETO TO PROTECT THOSE WHO VIOLATE THEIR SOLEMN AGREEMENTS NOT TO DEVEL

2. THE U.S. SAYS THERE MUST BE NO VETO TO PROTECT THOSE WHO VIOLATE THEIR SOLEMN AGREEMENTS NOT TO DEVELOP OR USE ATOMIC ENERGY FOR DESTRUCTIVE PURPOSES. RUSSIA WANTS THE VETO, SAYS THHE COMMISSION IS AN ORGAN OF THE U.N. WORKING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH HAS THE VETO.

3. ON THE MATTER OF A TREATY, THE U.S. CONTENDS THAT IT MUST GO BEYOND THHAT STEP AND MAKE CERTAIN OF COMPLETE SAFEGUARDS BEFORE DISPOSING OF THE BOMBS, ETC. RUSSIA BELIEVES THAT UTOMIC WEAPONS SHOULD BE DEMOLISHED WITH THE ACCEPTANCE OF A TREATY BY HALF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING ALL THE U.N.

ON AT LEAST HALF THE ITEMS, INCLUDING ACCEPTANCE OF AN ALL-POWERFUL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AS ADVOCATED BY BARUCH, THE RUSSIANS HAVE RESERVED THEIR STAND PENDING THE REPORT FROM A DRAFTING COMMITTEE WHICH THEY HAVE SUGGESTED.

THE CHART SHOWS POLAND GENERALLY FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN POSITION WHILE THE OTHER 10 NATIONS ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. IN PRINCIPLE ON THE MAJOR ITEMS.

WE SHOULD NOW X X X SIXTH GRAPH.

JT622PED

THE RUSSIANS INSISTED YESTERDAY THAT FOUR-POWER COUNCILS BE SET UP IN EACH COLONY TO RULE, BUT THE BRITISH INSISTED THAT THE MINISTERS HAD DECIDED THAT THE PRESENT OCCUPYING POWER SHOULD ADMINISTER EACH COLONY UNDER FOUR-POWER SUPERVISION. BRITAIN NOW OCCUPIES SOMALILAND, ERITREA AND LIBYA. ADD PARIS (DAY - FOR. MIN.) 3 YY PROBLEM

THE AGREEMENT ON THE DODECANESE -- CONSUMMATED BY THE UNEXPECTED RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL -- INCLUDED A PROVISION FOR DEMILITARIZATION, AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID, WHILE THE AGREEMENT TO TURN OVER THE TENDA AND BRIGA REGIONS TO FRANCE--ON THE SPECIFIC SUGGESTION OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV--STIPULATED THAT ITALY WOULD CONTINUE TO RECEIVE ELECTRICITY FROM THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS IN THE VALLEYS.

LENGTHY DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM OF FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE WAS FRUITLESS, BUT AGREEMENT WAS REACHED TO LIMIT BULGARIA'S NAVY TO 7,250 TONS AND 3,500 MEN.

JR322AED

THE GORKING COMMITTEE THEN VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO AUTHORIZE DR. H.V.EVATT OF AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN TO NAME A SMALL SUB-COMMITTEE TO BEGIN AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM. DR. EVATT ANNOUNCED HE WOULD NAME THE MEMBERS, PROBABLY FIVE, MON MONDAY.

HE ADDED THAT IT THEN WOULD GO INTO SESSION IMMEDIATELY IN EFFORTS TO SPEED FINDINGS TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE. UNDER ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE, THE SUB-COMMITTEE WILL STUDY ALL PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD AND PREPARE THE FRAMEWORK OF A POSSIBLE PLAN BY PRESENTING A LIST OF TOPICS TO BE CONSIDERED. ADD NEW YORK LEAD UN

DR. EVATT STRESSED THAT THE PRINCIPAL STIPULATION TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS THAT IT SHOULD REPORT BACK "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE." (HAWK)

DR. EVATT ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE FULL COMMISSION WOULD BE AGAIN AT 3 P.M. (EDT) NEXT WEDNESDAY AT THE HENRY HUDSON HOTEL, WHICH WILL SERVE AS TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS UNTIL THE U.N. MOVES TO LAKE SUCCESS ON LONG ISLAND IN AUGUST.

FOR THAT SESSION. THE COMMISSION HAS ONLY THE QUESTION OF RULES

30.24-3817

ON ITS AGENDA BUT THIS IS EXPECTED TO BRING FORTH ANOTHER TEST OF RUSSIA'S STRENGTH IN THE U.N. THE COMMISSION'S COMMITTEE ON RULES ALREADY HAS DRAFTED A REPORT PROVIDING THAT DECISIONS IN THE ATOMIC GROUP SHOULD BE MADE ON A MAJORITY VOTE. £923;34, ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET

ATOMIC GROUP SHOULD BE MADE ON A MAJORITY VOTE. HOWEVER, ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, SERVED NOTICE THAT HE WOULD FIGHT FOR A TWO-THIRDS RULE.

GH259PED

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"I HAVE ALWAYS OPPOSED THE VETO POWER IN ESSENCE," HE SAID, "AND I AM PARTICULARLY OPPOSED TO THE ABUSE OF THE VETO."

HE SAID WEDNESDAY'S SESSION OF THE COUNCIL "CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED" THAT "ANY OF THE BIG FIVE POWERS CAN PARALYZE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL."

CASTILLO NAJERA SAID IT WAS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY TAKE UP THE SPANISH QUESTION IN SEPTEMBER "PROVIDED IT IS TAKEN OFF THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

IT APPEARED, MEANWHILE, THAT THE SPANISH DISPUTE, WHICH GREW OUT OF POLAND'S CHARGES THAT THE FRANCO REGIME THREATENS WORLD PEACE, MIGHT LIE DORMANT ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA FOR THE PRESENT.

POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE LEFT YESTERDAY FOR A VISIT TO POLAND AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT ANY OTHER COUNCIL MEMBER WAS INCLINED TO REOPEN THE CASE BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY MEETS SEPT. 3.

DR. HERBERT V. EVATT, OF AUSTRALIA, LONG A STAUNCH OPPONENT OF THE VETO, WAS REPORTED READY TO ASK A FULL AIRING OF THE VETO QUESTION AT THE ASSEMBLY MEETING, AND PERHAPS TO MAKE AN OUTRIGHT DEMAND THAT IT BE KILLED.

JR312AED

London, June 28--(AP)---The Moscow radio said today signs were multiplying that Jewish and Arab workers in Palestine would settle their differences and build a nation independent of British and American "interference."

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"Certain American circles hopes to have in the Jewish immigrants a force supporting them and to make the whole of Palestine a vantage ground for themselves in this important strategic area next to the Suez canal," said radio commentator Mikhail Mikhailov.

"But both the American and the British on the (British-American inquiry) commission left the main thing out of account: The people of Palestine now have a stronger sense of nationhood than before, a stronger determination to see their country free and independent."

JUN 29 1946

apr Creghs 01915 cor 325p

London, June 28-(ap)- a reuters dispatch from new delhi said [redacted] mahomed ali jinnah, that viceroy lord wavell rejected today a demand by [redacted] moslem league president, for postponement of elections to india's new constituent assembly.

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jinnah based his demand on thefact that establishment of an interim government--as distinguished from the caretaker government which wavell

is expected to announce tomorrow---has been indefinitely postponed, the dispatch added.

wb/430p 02000 creagh

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET HAD ORDERED A REGULAR SESSION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE U.S.S.R. (PARLIAMENT) CONVENED IN MOSCOW ON SEPT. 10.

OTHER DECREES OF THE PRESIDIUM, THE BROADCAST SAID, INCLUDED:

EXTENSION OF THE JULY 7, 1945 AMNESTY EXEMPTING FROM FURTHER PUNISHMENT RAILWAY AND WATER TRANSPORT WORKERS SENTENCED FOR VIOLATION OF WARTIME REGULATIONS.

REVISION OF THE STATE EMBLEM TO INCLUDE LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTONIA, MOLDAVIA AND THE KARELO-FINNISH UNION REPUBLICS ANNEXED TO RUSSIA DURING THE WAR.

INCREASED STATE AID FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES AND UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

JR732AED

JUN 29 1946

london, june 28-(ap)-an authoritative source said tonight the anglo-polish financial treaty signed in london last monday would not be ratified until the british government is assured that the polish government will fulfill its pledge to conduct free elections.

until fulfillment is assured, the source said, the polish government would not receive [redacted] the 4,000,000 pounds ($16,000,000) in polish gold which is stored in london, nor demobilization stores and other benefits arranged under the agreement.

THE POLISH EMBASSY HERE, INFORMED OF THE BRITISH ATTITUDE, SAID THAT POLISH QUARTERS "EXPECT RATHER SPEEDY RATIFICATION" OF THE TREATY. IT ADDED IN A STATEMENT:

"ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT FREE ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN POLAND, BUT EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS AGAINST CONNECTING POLITICAL CONDITIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS."

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MC 747PED JUNE 28 SECOND 2200

paris, june 28-(ap)-capt. dudley o'gorman, 63 elm street, montclair, n.j., aide to the commanding general of the western base section, was married here today to jacqueline howald, daughter of a director of a paris fashion house.

wb/6p williams 01910

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30.29-3819

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BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-MARSHALL MACDUFFIE, HEAD OF THE UNRRA MISSION IN THE UKRAINE SAYS THAT A STATEMENT THAT UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENTS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO REPORT UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA IS INCORRECT.

MACDUFFIE IN A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT ATTRIBUTED THIS STATEMENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN HIS RECENT REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

(WHAT THE PRESIDENT WROTE IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC JUNE 24 WAS: "I AM ADVISED THAT SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS WERE IN EFFECT TO PERMIT AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO REPRESENTATIVES TO REPORT WITHOUT CENSORSHIP ON THE UNRRA PROGRAM IN ALL UNRRA RECEIVING COUNTRIES EXCEPT THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS."

(THE PRESIDENT ATTACHED A RUSSIAN NOTE IN WHICH THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT DECLINED TO EXEMPT FROM ITS GENERAL CENSORSHIP RULES CORRESPONDENTS COVERING UNRRA ACTIVITIES.

(MR. TRUMAN MADE HIS REPORT AS A RESULT OF A PROVISION IN THE LAST UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS BILL WHICH DIRECTED HIM TO TRY TO ENSURE THAT AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS BE PERMITTED TO REPORT WITHOUT CENSORSHIP ON THE UTILIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.)

MACDUFFIE SAID THAT A MONTH AGO EIGHT CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING THREE AMERICANS AND TWO BRITONS, VISITED KIEV AND MINSK, CAPITALS OF THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA, RESPECTIVELY, AND WITH UNRRA PERSONNEL INSPECTED RATION STORES, FREE MARKETS, COLLECTIVE FARMS AND RECEIVED RATION FIGURES AND OTHER DATA.

TWO OF THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE REMBERT JAMES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND DREW MIDDLETON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(JAMES WROTE OF UNRRA OPERATIONS IN THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA. THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS THAT HIS DISPATCHES DEALING WITH UNRRA HAD BEEN CENSORED.)

MACDUFFIE SAID THAT MEMBERS OF HIS ELEVEN-MAN UNRRA TEAM "VISITED EVERY IMPORTANT CITY IN THE UKRAINE, COVERED THE WHOLE AREA WITH COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RECEIVED FROM RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES EVERY COOPERATION AND ALL THE INFORMATION WE DESIRED."

(THE RUSSIAN NOTE APPENDED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LETTER TO CONGRESS ASSERTED: "INASMUCH AS SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OF THE UNRRA WILL BE SENT TO THE UKRAINIAN S.S.R. AND THE BYELO-RUSSIAN (WHITE RUSSIA) S.S.R., AMERICAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES AND THE PUBLIC WILL HAVE THE POSSIBILITY OF RECEIVING INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THEM CONCERNING THE UTILIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPPLIES AND SERVICES OF THE UNRRA THROUGH THESE COMMISSIONS." THIS NOTE WAS DATED MARCH 12.)

MACDUFFIE, WHO LIVES AT 203 WEST 81ST STREET, NEW YORK, STOPPED IN BERLIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON. HE IS HOSPITALIZED HERE WITH A SLIGHT CASE OF ARTHRITIS.

GH&JS119PED

317

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GERMAN EDITORS GOT FIRST DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE VAST NETWORK LINKING ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS BUREAU ACROSS THE WORLD ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN THE NEWLY INSTALLED TELEPRINTERS BEGAN OPERATING.

"I REGARD THE ENTRY INTO GERMANY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS, AND EVENTUALLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, TO SERVE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS DIRECTLY AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STEPS IN THE RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANS AND OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRESS CONSTRUCTED ALONG DEMOCRATIC LINES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BEST AMERICAN JOURNALISTIC PRACTICE," MCCLURE SAID.

"IN ORDER TO HAVE A LIVELY AND INFORMATIVE PRESS THERE MUST BE FREE FLOW OF WORLD NEWS. IN OUR OPINION IT IS BEST THAT THIS BE EFFECTED BY NORMALLY FUNCTIONING COMMERCIAL NEWS AGENCIES."

MQ815PED

(News Service) XXX Zone

BOD BERLIN (News)

GERMAN ELECTIONS (AMS)

BY RICHARD A. O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 28-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 VOTERS IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY WILL TAKE A SIGNIFICANT STEP SUNDAY IN DECIDING WHAT SORT OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT THEY WANT.

IN BAVARIA, GREATER HESSE AND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN THEY WILL ELECT ASSEMBLIES WHICH WILL APPROVE OR REJECT ALREADY-DRAFTED CONSTITUTIONS FOR THREE STATE LEGISLATURES--FORERUNNERS OF A POSSIBLE ZONAL "PARLIAMENT."

THIS MAJOR JUMP IN THE PROCESS OF "DEMOCRATIZING" THE AMERICAN ZONE IS, HOWEVER, STIMULATING CONSIDERABLY LESS ENTHUSIASM THAN THREE PREVIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN FREE BALLOTING--THE FIRST IN GERMANY FOR 13 NAZI-RIDDEN YEARS--ACCORDING TO A GREATER HESSE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN.

DESPITE PUBLIC APATHY, A SHARP CAMPAIGN STRUGGLE IS UNDERWAY BETWEEN LEFTIST AND RIGHTWING PARTIES. PARTY LINES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HAVE BECOME CRYSTALLIZED AND THE GERMAN MIDDLE CLASS--WHICH ONCE SWEPT HITLER TO POWER--IS THE PRIZE IN THE PARTY TUG-OF-WAR.

MANY AMERICAN OBSERVERS FORECAST THAT THE RIGHTWING CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION (CSU)--BACKED BY FARMERS, CHURCH GROUPS AND HEAVY PROPERTY OWNERS--WILL SWEEP A FOURTH TIME TO VICTORY AS THE ZONE'S NO. 1 PARTY.

FACED WITH THIS POSSIBILITY, THE THREE REMAINING MAJOR PARTIES--THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, THE COMMUNISTS AND THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS--ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE GANGED UP UNOFFICIALLY AGAINST THE CSU. IN GREATER HESSE, THE LEFTWING SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND COMMUNISTS HAVE CONCLUDED TWO SECRET AGREEMENTS NOT TO ATTACK EACH OTHER, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

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THE BIG TEST OF STRENGTH IS BETWEEN THE CSU AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR CONTROL OVER THE ECONOMICALLY INSECURE MIDDLE CLASS VOTERS OF GERMANY'S RUINED CITIES. WITH NO STRONG PRO-COMMUNIST TRADE UNION GROUPS EXISTING, AS A RESULT OF DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION, MIDDLE CLASS RANKS HAVE INCREASED AND BOTH PARTIES ARE MAKING IDEOLOGICAL CONCESSIONS TO THEM.

IMPOVERISHED AND KNOWING NEITHER PARTY CAN OFFER ANY DEFINITE PROGRAM AS LONG AS IT IS DEPENDENT ON U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT POLICIES, THE MIDDLE CLASS, HOWEVER, REMAINS COMPARATIVELY DISINTERESTED AND POLITICALLY UNAWARE.

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A194

MASS MEETINGS AND SOUND TRUCKS HAVE FAILED TO STIR MUCH ENTHUSIASM. POSTERS OF ALL PARTIES AND THE RED FLAGS OF THE COMMUNISTS BEDECK BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE ZONE, BUT BLARING SOUND-TRUCKS HAVE ATTRACTED ONLY PASSING GLANCES OF POTENTIAL VOTERS.

"THE PARTIES ARE WHOOPING UP THE ELECTION TO BEAT THE BAND, BUT THEY HAVE ONLY SCRATCHED THE SURFACE OF POPULAR INTEREST," A MILITARY GOVERNMENT OBSERVER SAID. "THE GERMANS JUST DON'T SEEM TO KNOW WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT."

BUT THIS IS WHAT IT IS ABOUT:

AMERICAN-APPOINTED COUNCILS IN EACH STATE HAVE DRAFTED CONSTITUTIONS. WHEN THE ASSEMBLIES ARE ELECTED THEY WILL APPROVE, REJECT OR CHANGE THE DRAFTS.

IN EARLY DECEMBER, THE VOTERS WILL GO TO THE POLLS AGAIN.

AT THAT TIME, THEY WILL VOTE YES OR NO ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF EACH STATE ASSEMBLY AND ALSO ELECT REPRESENTATIVES.

UNDER THE PRESENT DRAFTS, BAVARIA AND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN PROBABLY WILL GET TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURES (THE SENATE IN EACH CASE WILL COMPRISE WHAT THE DRAFTS CALL "RESPECTABLE" PEOPLE).

INDUSTRIAL GREATER HESSE HAS PROPOSED A ONE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE, "PAVING THE WAY FOR SOCIALISM."

THE UNPREDICTABLE FACTOR IN THE ELECTION IS THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHICH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID WAS SHOWING A DEFINITE SWING FROM EXTREME RIGHTISM TOWARD A CENTRAL POSITION BETWEEN THE RIGHT-WING CSU AND THE LEFTIST SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

DA&JS346PED

bremerhaven, june 28-(ap)- the army transport holbrook, with 329 wives JUN 29 1946
and children of u.s. soldiers--some headed for moscow---arrived today.

of alexandria, va.,
brig. gen. walter e. todd, american military air attache in moscow,
greeted his wife, virginia, and their two daughters, katherine lee, 11,
and sally, 8.

of bernalillo, n.m.,
col. h. gary schumann, assistant military attache in moscow, met his
wife lillian.

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wb/605p devlins 02145

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FRANKFURT, JUNE 28-(AP)-CAPT. GLENN BRUNBAUGH (CORRECT) OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE FROM THE UNITED STATES LAST NIGHT TO ACT AS DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR TWO OFFICERS ACCUSED IN THE $1,500,000 KRONBERG CASTLE JEWEL THEFT.

BRUNBAUGH WAS REQUESTED AS SPECIAL COUNSEL BY COL. J.W. DURANT AND HIS WIFE, WAC CAPT. KATHLEEN B. NASH DURANT. THE TRIAL IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH.

THE ORDER WHICH PROVOKED THE DEMONSTRATION WAS ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH A PROJECT TO CONCENTRATE BRITISH ARMY AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS -- NOW SCATTERED OVER A VIDE AREA -- IN HAMBURG. BRITISLGM

BUD Hamburg (Germany) Strikes (Xx Orders)

WITH A PROJECT TO CONCENTRATE BRITISH ARMY AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS -- NOW SCATTERED OVER A VIDE AREA -- IN HAMBURG. BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID IT IS PLANNED TO BUILD HUNDREDS OF HOMES DURING THE NEXT YEAR TO HOUSE BRITISH FAMILIES, BUT IN THE MEANTIME THEY WILL BE QUARTERED IN HOMES VACATED BY GERMAN FAMILIES.

THE LARGEST PREVIOUS DEMONSTRATION WAS REPORTED LAST SPRING IN STUTTGART WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED INDIGNANT HOUSEWIVES PROTESTED TO AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES OVER THEIR PROSPECTIVE EVICTION TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE FAMILIES OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

MK532AFD

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"IN ORDER TO EMPHASIZE THE MEANING OF THIS, IT IS SUFFICIENT TO POINT OUT THAT AMONG THE HUGE NUMBER OF NUCLEAR REACTIONS ACCOMPLISHED UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS WITH THE HELP OF ARTIFICIAL SPEEDING-UP OF PARTICLES, SIMILAR SPLITTING STILL HAS NOT BEEN OBSERVED. ADD MOSCOW (ATOMS) XXX NEUTRONS

"THE THEORY OF THE QUESTION STILL IS IN SUCH A STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT THAT ANY KIND OF SATISFACTORY INTERPRETATION OF THE (JAMES) OCCURRENCE CANNOT BE GIVEN."

ZHDANOV, THE ARTICLE CONTINUED, IN 1939 AT A HEIGHT OF 9,000 FEET "FIRST REGISTERED AN INSTANCE OF SPLITTING CAUSED BY COSMIC RAYS. IT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE RELEASE OF 100 PARTICLES (PROTONS). LATER IN 1942 HE ALSO DISCOVERED A SHARP INCREASE OVER THE NORMAL NUMBER OF SPLITTINGS MADE BY COSMIC RAYS."

ZHDANOV ATTRIBUTED THE GREAT NUMBER OF QARTICLES OBSERVED TO THE SPLITTING OF THE HEAVIEST ATOMS IN THE EMKLSION ON THE PHOTOFILM--THE NUCLEI OF BROMINE AND SILVER.

"TRACES OF THE PARTICLES ON THE LAYER OF EMULSION, APPEARING LIKE DOTTED LINES WITH FULL CHARACTERS, AND AN EXTENDED PICTURE OF EACH ELEMENTARY ACT OF THE SPLITTING WERE MADE ON THE FIXED PHOTOFILM" WHICH ZHDANOV USED.

THE ARTICLE SAID ZHDANOV'S WORK IN 1944 AND 1945 "IMMEDIATELY CALLED FORTH THE GENERAL INTEREST OF PHYSICISTS."

GH105PED

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EDITORS:

ROME--NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN, INSERT AFTER 4TH GRAF ENDING X X X GIVEN HER."

DE GASPERI DEMANDED, "WHAT CAN WE DO AGAINST THIS HERMETIC CONFERENCE WHICH JUDGES US?" AND ASSERTED THAT "ITALIAN DEMOCRACY" HAD SHOWN THE FACTS OF ITS DESIRE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANCE.

HE LISTED AMONG THESE FACTS CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE ON TUNISIA, AN AGREEMENT TO REPAIR 10 FRENCH MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK DURING THE WAR, AND AN ACCORD BY WHICH HE SAID ITALY AGREED TO SEND 20,000 WORKERS TO FRANCE "WITH MINIMUM GUARANTEES OF THEIR WELL-BEING."

"BUT EVIDENTLY FRANCE WANTED TO LOOK MORE TO THE PAST THAN TO THE FUTURE. IT SEEMS THAT WE HAD MORE FAITH IN FRANCE'S ROLE IN EUROPE THAN SHE HAD HERSELF."

WALTER TOSCANINI X X X 5TH GRAF.

JS450PED

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

VIENNA, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE NEW AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WAS GRANTED MORE AUTHORITY AND CONTROL OVER ITS DESTINY TODAY BY THE ALLIED COUNCIL, WHICH SIGNED A NEW CONTROL AGREEMENT TURNING OVER MORE GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS, PERMITTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND GIVING UP THE VETO RIGHT BY WHICH ONE OCCUPYING POWER COULD THWART ANY AUSTRIAN ACTION.

THE NEW AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY IS TO EXTEND THROUGHOUT AUSTRIA. THE ZONAL BOUNDARIES OF THE OCCUPATION POWERS WHICH HAVE HINDERED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY ARE BEING REMOVED EXCEPT AS DEMARCATION LINES BETWEEN TROOPS OF THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS.

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CHANCELLOR OEPOLD FIGL TONIGHT THANKED THE ALLIED POWERS F[illegible] THE AGREEMENT WHICH, HE SAID, WOULD RE[illegible] D REESTABLISH THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF AUSTRIA.

"TODAY IS AN HISTORICAL DATE FOR AUSTRIA," FIGL SAID. "THIS IS THE SECOND STEP ON THE WAY TO A NEW AUSTRIA. FOR US AUSTRIANS THIS NW CONTROL AGREE[illegible]

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NEW CONTROL AGREEMENT IS A RECOGNITION OF OUR WORK, WHICH HAS MOVED THE ALLIES TO GRANT US SUCH EXTENSIVE FREEDOM."

PHE GOVERNMENT IS STILL SUBJECT TO WHATEVER DIRECTIVES THE COUNCIL MAY VOTE. ALL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC, EXCEPT AGREEMENTS WITH OCCUPYING POWERS, MUST COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL. IF THEY ARE NOT ACTED UPON WITHIN 31 DAYS, THEIR APPROVAL IS AUTOMATIC.

FOUR NEGATIVE VOTES ARE NECESSARY TO DECLARE A LAW INVALID. THIS IS ONE OF TH[illegible] E

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MOST IMPORTANT GAINS FOR AUSTRIA, SINCE PREVIOUSLY ONE POWER COULD BLOCK ANY AUSTRIAN LEGISLATION.

CONTROL OF CUSTOMS AND FRONTIER POSTS IS RETURNED TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SO LONG AS THIS CONTROL DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OR WITH MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

CONTROL OF VIENNA IS TO BE RETURNED PROGRESSIVELY TO THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

JS448PED

Vienna, June 28 - (AP) - The U.S. army announced today that [illegible] districts in Vienna

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American and American military policemen beginning tomorrow would travel together

between soldiers of the two countries in an effort to avoid incidents

30-24-3821

1948

two american mps were shot last saturday night while attempting to recover a stolen jeep driven by russian officers.

col. gen. l. v. kourasoc, acting commander of russian forces in austria, told gen. mark w. clark, american commander in austria, that he would make every effort to halt such incidents. kourasoc told clark that american soldiers beat up one of his corporals today.

it also was learned that some of the difficulties of air travel over the russian occupied terrirtories had been eliminated. the russians agreed that only two hours notice now is required for allied planes to fly from vienna to budapest and prague if the plane is carrying important persons on urgent mission.

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VIENNA, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMEN HENCE FORTH WOULD TRAVEL TOGETHER IN THHE U.S. DISTRICTS IN VIENNA IN AN EFFORT TO AVOID INCIDENTS BETWEEN SOLDIRS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

TWO AMERICAN MPS WERE SHOT LAST SATURDAY NIGHT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO RECOVER A STOLEN JEEP DRIVEN BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

COL.GEN.L.V.KOURASOC, ACTING COMMANDER OF RUSSIAN FORCES IN AUSTRIA, TOLD GEN.MARK W.CLARK, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN AUSTRIA, THAT HE WOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO HALT SUCH INCIDENTS. KOURASOC TOLD CLARK THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS BEAT UP ONE OF HIS CORPORALS TODAY.

IT ALSO WAS LEARNED THAT SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF AIR TRAVEL OVER THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES HAD BEEN ELIMINATED. THE RUSSIANS AGREED THAT ONLY TWO HOURS NOTICE NOW IS REQUIRED FOR ALLIED PLANES TO FLY FROM VIENNA TO BUDAPEST AND PRAGUE IF THE PLANE IS CARRYING IMPORTANT PERSONS ON AN URGENT MISSION.

629PED JT

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BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, JUNE 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOVIET-CONTROLLED ROMANIAN NEWSPAPERS TOOK A NEW ANTI-AMERICAN TREND TODAY AS THEY CONTINUED TO VILLIFY THE EXPELLED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR REPORTER, REUBEN MARKHAM.

THE NEWSPAPERS, FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER GRAIULNOU, ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF "EXPANSIONIST" TENDENCIES.

ONE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A TREATISE SAYING THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN SEEKING BASES FROM ICELAND, PORTUGAL AND AUSTRALIA "WITHOUT SUCCESS THUS FAR."

ROMANIA LIBERA, THE SECOND RANKING COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAS ASSISTING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.

MT1021AED

MIHAILOVIC SAID HE APPEALED ON BEHALF OF MIHAILOVIC BECAUSE THE CHETNIK LEADER SENT A TELEGRAM CLAIMING HIS FORCES WERE BEING ATTACKED FROM ONE SIDE BY THE GERMANS AND FROM ANOTHER BY THE PARTISANS.

WHEN THE COURT PRESIDENT SAID "I MUST INFORM YOU MIHAILOVIC'S TELEGRAM WAS ERRONEOUS--THAT THE GERMANS HAD ATTACKED THE PARTISANS", SIMOVIC COMMENTED "I DON'T THINK THE BRITISH GAVE US ALL THE TELEGRAMS."

FH115AED

With Mihailovic

London, June 28--(AP)--Izvestia's diplomatic observer said today a number of american and british newspapers were continuing twith misplaced zeal" to defend "the black treachery and horrible crimes" of general draza mihailovic and his co-defendants.

"Not only the hearst press but even such newspapers as the new york

30.24-3823

times and the washington post are supporting the campaign of american reactionaries in his favor", the writer said in an article broadcast by moscow radio.

"Meanwhile, facts are being revealed at the trial which can not but interest the american press", the article said.

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"Mihailovic himself testified at the trial that he had established contact with Fotitch through a united press correspondent and that later on this contact was maintained through an american radio station controlled by american headquarters".

Constantine Fotitch, former yugoslav ambassador to the united states, was a mihailovic supporter.

BAGHDAD, IRAQ, JUNE 28-(AP)-ONE CIVILIAN WAS KILLED AND SEVEN OTHER PERSONS, INCLUDING THREE POLICEMEN, WERE WOUNDED TODAY WHEN POLICE FIRED ON A CROWD WHICH MARCHED ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY SHOUTING ANTI-ZIONIST SLOGANS. THE GUNFIRE DISPERSED THE MOB.
DY950PED

JUN 29 1946

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, JUNE 28-(AP)-ASIA'S GREATEST POTENTIAL DRAMA -- THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL IN TOKYO -- HAS BECOME A SECOND-RATE SHOW.

A GENERAL APATHY SEEMS TO AFFECT EVERYONE CONCERNED, FROM MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL TO THE SPECTATORS AND THE PRESS.

THE TRIAL HAS HAD LESS DRAMA SO FAR THAN ANY OF THE NUMEROUS WARTIME SHOWS STAGED BY JAPANESE MILITARISTS -- SUCH AS THE ORDINARILY ROUTINE SIGNING OF TREATIES WITH PUPPET STATES.

AS A RESULT, AUDIENCES ARE GROWING SMALLER.

THE JAPANESE PRESS HAS COMMENTED ON THE DULLNESS. TOKYO NEWSPAPERS HAVE VOICED DISGUST WITH THE SHABBINESS AND APATHETIC ATTITUDE OF THE PRISONERS.

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THEY HAVE REMARKED ON GOERING'S DEFIANCE BY CONTRAST, AND CONCLUDED THAT THE JAPANESE DEFENDANTS ALREADY HAVE DECIDED THEY HAD LOST THEIR CASE.

THE TRIAL HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY LEGAL WRANGLING--INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO THE AVERAGE MAN--AND THE MONOTONOUS INTRODUCTION OF UNREVEALING DOCUMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS.

AMERICAN PROSECUTORS ARE KNOWN TO BE WRANGLING BEHIND THE SCENES WITH DIVISIONS SO NUMEROUS THEY EVEN INCLUDE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN CLIQUES.

THE PROSECUTION HAS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE BUT IS TELLING IT BADLY, MOST OBSERVERS AGREE.

IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE TRIALS IS TO PUBLICIZE THIS MILITARIST PERIOD FULLY, PARTICULARLY TO THE JAPANESE, WHO KNOW LESS ABOUT IT THAN FOREIGNERS; THUS, IN A SENSE, THE TRIALS SHOULD DEMONSTRATE DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE IN ACTION. PUNISHMENT OF THE DEFENDANTS IS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.
FJ504ACS

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A60KX (WEST OUT) (170)

SEATTLE, JUNE 28-(AP)-A JOBLESS 24-YEAR-OLD FORMER SOLDIER, WANTS TO SELL ONE OF HIS LIGHT BLUE EYES TO FINANCE HIMSELF IN A BUSINESS OF HIS OWN.

"SOMEONE OUGHT TO BE WILLING TO BUY AN EYE," THE VETERAN, ALFRED I.WILSON, TOLD A SEATTLE NEWSPAPER LAST NIGHT. "I'M NOT CRAZY. I'VE THOUGHT IT OVER A LONG TIME AND IT SEEMS TO ME IT'S THE ONLY WAY OUT. I CAN SEE AS WELL WITH ONE EYE AS WITH TWO ANYWAY."

WILSON SAYS THE ROOT OF HIS DIFFICULTIES WAS A COLLISION IN 1943 BETWEEN HIS MOTORCYCLE AND AN AUTOMOBILE. IN A DAMAGE CASE THE JUDGE HELD HIM RESPONSIBLE. $400 DAMAGES, WHICH HE SAYS HE HAS REFUSED TO DO BECAUSE HE FEELS HE WAS BLAMELESS, HIS DRIVING LICENSE HAS REMAINED SUSPENDED.

AFTER A MEDICAL DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY, HE WENT BACK FOR A SPIN AT COMMERCIAL DRIVING. BUT NOW HE IS MARRIED AND JOBLESS.

"IT'S GETTING TOUGHER TO GET A JOB WITHOUT SHOWING A LICENSE," HE EXPLAINED, "AND I FIGURED THAT, SINCE DRIVING IS ALL I KNOW, ABOUT THE ONLY THING TO DO IS GET SOME MONEY AND START A SMALL BUSINESS OF MY OWN. SO I WANT TO SELL AN EYE."
FJ508ACS NH

TOKYO, JUNE 28-(AP)-WALTER SIMMONS, VETERAN CHICAGO TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT, WAS ELECTED AS THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB TODAY. JOHN LUTHER OF TIME-LIFE WAS CHOSEN FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, TOM LAMBERT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, BURTON CRANE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, SECRETARY, AND RALPH TEATSORTH OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION, TREASURER. JUN 29 1946

FJ205ACS

MANILA, JUNE 28-(AP)-U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER MC NUTT SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT HAD AGREED TO REPRESENT PHILIPPINE INTERESTS ABROAD PENDING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC'S OWN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AFTER INDEPENDENCE JULY 4.

MC NUTT SAID THE ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT ROXAS, WHO EXPLAINED THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT AT PRESENT AFFORD TO ORGANIZE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN MANY OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE THE REPUBLIC REQUIRES REPRESENTATION.

DS501APS NM JUN 29 1946

buenos aires, june 28-(ap)- latin-american diplomatic circles predicted today that argentina would ratify both the chapultepec hemisphere accord and the united nations san francisco charter, soon

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such a step, they said, would go far toward settlement of u.s.-argentine differences growing out of the war.

a two-thirds vote of the argentine senate is required to ratify international agreements. despite some opposition in the senate, it will very likely go along with the foreign office and president juan d. peron, who is is favor of immediate rati-

fication, diplomats said.

wb/520p mcevoy and statz 1135

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CANADIAN (137)
BY HARRY T MONTGOMERY
OTTAWA (DOMINION-CANADA-BUDGET) (1,000)

STRUCTURE TODAY WITH A NEW BUDGET REDUCING PERSONAL INCOME, CORPORATION AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES EFFECTIVE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

THE BUSINESS WORLD, ALTHOUGH PROFITS LEVY, WAS DISAPPOINTED THROUGH GETTING THE REDUCTION IN THE EXCESS MEASURE ABOLISHED ALTOGETHER, AS IT HAS BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

INCOME TAXES FOR MOST PERSONS WILL BE CUT FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT AND BETWEEN 550,000 AND 600,000 IN LOW INCOME BRACKETS--APPROXIMATELY ONE-FOURTH OF ALL THOSE NOW PAYING TAXES--WILL BE FREED OF THE BURDEN THEY BEGAN BEARING DURING THE WAR.

THIS WILL BE DONE BY RAISING THE EXEMPTION LEVEL FOR SINGLE PERSONS FROM $660 TO $750 AND FOR MARRIED PERSONS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS FROM $1,200 TO $1,500. IN THE UNITED STATES SINGLE TAXPAYERS BEGIN PAYING ON $500 INCOME, IN BRITAIN ON $490, AND IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ON $700.

FLAT RATE TAXES ON CORPORATE INCOMES ARE TO BE REDUCED FROM 40 TO 30 PERCENT, AND THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX IS CUT FROM 20 TO 15 PERCENT WITH SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PARTNERSHIP EXEMPT.

THE CHANGES WERE CONTAINED IN THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1947, PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT LAST NIGHT BY FINANCE MINISTER J.L. ILSLEY. HE ANNOUNCED A REDUCTION IN THE DEFICIT FROM $1,735,000,000 TO ABOUT $260,000,000 FOR 1946-47, WITH A FORECAST THAT "WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO LOOK FORWARD TO SOMETHING LIKE A BALANCED BUDGET" IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1947-48.

ALTHOUGH HE SAID LAST OCTOBER THAT HE HAD HOPED TO ABOLISH THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX IN THIS BUDGET ILSLEY DECLARED "WE ARE STILL LIVING IN HIGHLY ABNORMAL TIMES, THE SHADOW OF WAR IS STILL UPON US, AND THE FINANCIAL BURDENS ON THE DOMINION BUDGET ARISING OUT OF THE WAR ARE STILL OF HUGE PROPORTIONS."

THE PROFITS OF BUSINESS THUS ARE TO REMAIN GEARED TO A GREAT EXTENT TO THE LEVEL OF 1939.

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THE NEW INCOME TAX RATES ARE 22 PERCENT ON THE FIRST $250 OF INCOME ABOV THE EXEMPTIONS, 25 PERCENT ON THE NEXT $750, 28 PERCENT ON THE NEXT $1,000, WITH GRADUAL INCREASES UP TO 85 PERCENT ON INCOMES OVER $250,000.

ON A $3,000 INCOME, THE TAXES FOR A SINGLE PERSON ARE CUT FROM 692 TO $593, FOR A MARRIED PERSON WITHOUT CHILDREN FROM $491 TO $383, AND FOR A MARRIED PERSON WITH TWO CHILDREN FROM $259 TO $183.

CANADA WILL BE COVERING NEARLY 90 PERCENT OF HER EXPENDITURES FROM REVENUE, ALTHOUGH THE REVENUE FROM INCOME TAXES IS BEING REDUCED $143,000,000 OR 23 PERCENT, AND THAT FROM BUSINESS TAXES $135,000,000 OR ABOUT 25 PERCENT.

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NOTE TO EDITORS

THIS IS FURTHER TO KEEP YOU POSTED ON THE GENERAL SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO COVERAGE OF THE BIKINI BOMB TESTS. BECAUSE OF UNSATISFACTORY COMMUNICATIONS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT HOW QUICKLY DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE DROPPING OF THE BOMB--TENTATIVELY SET FOR 5:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, JUNE 30 (9:30 A.M., BIKINI TIME, MONDAY, JULY 1)--WILL BE DELIVERED TO NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS. UNDER ARRANGEMENTS THUS FAR PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE NAVY, THE FASTEST MEANS OF COMMUNICATION--VOICECAST--HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO RADIO NETWORKS. THEREFORE, THE FIRST NEWS STORIES TRANSMITTED BY PRESS ASSOCIATIONS MAY BE BASED ON DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE POOLED RADIO BROADCAST. PRESS ASSOCIATIONS STILL ARE AWAITING A RESPONSE FROM THE NAVY TO THEIR REITERATED REQUEST THAT DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTUAL BOMB DROP BE BROADCAST BY AN OFFICIAL "NEUTRAL VOICE," AND THAT SUCH BROADCAST BE MADE AVAILABLE ON EQUAL TERMS TO BOTH RADIO AND NEWSPAPERS.

MEANTIME, THE NAVY HAS SET UP SIX RADIO-TELETYPE CIRCUITS WHICH WILL BE ROUTED FROM THE MAIN COMMUNICATIONS SHIP OF THE BIKINI FLEET, THE APPALACHIAN, BY WAY OF NAVY RADIO AT PEARL HARBOR AND SAN FRANCISCO. THESE CHANNELS WILL BE FOR THE USE OF REPORTERS FOR WIRE SERVICES AND INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS. NINE WIRE SERVICES OR AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WILL SHARE FOUR CLEARED RADIO-TELETYPE CIRCUITS DURING THE FIRST HALF HOUR AFTER THE BOMB IS DROPPED, WITH DISPATCHES LIMITED TO 250 WORDS PER "TAKE." FOR THE SECOND HALF HOUR, WIRE SERVICES WILL BE LIMITED TO TWO TELETYPE CIRCUITS. THEREAFTER THE FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES WILL REVERT TO THE STATUS ACCORDED WRITERS FOR INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS AND TWO CIRCUITS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS, AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE FOR THEIR USE EXCLUSIVELY FOR 24 HOURS.

NAVY RADIO ADVISES THAT ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE GOOD FOR SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE TIME SCHEDULED FOR THE BOMB DROP. IT HAS PROMISED TO KEEP US POSTED ON CONDITIONS AND THIS INFORMATION, TOGETHER WITH WORD RESPECTING OTHER DEVELOPMENTS, IF ANY, WILL BE FORWARDED TO MEMBERS PROMPTLY.

ON PICTURES--

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PROSPECTS OF SPOT PICTURES ON THE TEST WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON WHAT PICTURES ARE CLEARED BY THE JOINT TASK FORCE ON THE SCENE, AND WHEN THOSE PICTURES ARE RECEIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY RADIO FROM ANY OF THE THREE TRANSMITTING UNITS ESTABLISHED IN THE BIKINI-KWAJALEIN AREA. WITH GOOD LUCK, SPOT PICTURES MIGHT BE AVAILABLE BY RADIO IN A MATTER OF HOURS AFTER THE EVENT; WITH DELAY IN CLEARANCE OR TRANSMISSION, PICTURE AVAILABILITY WOULD BE POSTPONED ACCORDINGLY. WHENEVER THERE IS SPECIFIC WORD AVAILABLE ON PROSPECTS, WHICH PRLY ADVISED. NOT BE UNTIL AFTER THE EVENT, YOU WILL BE KEPT CLO., JUNE 28, 1946

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ATOMIC (120)

KWAJALEIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-IF THE ATOMIC BOMB BLAST OVER THE FLEET IN BIKINI LAGOON JULY 1 DOESN'T SHAKE THE PUBLIC INTO A NEW REALIZATION OF AIR POWER, "THEN SOMEBODY'S ASLEEP!" IN THE OPINION OF LT. COL. ULYSSES SAM NERO, BOMBARDIER FOR THE LATE BILLY MITCHELL IN THE FIRST AIR BOMBS TESTS AGAINST SHIPS.

IT WAS NERO, THEN A STAFF SERGEANT, WHO DROPPED THE 1,100-POUND BOMB IN A FLIGHT OFF CAPE HATTERAS WHICH SANK THE OLD NEW JERSEY -- FIRST BATTLESHIP DESTROYED BY AERIAL BOMBING.

THAT SHOULD HAVE BROUGHT PUBLIC REALIZATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR POWER, BUT THE AIR FORCE HABE CLAIMS AND THE NAVY COUNTERCLAIMS, ME SAID, UNTIL THE PUBLIC DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO BELIEVE.

NERO NOW IS A MEMBER OF THE CROSSROADS TASK FORCE STAFF AS MAINTENANCE OFFICER OF THE 509TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP. HIS HOME IS CHESAPEAKE, MD.

FJ444ACS

PM8 BIKINI(200)
BY DON WHITEHEAD

KWAJALEIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE "OPERATION CROSSROADS" STAFF PREDICTED TODAY THE ATOMIC BOMB WOULD BE DROPPED DURING THE FIRST 20 DAYS OF JULY EVEN IF WEATHER IS UNFAVORABLE.

"WE HOPE TO GET A GOOD DAY ON THE FIRST OF JULY," SAID THE OFFICER, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT THE USE OF HIS NAME, "BUT IF WE DON'T, THEN WE'LL WAIT UNTIL WE DO GET ONE.

"IF THE WEATHER IS UNFAVORABLE DURING THE FIRST 15 DAYS OF JULY, THEN I BELIEVE THE BOMB WILL BE DROPPED REGARDLESS OF WEATHER," HE ADDED:

O"BELIEVE ME, WITH ALL THE BRASS AND SCIENTISTS AND NEWSMEN AND OBSERVERS PRESENT, THE CHIEFS AREN'T GOING TO LET THEM SIT AROUND AND NOT EXPLODE THE BOMB. AFTER JULY 15 THE BOMB WILL BE DROPPED EVEN IF THE BOMBARDIER HAS TO USE BOTH VISION AND RADAR TO FIND THE TARGET SHIP NEVADA."

CONGRESSMEN, SCIENTISTS AND CIVILIAN OBSERVERS TRAVELING ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN, PANAMINT AND THE BLUE RIDGE VISITED KWAJALEIN FOR FOUR HOURS TODAY AND THEN LEFT FOR BIKINI.

THIS LITTLE ISLAND, NOW A NAVY BASE AND ONE OF THE AERIAL CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC, STILL BEARS SIGNS OF THE AMERICAN FIGHT FOR IT IN FEBRUARY, 1944. THE VISITORS SAW BLASTED PILLBOXES AND BEACHES WHERE THE YANKS LANDED IN ASSAULT BOATS.

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ATOMIC
BY DON WHITEHEAD

BIKINI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE OPEATION CROSSROADS FLEET WAS COMPLETED THIS MORNING WHEN THE APPALACHIAN, BLUE RIDGE, AND PANAMINT STEAMED THROUGH THE NARROW, CORAL-EGED CHANNEL INTO BIKINI LAGOON.

NEWSMEN AND OBSERVERS SAW FOR THE FIRST TIME THE SCENE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST.

AT THE CENTER OF THE GREAT ARRAY OF SHIPS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE LAGOON STOOD THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, WITH ORANGE-PAINTED SIDES AND WHITE-STRIPED HORIZONTAL SURFACES.

WORKERS WERE COMPLETING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TEST, SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, BIKINI TIME (SUNDAY, U.S.TIME) WEATHER PERMITTING.

THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN A GOOD DAY FOR THE DROP. THERE WAS A SLIGHT CLOUD COVER AND GOOD VISIBILITY.

BUT MONDAY WILL BE THE DAY, IF VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, COMMANDER OF THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE, CAN GIVE THE GO-AHEAD SIGNAL ON THE BASIS OF THE WEATHER FORECAST.

JQ808PCS

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAS INCREASED ITS STAFF OF FULL TIME DOCTORS ALMOST 50 PERCENT IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.

RECRUITING UNDER A BILL WHICH BECAME LAW LAST JANUARY, MAKING THE JOBS MORE ATTRACTIVE, RESULTED IN A NET GAIN OF 1,202 PHYSICIANS. THE TOTAL IN JANUARY WAS 2,449 AND ON JUNE 21 IT STOOD AT 3,651.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NUMBER OF VA DENTISTS ROSE FROM 233 TO 612 AND OF NURSES FROM 5,200 TO 7,985.

THE ADMINISTRATION SAID IT STILL NEEDS PHYSICIANS FOR ITS TUBERCULOSIS AND NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

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BY ELTON C.FAY
ABOARD FLAGSHIP MT.MCKINLEY, AT BIKINI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-

NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL BOARDED THIS FLAGSHIP TODAY AFTER FLYING OVER THE GUINEA PIG FLEET IN TARGET ARRAY AND COMMENTED TO NEWSMEN HE FELT THE TEST WAS "NOT FRIVOLOUS OR DESIGNED TO PRODUCE CALCULATED RESULTS."

HE DESCRIBED THE TARGET AS A "VERY INTERESTING SELECTION OF SHIPS" AND SAID HE WAS INTERESTED PARTICULARLY IN RESULTS OBTAINED FROM EXPERIMENTS ON THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO AND THE GERMAN HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN.

ASKED CONCERNING RECENT CRITICISM ABOUT THE METHOD OF EXPLODING THE BOMB, FORRESTAL SAID ONLY THAT HE HAD FULLEST CONFIDENCE IN VICE ADM.WILLIAM P.BLANDY, CHIEF OF THE CROSSROADS EXPERIMENT.

FORRESTAL, FLYING BY SEAPLANE FROM KWAJALEIN, WAS PIPED ABOARD THE MT.MCKINLEY ABOUT 11 A.M. BIKINI TIME. HE SALUTED SMARTLY AS HE STEPPED UPON THE QUARTER DECK TO GREET ADMIRAL BLANDY AND CAPT.WAYNE GAMET, THE SKIPPER. THE SECRETARY WORE NAVY KHAKI, BUT WITHOUT INSIGNIA.

"I HOPE TO STAY UNTIL AFTER IT HAPPENS," HE SAID, ADDING THAT HE DID HAVE ENGAGEMENTS TO KEEP IN MIND.

JQ1024PCS

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BY PAUL K.LEE
ABOARD U.S.S.PANAMINT, KWAJALEIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-REP.W.F.NORRELL, DEMOCRAT OF MONTICELLO, ARK., LEARNED TODAY THAT ATOM-TESTING IS STRICTLY BUSINESS, WITH JOYRIDERS DISCOURAGED. HE HAD SOUGHT TO BRING AND AIR FORCE CAPTAIN ABOARD WITH HIM BUT THE STAFF SAID IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE.

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID CONGRESSMAN NORRELL REMINDED THE STAFF THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND "DON'T FORGET WE PAY YOU FELLOWS."

NORRELL, HOWEVER, DENIED ANY THREATS. HE SAID ALL CONGRESSMEN

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HAD BEEN SO WELL CARED FOR BY AIR FORCE AIDES ON THEIR AERIAL TRIP FROM THE STATES THAT HE HAD THOUGHT IT A GOOD IDEA TO BRING THEM TO THE BIKINI SHOW BUT HAD NOT INSISTED WHEN HE LEARNED THERE WASN'T ROOM FOR ALL. HE AGREED IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO BRING ONE WITHOUT OTHERS.

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NORRELL SAID THAT WHILE HE IS UNOPPOSED FOR REELECTION, HE NEVERTHELESS WOULD BE UNABLE TO REMAIN IN THE MARSHALLS FOR BOTH TESTS BUT WOULD FLY HOME AFTER THE AERIAL BURST SCHEDULED FOR JULY 1.

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AMONG THEM WERE ADM.CHARLES A.COOKE, JR., U.S. SEVENTH FLEET COMMANDER; VICE ADM.A.E.MONTGOMERY, PACIFIC AIR COMMANDER, AND VICE ADM.E.L.COCHRANE, NAVY BUREAU OF ORDNANCE; LT.GEN.ROY GEIGER, COMMANDER OF PACIFIC FLEET MARINE FORCES; AND SENATORS GUY CORDON OF OREGON; CARL A.HATCH OF NEW MEXICO, AND B.B.HICKENLOOPER OF IOWA.

OPINIONS ON WHAT THE BLAST WILL DO WERE STILL BEING EXPRESSED. IN EXCERPTS

ADD KWAJALEIN(NL ATOMIC) XX/FRIDAY

LT.COL.ULYSSES SAM NERO, BOMBARDIER FOR THE LATE BILLY MITCHELL IN THE FIRST TESTS OF AIR BOMBS AGAINST SHIPS, DECLARED THAT IF THE EXPLOSION DOESN'T SHAKE THE PUBLIC INTO A NEW REALIZATION OF AIR POWER, "THEN SOMEBODY'S ASLEEP."

BUT MAJ.ALEXANDER DE SEVERSKY, LEADING APOSTLE OF AIR POWER, PREDICTED "DAMAGE WILL BE VERY SLIGHT AND DISAPPOINTING."

"I DON'T THINK MUCH OF THE ATOM TEST," HE REMARKED.

UNDATED A-BOMB (160)

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE IS PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY'S HISTORIC ATOM BOMB DROP:

THE TIME--(DEPENDING ON THE WEATHER) 9:30 A.M.MONDAY, JULY 1), BIKINI TIME (5:30 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

THE PLACE--THE MARSHALL ISLAND ATOLL OF BIKINI, 2,300 MILES WEST OF HONOLULU; 2,600 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO.

THE SCENE--BIKINI LAGOON, ABOUT 10 MILES WIDE BY 25 MILES LONG, FORMED BY THE LOW ISLANDS MAKING UP BIKINI ATOLL.

THE TARGET--FIFTY WARSHIPS, INCLUDING TWO OLD U.S. BATTLESHIPS AND TWO OLD AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

THE WEAPON--THE NUCLEAR FISSION BOMB, TO BE DROPPED BY A SUPERFORTRESS FLYING SIX MILES UP.

THE PURPOSE--(AS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY) "PRIMARILY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB UPON NAVAL VESSELS IN ORDER TO GAIN INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE;" "SECONDARY PURPOSES ARE TO AFFORD TRAINING FOR ARMY AIR FORCES PERSONNEL IN ATTACK WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB AGAINST SHIPS AND TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB UPON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT."

P1056ACS

(250) OPA CHRONOLOGY

WASHINGTON JUNE 27--(AP)--PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN HIS STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE TO CONGRESS JAN. 21, URGED IT TO PASS LEGISLATION "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" CONTINUING PRICE CONTROLS.

HE SAID THAT "WE CANNOT WAIT TO RENEW THE ACT UNTIL IMMEDIATELY BEFORE IT EXPIRES" JUNE 30 BECAUSE THE UNCERTAINTY WOULD LEAD TO PRICE SPECULATION, WITHHOLDING OF GOODS IN ANTICIPATION OF PRICE RISES, AND DELAYED PRODUCTION.

SINCE THEN THE LEGISLATION HAS TAKEN THIS COURSE THROUGH CONGRESS:

FEB. 5--HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE OPENED HEARINGS.

APRIL 6--COMMITTEE REPORTED A BILL.

APRIL 18--HOUSE PASSED THE BILL.

APRIL 22--SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE OPENED HEARINGS.

JUNE 7--COMMITTEE REPORTED A BILL.

JUNE 13--SENATE PASSED THE BILL.

JUNE 20--SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE STARTED WORK ON COMPROMISE BILL.

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JUNE 24--CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTED BILL.

JUNE 25--HOUSE PASSED COMPROMISE BILL.

JUNE 28--SENATE PASSED COMPROMISE BILL.

VX833PES

NEW YORK JUNE 28--(AP)--WITH THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM OF WARTIME UNITS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WILL TERMINATE TOMORROW ITS DAILY LISTING OF SERVICE PERSONNEL RETURNING FROM THE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC THEATERS.

SINCE THE SERVICE WAS STARTED LAST JULY 20, MORE THAN 2,000,000 NAMES WERE SENT BY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPH FACILITIES AND BY MAIL TO MORE THAN 400 NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS--THE GREATEST MASS DISTRIBUTION OF NAMES EVER UNDERTAKEN BY A PRESS ASSOCIATION.

LAST FEBRUARY, THE SERVICE WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE THE NAMES OF WAR BRIDES AND CHILDREN COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

A CREW OF TYPISTS WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK TO KEEP ABREAST--AND OFTEN AHEAD--OF THE SHIPS, WHICH AT THE PEAK BROUGHT HOME 35,000 TROOPS A DAY. BY COMPARISON, TODAY'S RETURNEES NUMBERED 3,700.

IN MANY INSTANCES, THE NAMES WERE PUBLISHED IN HOME TOWN NEWSPAPERS OR BROADCAST IN ADVANCE OF ARRIVAL, GIVING RELATIVES FIRST WORD THAT THEIR KIN WERE HOME FROM THE WARS.

MANY EDITORS MADE A PRACTICE OF TELEPHONING WIVES AND PARENTS OF THE HOMECOMINGS. ONE OF THESE WAS EBBA JANSON, EDITOR OF THE LACONIA, N.H., EVENING CITIZEN, WHO SAID IT WAS "A PLEASURE TO SPREAD SUCH GOOD TIDINGS." ANOTHER WAS JAMES E.MONTGOMERY, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW ALBANY, IND., TRIBUNE. AN AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER. WHO RETURNED

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TO HIS OFFICE EVENINGS AND TELEPHONED RELATIVES OF SERVICEMEN WHOSE NAMES WERE RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION THAT DAY.

THE JOY OF A HOMECOMING WAS EVIDENCED OCCASIONALLY BY A WHOOP ON THE TROOPSHIP DESK IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AS A TYPIST SPOTTED THE NAME OF A HUSBAND OR FIANCE.

NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS AND THE AP OFFICE IN NEW YORK BECAME A VIRTUAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR INFORMATION. BY TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND BY MAIL, RELATIVES ADDRESSED PLEAS, SOMETIMES TEARFUL, FOR HELP IN LOCATING MEN IN FAR OFF LANDS. THE NEW YORK SUN SET UP A SPECIAL SHIP DESK TO HANDLE INCOMING CALLS AND OFTEN RECEIVED MORE THAN 300 A DAY. THE PEAK WAS 342 LAST DEC.26.

THE BULKY PASSENGER LISTS WERE PREPARED BY THE ARMY FROM STENCILS FLOWN FROM OVERSEAS AND GIVEN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BUT THEY WERE NOT ARRANGED EITHER ALPHABETICALLY OR BY STATES. THE AP BROKE THEM DOWN INTO STATE LISTS FOR DISTRIBUTION. RECENTLY, BECAUSE OF THE CURTAILMENT OF ARMY PERSONNEL, THE PORT OF EMBARKATION IN NEW YORK OFFERED THE STENCILS DIRECTLY TO THE AP.

FIVE WEEKS AGO, NEWSPAPERS WERE INFORMED THE SPECIAL SERVICE WOULD END WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE REDEPLOYMENT ROGRAMN SET BY THE ARMY FOR JUNE 30. OFFICIALS AT THE NEW YORK PORT SAID TODAY THAT MOST WARTIME PERSONNEL NOW HAD RETURNED, AND ALTHOUGH TROOP MOVEMENTS WIL CONTINUE FOR MONTHS, THEY WILL BE LARGELY REPLACEMENTS AND NO STENCILS WILL BE AVAILABLE.

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MOLOTOV BLOCKS PARLEY ON PEACE

JUN 30 1946

Big Four at Paris Study Proposal to Internationalize Trieste.

J. Dynan

PARIS, June 29.—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers tonight postponed a decision on a general European peace conference and pondered a new compromise proposal on the disputed port of Trieste which French sources said might break the conference deadlock, but which American quarters declared could not be seriously considered.

The compromise Trieste plan, submitted by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, calls for establishing Trieste as an autonomous region under international guidance for 10 years, French sources said.

Would Make New Decision

At the end of that time, the Big four would re-examine the problem, making a new decision if deemed wise or referring the matter to the United Nations. Both Italy and Yugoslavia have demanded Trieste outright.

French informants said that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov accepted the Bidault proposal "in principle" as a "basis for discussion" with certain reservations. These were that the autonomous regime should be permanent instead of for only 10 years and that other interested nations, such as Czechoslovakia, be represented.

Americans who attended the meeting, however, described the plan as too complicated and added that it would solve nothing. They insisted that no indication had been given that any of the ministers would accept the plan. British informants said only that their group was "studying" it.

In a session lasting more than four hours, the ministers reached no agreement on U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' demands to call the 21-nation peace parley, and postponed action over the week end, American informants said Byrnes declared yesterday he wanted a straight "yes or no" answer from the ministers today.

Byrnes Calls For Vote

American sources said that Byrnes, in effect, enunciated the United States' foreign policy when he listed the reasons for calling a general peace conference soon and then called for a vote on holding a conference.

Both Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin voted affirmatively. Molotov voted no.

Byrnes, it was said, then remarked that the world now knows where the veto stands.

Molotov replied, the American informants said, that he might be able to make a decision concerning a peace conference in two or three days.

Adjourns Until Monday

The council then adjourned until Monday and the agenda for that day includes the question of Italian colonies, Trieste, the peace conference, and German problems.

In today's session, the ministers discussed freedom of commerce on the Danube river, Italian reparations, units of the Italian navy to be included in Italian reparations and the countries to which they would be awarded.

In outlining his demands for a peace conference, Byrnes said the American view at the Potsdam conference was that the then proposed foreign ministers council was to be instructed to make and not obstruct, peace. The ministers were to do the spade work on peace treaties, and not provide the finished product for other nations to rubber stamp with their approval.

Conditions last September delayed the start of the preliminary work on the conference, but during the Moscow conference, American sources quoted Byrnes as saying, the representatives of 21 nations were informed they would be invited to a peace conference on May 1, 1946, when it was expected that the preparation of treaty drafts would be completed.

May 1 meant May 1, Byrnes was quoted as declaring, but the 21 nations have been waiting for an invitation since that time, and the United States was becoming unhappy over the situation. In fact Byrnes said, his country no longer was willing to remain in that situation.

Debate is Bitter

French sources said the debate on the peace conference between Byrnes and Molotov was conducted on extremely bitter terms.

Byrnes asked that Bidault, as host minister, be empowered to invite the nations to a peace conference not later than July 20. Previously Byrnes had asked that the conference be convoked beginning on July 15.

If the conference is not held by July 20, Byrnes said, the participating governments will not have time to send representatives before the United Nations General Assembly meets in September.

JUN 30 1946

New French Plan for Trieste

JUN 30 1946

Proposal Is Ready for Big Four in Paris—Showdown Near on Byrnes's Demand.

J. Dynan

Paris, June 29 (A. P.).—French spokesmen said that a new French proposal to settle the Trieste problem was ready for presentation at today's meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council, but [X]AY for a hint that it was along the lines of internationalizing the city, they revealed no details of the plan.

Previously the French had proposed internationalizing both Trieste and the Julian March (Venezia Giulia), a surrounding area, but that plan has been brushed aside.

After a long review of deadlocked issues which are preventing the draft of both Italian and Romanian peace treaties, the council yesterday shelved the question of Trieste, which is claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia. Thereupon Secretary of State Byrnes proposed the calling of a twenty-one-Power peace conference this summer to do what the Big Four Council has thus far failed to do.

Byrnes Faces Showdown.

Today Byrnes faced a showdown on this issue with Vyacheslav Molotov, the Russian Foreign Minister.

Byrnes served notice last night that he would demand a straight yes or no answer from Molotov when the Big Four Ministers reconvene this afternoon. Speculation on the outcome ranged from confidence to downright gloom.

French official spokesmen expressed confidence that a European conference would be called and held before the end of summer to obtain views on eventual peace treaties from all the Allied nations which contributed to victory in Europe.

Molotov Blocks Conference.

Molotov thus far has blocked convocation of such a conference on the ground the Big Four must be in agreement among themselves on the fundamentals of the treaties with Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary before calling in the smaller nations.

Byrnes has urged that the Big Four hear the general peace conference views on the problems still at issue and already has served notice that he intends to take these questions to the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September if the conference is not held before that time.

French sources said that they felt sure the major Powers would reach agreement in time to call and hold the conference before then, but some Americans saw no hope of the Russians consenting to a general peace conference while major issues remained unsolved and prospects for reaching agreement remained dim.

Persons close to the United States Secretary of State said that Byrnes was prepared to stay here all summer, if necessary, to achieve essential accord with Russia on the knotty questions of Trieste, the Italian-Yugoslav frontier, Italian reparations, freedom of navigation on the Danube, and equal commercial opportunity in eastern Europe. (AP)

30.29-3829

Text of Trieste Proposal

JUN 30 1946

By Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 29—Following is the text of the French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's tentative proposal on Trieste, representing an informal basis for discussion and not a final French plan:

(1) Trieste and the adjoining territory would be created for ten years as an autonomous territory administered by the four powers, Italy and Yugoslavia. The integrity of the territory would be assured by the Security Council.

(2) The governor of the territory would be named by agreement among the Big Four powers.

(3) An assembly elected by universal and secret ballot will exercise legislative powers.

(4) A Council of Government, composed of six members named by the four powers, Italy and Yugoslavia and under the presidency of the governor will have the powers of Government and administration and will insure order and public services.

(5) The legislative and judicial organization shall insure respect for the rights of the inhabitants, such as schools, language, public office, etc.

(6) The representatives of the four powers in the Security Council will form a Council of Control to which the Government Council will report annually and which will be responsible for the execution of the statute. Any difficulties or disagreements will be submitted to it.

(7) Before the expiration of the period of ten years a review of the statute of the region (which apparently would have to be provided under this plan) will be made by the four powers, with the possibility of resorting to the United Nations if necessary.

U.S., CHINA STUDY VETO

JUN 30 1946

Delegates Differ On Chance Of Abandoning Power

L. Hauck

New York, June 29 (AP)—The United States and China joined tonight in exploring irresponsible use of the veto power in the United Nations and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese delegate to the Security Council, predicted the weapon would be abandoned.

The United States, Great Britain, China, Russia and France hold the power to veto, which has been exercised five times by Russia, including three "blocks" at this week's bitter session on the Spanish case. France has vetoed once, also on the issue of Franco.

Trusts In Public Opinion

Dr. Quo, declaring that he expected public opinion to force a change in the rule if the veto is "frequently or lightly used," said in remarks broadcast in the University of the Air:

"I believe the time will come when all the nations will feel that it is no longer necessary to retain the ve

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"China has never stood strongly for the veto. It can be used to such an extent as to paralyze the Security Council and render this vital organ of the United Nations ineffective. I hope this won't be the case."

He termed abandonment "inevitable if the United Nations succeeds in its purpose."

Cites Understanding On Use

Herschel Johnson, United States delegate, disagreed on the prediction that the veto would be killed, but declared:

"The veto power was accepted by the United Nations at San Francisco with the clear understanding that it would be used only sparingly. It should certainly not be used lightly or irresponsibly to prevent peaceful settlement of disputes that have been agreed to by the majority."

Elaborating his position on the question, Johnson said:

"Let's be realistic. The Soviet Union was not the only nation that supported the rule of big-power unanimity. This rule was adopted by mutual agreement, to prevent the major powers from being drawn into the use of military force against their will.

Still Have Ultimate Veto

"Suppose all nations agreed that the veto should be abolished, unlikely as that appears to be. I doubt whether it would make a great deal of difference in the affairs of the United Nations. After all, the major powers, the ones with real military strength, would still have an ultimate veto over any large-scale use of their troops.

"In this country, for example, only Congress has the power to declare war. The veto power, if used with restraint as it was intended to be, is a recognition of the facts."

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian delegate, already has said that he will ask a full airing of the veto question before the General Assembly here this fall and even indicated he might make an outright demand for its elimination. Cuba also announced that it will call for killing the veto.

Baruch Charts Atom Plans

JUN 30 1946

C.A. Grunich

New York, June 29 (AP)—An analysis prepared in chart form by Bernard M. Baruch showed today that the United States and Russian programs for world atomic control agreed in three phases, left fourteen others open for negotiation and were in headon conflict on three points, including the veto.

Baruch's efforts to speed the discussions of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission by reducing te expressed views of all twelve members to black-or-white, yes-or-no basis were received by the delegates "with some reservations."

The chart, with exceptions footnoted and opposed views summed up in parallel columns, covered twenty main points to show the areas of agreement and disagreement between the United States and Russian plans and the supplementary modifications proposed mainly by Poland, France and Australia.

U.S. Plan Supported

DAY

It showed that with the exception of Poland, which indorsed the Russian plan without reservation, the atomic commissioners generally favored the American plan and that some regarded both programs as a common ground for negotiation.

By unanimous vote of the twelve-nation atomic working committee yesterday, Australian Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, the commission chairman, was delegated to name a subcommittee for analysis of the various views presented. Evatt said it would be appointed Monday and would probably consist of five members.

Baruch's chart, which he presented as a personal analysis rather than a United States Government effort, was expected to serve as the work sheet for the present.

Public Meetings

Chairman Evatt announced that the commission itself would assemble next Wednesday afternoon and that all such meetings would be public, except committee sessions.

In Baruch's analysis the United States and Russia generally agreed on: 1—Fostering the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only; 2—Exchange of information on raw materials, and 3—Eventual extension of controls to other weapons of mass destruction such as gas and bacteriological methods.

Of the three specified conflicts between the Russian and United States plans, the veto remained the greatest stumbling block although the atomic conferees have tacitly agreed to bypass that until every effort has been made to reconcile the differences on other phases.

Other Powers' Stand

China and Great Britain were listed as willing to yield the veto right in a unanimous renunciation and France remained uncommitted.

All the smaller powers except Poland and the Netherlands, which made no comment on this subject, emphatically opposed the retention of the veto on atomic matters and some characteristically attacked the veto as applied to any subject before the Security Council.

The other two points of difference concerned "sanctions" and "outlawry of atomic weapons."

JUN 30 1946

SIAM REJECTS COMPLAINT

JUN 30 1946

Denies Incursion Into French Territory by Bandit Forces

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Siam rejected today a French complaint that "Siamese bandits" made attacks on the town of Vientaine on the frontier of Siam and Indo-China and repeated allegations that the French were guilty of minor aggressions themselves.

The Siamese Foreign Ministry, in a statement released through its London Legation, said British and American observers had gone to the area to inquire into the French reports of June 2 that the French side of the frontier river was shelled for forty-eight hours.

These observers interviewed the French commanding officer who did not mention the firing, the statement said.

The report said the Siamese received word of the French complaint on June 6 in a communication from the British Minister at Bangkok, Siamese capital.

Work of U.N.R.R.A. In Ukraine Hailed

JUN 30 1946

B. Kabisehke

Mission's Chief Acclaims Russia's Co-operation

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)— Marshall MacDuffie said today he had sent to U. N. R. R. A. Director F. H. La Guardia an urgent plea against Congressional action threatening to cut off funds for relief in Russia and declared the organization's work in the Ukraine "is a bright spot in the picture of Anglo-Soviet relations." MacDuffie is chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's mission to the Ukraine.

He said at an interview that the message "gives in detail a report on our work and my stand on this issue, and points up the extreme necessity for continuing U. N. R. R. A. relief in the Ukraine." He said that during his four months in the Ukraine he and ten other members of his mission had received complete co-operation from the Russians and that U. N. R. R. A. had built up a great deal of good will among the Soviet people.

NIGHT

UNRRA Aid Protests Vote

JUN 30 1946

Chief of Mission to Ukrainia Appeals for Food Without Free Press Proviso.

Berlin, June 29 (A. P.).—Marshall MacDuffie, chief of the UNRRA mission to Soviet Ukrainia, said today that he had sent an urgent plea to the UNRRA director, Fiorello LaGuardia, against congressional action threatening to cut off funds for "this extremely necessary work" in Russia.

MacDuffie decided not to release the text of his message but said it contained a report of his mission's activities. "Also, it gives in detail a report of our work and my stand on this issue and points up the extreme necessity for continuing UNRRA relief in the Ukraine," he continued. "Without the aid which UNRRA is bringing to the Ukraine there would be widespread malnutrition and possibilities of extreme hunger in some sections and failure to fulfill UNRRA's program to help farm recovery would be tragic."

He estimated that the average Ukrainian ration is 1,700 calories a day and that if the UNRRA's canned meats and fats were subtracted, the ration would fall to 1,500—"putting it down with what we want to give the Germans."

[The House of Representatives yesterday affirmed its insistence that American newspaper correspondents be free to report on the use of UNRRA funds. It sent to the Senate a deficiency appropriations bill containing the free press proviso. The measure would appropriate $465,000,000 to the UNRRA. On Monday President Truman reported to Congress that Russia had refused to exempt correspondents covering UNRRA activities in Russia from her censorship rules.]

DAY

Ennis Didn't Set Policy, Lichfield Superiors States

JUN 30 1946

Bad Nauheim, Germany, June 29 (AP)—The former commanding officer of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y., one of the defendants charged with authorizing cruel treatment to American soldiers at the Lichfield (England) detention camp, testified today that Ennis "had nothing to do with making any rules or establishing policy" at the camp.

The witness, Capt. Joseph A. Robertson, of Toledo, Ohio, said on crossexamination that Ennis had "complete authority over prisoners while they were outside the guardhouse" and was responsible for the way outside guards performed their duties.

Himself Awaiting Trial

Robertson, who is awaiting trial himself in connection with camp operations, commanded the 316th Reinforcement Company, which, he said, took over the administration of the Lichfield camp on November 13, 1944.

Ennis's counsel also brought out in Robertson's testimony that Ennis was officially on duty around the guardhouse from November 13 to December 28, instead of from October 1 to December 31, as charged, and that he was absent from Lichfield for at least three weeks during his official term of duty there. It was during the period from October to late December that many prosecution witnesses testified they were beaten or otherwise mistreated while guardhouse prisoners. A few witnesses said Ennis himself struck prisoners.

Who Was "Prison Officer"?

Major Walter H. Holdridge, of Searsdale, N.Y., former Lichfield classification officer, joined Robertson in testifying that Ennis was never officially appointed "prison officer" as the prosecution alleges.

Both Robertson and Holdridge said that the official prison officer was Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, who was recently fined $250 and reprimanded for authorizing guards to strike prisoners with clubs.

Robertson testified that a dispute over authority once developed between Cubage and Ennis. Ennis, the witness said, resented having one of his orders countermanded by Cubage, who was then a second lieutenant, while Ennis was a first lieutenant.

"I want this business straightened out," Robertson quoted Ennis as demanding.

Division Of Authority

"I told Cubage he would have authority as usual over administration of prisoners inside the guardhouse, but Ennis would have complete authority over prisoners outside," Robertson testified.

Renewing a complaint that prisoner witnesses were given "preferential treatment" by the Army to induce them to testify against Ennis, the defense attorney tried to question the officer in charge of the Bad Nauheim guardhouse. The court sustained objections to nearly all questions, including a query as to whether the prisoner-witnesses are doing "hard labor," as their sentences require.

UNABLE TO PROVE BORMANN IS DEAD

JUN 30 1946

Nuernberg, June 29 (A. P.).—Counsel for Martin Bormann told the War Crimes Tribunal today that he had hoped to prove beyond doubt that Hitler's last deputy was dead, but for lack of witnesses he was unable to do so. Dr. Friederich Bergold opened the defense in the absence of Bormann, and said that he would have to confine it to the statement of one witness and direct testimony by another.

Other witnesses, such as Hitler's chauffeur, who saw Bormann on the night Berlin fell to the Russians, are unavailable, the attorney complained. He introduced an affidavit of Bormann's secretary, Else Kreuger, now living in Hamburg. The girl said that she believed the party deputy leader was killed trying to escape from the shattered capital.

Germans Apathetic Over New Vote

JUN 30 1946

Frankfurt, June 29 (AP)—Apathy prevails throughout the United States zone of Germany concerning tomorrow's election, which will give 7,000,000 voters their first chance in thirteen years to decide what sort of democratic government they want.

Although a sharp struggle is being waged between Leftist and Right-wing parties to obtain the support of the German middle class, the election is causing "considerably less" enthusiasm than three previous experiments in free balloting, a Greater Hesse military government spokesman said.

Only Real Program Is Imposed

The disinterested attitude was interpreted as a realization by the impoverished middle class that neither party could offer a definite program as long as it remained dependent upon United States Government policies.

The balloting will take place in Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, where the people will elect assemblies which will approve or reject already-drafted constitutions for three state legislatures—forerunners of a possible zonal "parliament."

The struggle centers between the Christian Social Union, which may win its fourth straight victory as the zone's strongest party, and the Social Democrats.

Gems Checked Off Against Hesse List

Frankfurt, June 29 (AP)—In the deep vaults of the heavily guarded Frankfurt Reichsbank, United States Army authorities today began checking off the recovered $1,500,000 Hesse family jewels against the inventory of their German ducal owners.

The bulk of the jewels, recovered in the United States after their theft from stately Kronberg Castle near Frankfurt, arrived safely by troop train from Bremerhaven early today.

At Bremerhaven, where they arrived aboard a trans-Atlantic dependents' transport in the charge of twelve enlisted guards and three officers from the War Department, the gems were received by Lieut. Col. Louis H. Erichs, of Tuckahoe, N.Y., deputy Frankfurt provost marshal.

No Easy Task

Army C.I.D. agents declared that the checkoff to determine whether all the jewels had been recovered was expected to be a long, hard task. Many of the jewels, it was said, have been dismounted from their settings and the inventory of the House of Hesse was described as "not well detailed."

Three United States Army officers are awaiting court-martial in connection with the theft.

DESCRIBES KILLING OF 3 U.S. CAPTIVES

JUN 30 1946

Dachau, June 29 (A. P.).—A 19-year-old former SS machine-gunner today described before an American military court the brutal battlefield murder of two American stretcher-bearers and their wounded patient during the battle of the Bulge. Present at today's court session were twelve visiting American newspaper editors and publishers.

The witness, Alsatian-born Marcel Boltz, said he saw another SS man order the stretcher bearers to face a wall and then shot them with his automatic weapon. Next, according to Boltz, the SS man walked to the stretcher and fired a bullet through the head of the wounded American.

Boltz, one of seventy-four SS men on trial for the Malmedy massacre and other ruthless killings, hedged on a previous statement that "it was common knowledge" that Col. Joachim Peiper, commander of the first SS Panzer Regiment, ordered the shootings at Malmedy. Boltz said he had stated this without having any direct knowledge of whether Peiper, a co-defendant, was responsible.

POLES TERRORIZED ON EVE OF VOTING

JUN 30 1946

Armed Bands Clash With Secret Police—Balloting to Settle Western Border Issue

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, June 29—Roving armed bands clashed with units of Polish security police and the Army today in rising unrest on the eve of tomorrow's national referendum on legislative reform and the nationalization of basic industries.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry declared that outlaw gangs were murdering and killing hundreds of persons, "and probably thousands," in pre-election disturbances. He said many polling officials had been attacked. Recently officials said 8,000 persons had been killed in ten months.

The two major opposing factions in the referendum are the four-party coalition including the Communist-backed Polish Workers' party, supporting the Provisional Government, and the Polish Peasant party of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

M. Mikolajczyk charged that security police were making mass arrests of party members, and were confiscating all his party literature demanding a negative vote on the first question in the referendum—whether voters want a one-House Parliament.

The two other questions are: Do you approve of the actions of the Provisional Regime nationalizing basic industries and agrarian reform? and Do you approve establishment of Poland's western borders on the Neisse and Oder Rivers?

There is major disagreement only on the first question, but M. Mikolajczyk, whose Peasant party claims to represent 60 per cent of Pol. 1's people, has declared that his chief concern was whether the referendum would be conducted fairly.

Soldiers armed with tommy guns will guard the polls. United States and British diplomats and newspaper men were informed that any Pole seen talking with them on referendum day would be arrested subsequently by the security police.

First Vote in 11 Years

The Government has denied M. Mikolajczyk's request that representatives from each of the six polling parties act as clerks. Instead, clerks were chosen from lists presented by the seventeen Provincial Councils, of which all but three are Communist-controlled. M. Mikolajczyk also protested a Government ruling that any blank ballots would be counted as affirmative votes.

Some 11,000,000 men and women are eligible to vote in this first balloting in Poland in eleven years. General elections have been promised for some time in the fall.

11 Million Poles Set To Vote

JUN 30 1946

Warsaw, June 29 (AP)—For the first time in eleven years, approximately 11,000,000 Poles will have an opportunity to vote tomorrow in a national referendum concluding a turbulent political campaign in which the chief concern of the opposition was whether the balloting would be free and unfettered.

One point of criticism by the opposition was the Government's ruling that all unmarked ballots would be counted in its favor. Opposition spokesmen declare this would permit unscrupulous polling clerks to fill ballot boxes with blanks in doubtful districts of the 8,000 in Poland.

Slayings Total 8,000

Officials acknowledge that nearly 8,000 slayings of a poltical nature have occurred in Poland in the last ten months and Polish newspapers yesterday reported increasing terror—including the killing of members of voting commissions and intimidation of voters by outlaw bands—as the campaign neared a close.

[An authoritative source in London said the British-Polish financial treaty signed in London Monday would not be ratified until the British Government was assured that the Polish Government had fulfilled its pledge for free elections. The agreement includes provisions for the return of $16,000,000 in Polish gold stored in London, demobilization of stores and other benefits.]

Peasant Leader Threatened

Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, head of the Polish Peasant party—core of the opposition, said last night that he had been informed that he was marked for arrest and his life threatened, "but I regard all this as simple agitation."

He charged mass arrests of members of his party, intimidation and terrorism.

Pravda Sees U.S. Imperialism

JUN 30 1946

Soviet Paper Decries Inter-American Plan for Military Co-operation.

Moscow, June 29 (A. P.).—Pravda described today the legislation for inter-American military co-operation, now before the United States Congress, as a part of a scheme of American imperialists to dominate Latin America.

"The [illegible] the plan," the article, written by M. Marinin, said, "would [illegible]ten the vital interests of [illegible]ples of Latin American [illegible] and would not answer [illegible]erests of universal peac[illegible]

"Contemp[illegible] American imperialism is not inclined to ride in the carriage of the past," the article continued. "Today it makes the Monroe Doctrine into a plan for a general offensive against Latin America.

"And this offensive pursues an aim—to push out completely or almost completely all possible competitors, to provide undivided, monopolistic domination by the United States in all countries of Latin America, not only on a political and economic but also on a military basis. Thus it is proposed to make Latin America into a military strategic base of the United States."

Sees No Justification,

The article said there was no justification for building up a military bloc when "no threat against the American Continent exists." It declared that, in order to cover "this naked imperialistic business," the United States was operating a gigantic propaganda machine grinding out speeches about the "noble aims" of the United States policy

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of "Pan-American solidarity," and "equal rights and sovereignty" between the United States and even such small States as Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The article contended that nobody believes these phrases, but that they made "nice noises while the ruthless business goes on of tying up Latin American economy."

"How can this policy of military blocs and 'offensive readiness' be reconciled with the principles of the United Nations organization?" the article asked.

JUN 30 1946

Soviet Hails Wallace Book

Moscow, June 29 (AP)—Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Commerce, was hailed in the Soviet press today as a supporter of Russian-American friendship and understanding on the basis of statements in his book: "Mission to Soviet Asia."

A 700-word Tass dispatch reviewing the book quoted Wallace as warning "against Fascism in the postwar world which inevitably would push toward war with the Soviet Union." Tass said Wallace referred to the Soviet people in the most cordial and friendly tones.

CHARGE CHETNIK AIDED ITALIANS

JUN 30 1946

Belgrade, June 29 (A. P.).—The twentieth day of the treason trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich was devoted today to reading documentary evidence, through which the prosecution hopes to prove that forces of the Chetnik leader collaborated with Italians, carried out attacks against Partisans and took the lives of Yugoslav citizens.

One letter, which the prosecution claims was written by a Chetnik commander to Mikhailovich in 1942, quoted the Chetnik officer as saying "there's only one way out for our people—the way of collaboration with the Italians."

Scores of such letters and telegrams were read by the court president and when asked the question, "Did you receive this message?" Mikhailovich repeatedly replied, "I don't know."

Reds Join G. I.'s on M. P. Beats

VIENNA, June 29 (AP).—Russian and American military policemen will henceforth patrol their beats in pairs in the American sector of Vienna, it was announced last night by the United States Army, in an effort to avoid incidents such as that which occurred last Saturday when two American M. P.s were shot while attempting to recover a stolen jeep driven by Russian officers.

Spanish Unionist Gets 30 Years

MADRID, June 29 (AP). — A Spanish military court at Alcala de Henares today sentenced Gregorio Galledo Garcia to thirty years in prison on his admission that he attempted to revive one of Spain's two big outlawed labor confederations.

Egyptian Says Britain Uses Coercion on Treaty

Charges Move to Force Joint Defense Council on Cairo

CAIRO, June 29 (AP).—Makram Ebeid Pasha, leader of Egypt's minority Wafdist bloc party, charged today that Great Britain was trying to force Egypt to accept a Middle East "joint defense council" as a substitute for British bases on Egyptian soil.

Interviewed by his party's newspaper "Al Kotla," Makram declared the British had "asked, if not warned," the Egyptian negotiating delegation, of which he is a member, to accept "new proposals" for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty.

He said that resumption of negotiations, suspended several weeks ago, "depends on such acceptance."

The newspaper said Makram explained that the British proposal was for formation of a joint defense council which would organize defense of the Middle East, including Egypt, and protection of seaways including the Suez Canal.

"This proposal," Makram said, "is another maneuver to make Egypt a sphere of British influence or, as Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said, a base for defense of the Middle East. The Egyptians prefer Britain to any other nation as an ally, but they all refuse any treaty which may include restrictions."

BRITISH RESTRAIN PALESTINE JEWS

JUN 30 1946

Many Under House Arrest During 18-Hour Military Siege

O. Carruthers

JERUSALEM, June 30—(Sunday) —(AP)—More than 75 per cent of Palestine's 500,000 Jews were placed under virtual house arrest yesterday as British troops clamped a tight military siege over the Holy Land "to end the state of anarchy."

Early today the British began lifting the 18-hour curfew imposed at dawn yesterday, removing the ban for all of Tel Aviv and most of Jerusalem.

NIGHT

Unconfirmed reports said that five persons were killed in various Jewish settlements during the day and that scores of persons were injured, including 20 in the Yagur settlement near Jerusalem where Jewish resistence was described as particularly fierce. The deaths of a British soldier and one Jew were reported officially.

The curfew was put in force just as soldiers and police struck swiftly at daybreak in an effort to end a series of disorders which have spread widely over Palestine in the past two weeks. While in force, it was estimated that the house arrest confined 200,000 Jews to their homes in Tel Aviv, 70,000 in Jerusalem, 30,000 in Haifa and many other thousands in rural areas.

The British dragnet took in at least 1,000 Jews who were detained and questioned. Although most of them later were released, scores were held for further action. Among those held were high officials of the Jewish Agency, including Moshe Shertok, head of the agency's political department, and Dr. Bernard Joseph, an agency executive committeeman.

Communications Cut Off

Despite the violent events of the day, quiet which fell over the Holy Land at dusk was broken in the large cities only by the occasional rumble of military trucks through the streets. Palestine communications were partly "blacked out" during the day and the nation was isolated at times from the rest of the world.

An official statement said that troops met "considerable resistance" at Yagur which "had to be overcome" by the use of tear gas. A cache of arms, including 20 rifles and 30,000 bullets, was found at Yagur, the statement said.

British officials accused the Jewish Agency, a recognized Jewish supervisory body, of complicity in recent disorders and killings.

Almost the entire Jewish population of Palestine was kept from attending synagogue services today, and a few who attended early services were picked up as curfew violators as they left the temples.

The troops struck in Jerusalem, seizing Jewish Agency headquarters buildings, in Tel Aviv, and in at least seven other settlements. Planes circled overhead in Jerusalem.

Glass Litters Streets

Soldiers blasted open safes and seized more than a thousand documents in Tel Aviv. Glass littered the streets, and walls of buildings were destroyed by explosives used to open strong boxes. The damaged buildings included two or three Jewish banks and the Jewish Agency's subheadquarters.

The soldiers searched also for three missing British officers believed held by a Jewish underground group in Tel Aviv.

Britain cracked down after Palestine, long the disputed land of the Jews and Arabs, had seethed in growing tension for many weeks while both factions awaited acceptance or rejection of the British-American committee's recommendations for admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, world president of the Jewish Agency, was reported en route under armed guard from Rehoveth to Jerusalem for an interview with Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner of Palestine. The agency is regarded by the British as representative of the Jews in Palestine.

An official statement issued eight hours after the launching of the drive at 4.15 A.M. said operations were proceeding "according to plan" and that little resistance was encountered thus far.

Sir John Shaw, Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government, said the drive was intended "to end the state of anarchy existing in Palestine and to enable law-abiding citizens to pursue their normal avocations without fear of being kidnapped, murdered or blown up."

Temporary Censorship

He announced that a "rudimentary form" of censorship would be imposed on all press dispatches for the first 24 hours "to insure that the essentials of honesty are complied with."

Sir John declared, "I hope it won't be necessary to interfere with correspondents' telegrams, but while the news is sketchy, we wish to guard against incomplete and inaccurate reports."

A high-ranking British officer participating in the action in Tel Aviv said:

"British soldiers are browned off at the tactics used by Jewish underground organizations, and we have decided to make a few moves of our own. We have been punched at time and time again until we have decided to hit back. Today, we've landed a left hook—a drive against the terrorist organization."

Action Follows Lull

Today's action followed a lull during the last few days after violence attributed to Jewish underground forces. Six Jews died in the dynamiting of a half dozen bridges. Six British officers were kidnapped and held hostage by Irgun Zvai Leumi secret Jewish military organization. Three are still missing and are believed held hostage in demand for commutation of death sentences on Jews convicted of participating in a raid on a British army camp last month.

Radio Warned of Plan

On June 16 the "Voice of Israel" secret radio declared it had discovered a "highly secret" British plan to destroy Hagana, illegal Jewish defense organization, and arrest Zionist leaders "if the position in Palestine takes a more serious turn." Today Shaw said that neither the government nor the army had any comment on the resemblance of today's undertaking to the one alleged in the broadcast.

The British cracked down after Palestine, long a disputed land of the Jews and Arabs, had witnessed growing tension for weeks while both sides awaited acceptance or rejection of the British-American committee's recommendations for admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Six British officers were kidnaped and held hostage by Irgun Zvai Leumi, secret Jewish military organization. Three are still missing and are believed held hostages in a demand for commutation of death sentences on Jews convicted of participating in a raid on a British army camp last month.

Cunnnigham Statement

The complete text of the statement issued today by Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner:

"It has been repeatedly and consistently stated by His Majesty's government that the Palestine problem is not one to be settled by force and that there could be no question of allowing the issue to be forced by violent conflict.

"They have, moreover, given constant warning that use of force by either community would be resolutely dealt with. In spite of these warnings there has been, over a considerable period, a campaign of vilification, incitement or threats of violence, which has not been confined to only one community. Furthermore, on the part of some members of the Jewish community, there has been carried out a series of outrages against life and property which has resulted in loss of numerous lives, including many innocent persons, and in damage to property amounting to a sum of great magnitude.

"In the face of most intense provocation the measures taken for suppression of violence have, up to now, been of a localized nature, conducted with greatest tolerance and restraint, not through weakness but in the earnest hope that reason and conciliation would prevail and that the country would be saved from the weight of large-scale operations.

To Root Out Terrorism

"I have to inform the people of Palestine that especially while discussions are proceeding about the future of the country, His Majesty's government are determined that law and order is to be maintained in the territory and to repeat that they will not tolerate the use of force by either community. It is, therefore, my duty to give solemn warning that it is firmly resolved to root out terrorism and violence.

"Lawlessness, from whatever source it may arise, will, in the future, be dealt with with the utmost vigor and determination. The object is to restore those conditions of order without which no progress can be made toward the solution of the problem of Palestine.

"The operations at present in progress under the direction of the commander in chief, Middle East, are being undertaken as a first step with this end in view.

"They are not directed against the Jewish community as a whole, but solely against those few who are taking an active part in the present campaign and those who are responsible for instigating and directing it.

Are Not Reprisals

"They are not reprisals; they are not punitive, and are being undertaken against one section of the Jewish community merely because it is from that section that the present violence has emanated.

"They will cease at the earliest possible moment after their object has been achieved.

"It has been necessary, temporarily, to occupy the premises of the Jewish agency owing to evidence in our hands as to the part it has played in organization and direction of, and co-operation with the forces which have carried out acts of violence against the government. It is not the intention at this time to proscribe or close the agency.

"In undertaking the present wide-scale measures it is intended studiously to refrain, as far as possible, from interfering with the well being of law-abiding citizens of Palestine and its economic life.

"Therefore, I call upon all those who have the true interests of

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Palestine at heart to co-operate with the government in the maintenance of the administration and in assisting the return to the normal administrative life of the country and its preservation thereafter.

Door Open for Negotiations

"It is not the intention to leave either community or any part of the community without protection, but in so far as it may be prescribed expedient for such protection to be provided by communities themselves it must be brought under proper control of the government.

"If any should be contemplating armed resistance or further violence I would commend them most earnestly to consider the misery which they may bring to a country which is so dear to all of us, of the loss of innocent lives which may be entailed, of the destruction they may bring to much that has been built with such devotion and skill.

"Finally, I would repeat, operations which are at present proceeding are directed towards one end only—the suppression of violence. The door of negotiation and discussion is not shut.

"The situation which has arisen demands calm and order on all sides, not precipitated, rash or irresponsible action.

"I rely on the good sense of what I feel must be the majority of sufferers in this country, to cooperate in the task of restoring peaceful conditions at the earliest possible moment."

JUN 3 0 1946

BRITISH OPEN WAR ON GANGS IN PALESTINE

Big-scale Drive Is Begun to Wipe Out 'Anarchy' and 'Terrorism.'

TROOPS AND POLICE IN ACTION

Headquarters of Jewish Agency Are Seized in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem, June 29 (AP)—Britain began large-scale military operations in Palestine on the Jewish Sabbath at dawn today in what one official called a drive to wipe out "a state of anarchy."

Troops and police occupied buildings in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv used by the Jewish Agency, long recognized by the British and the Palestine Government as the official representative of Jews in Palestine. The British clamped a curfew on wide areas of the troubled Holy Land.

Many, if not all, members of the Jewish Agency's Executive Committee were arrested. Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner, declared in a proclamation that he had evidence that the agency was co-operating in a recent reign of "violence against the Government."

DAY

Search For Arms

Raiding police and troops, protected overhead by low-flying planes, conducted widespread searches for arms in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and at least seven other communities. Haifa was also reported under curfew.

The troops and police cut telephone lines isolating the areas to be searched. Intercity telephone communication was disrupted.

Unaware of a ban on outgoing cables, newspaper correspondents were unable to file their first accounts of the operations until 10 A.M., nearly six hours after they began. Later, the Government announced that a "rudimentary form" of press censorship had been placed on all outgoing press cables for 24 hours.

To End "State Of Anarchy"

Starting swiftly after secret preparation, the operations were described by Sir John Shaw, chief secretary of the Palestine Government, as an "effort to end the state of anarchy existing in Palestine and to enable law-abiding citizens to pursue their normal avocations without fear of kidnapping, murder or being blown up."

Sir Alan, in his proclamation, said the measures were being directed by the British Middle East commander "to root out terrorism and violence."

Sir John said troops and police encountered "practically no resistance."

"I heard of one shot being fired," he said.

[A Reuter dispatch said, however, that a British soldier and a Jew were killed.]

Motor Traffic Banned

The curfew order prohibited all motor traffic in Galilee, Haifa, Samaria, Lydda and Jerusalem except in the subdistricts of Nablus and Janin, sections which are principally Arab.

Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish agency, was among those reported arrested at Tel Aviv. He was said to have been taken to Latrun detention camp, where political offenders are detained.

Other members of the executive committee of the Jewish agency reported included among the many persons seized were Dr. Bernhard Joseph, the agency's Canadian-born legal adviser; Rabbi Jehuda L. Fishman, acting agency chairman, and Isaac Greenbaum. Bar Ray Hai, Jewish labor leader in Palestine, was also arrested.

Rabbi Fishman was said to have been placed in a British Army car only after a scuffle.

Reason For Censorship

Sir John, announcing the temporary censorship, said: "We wish to guard against incomplete and inaccurate reports" and "to insure that the essentials of honesty are complied with."

"The main thing at the moment is to record the facts as we know them and also to avoid misrepresentation for sectional reasons which can take several forms—from tendentious statements to outright lies."

Sir John said he had no comment to make on the resemblance between today's undertaking to "Operation B" described in a broadcast by the clandestine radio "Voice of Israel" a few days ago. The broadcast said Jewish underground forces had come into possession of secret British plans to wipe out Haganah, an illegal Jewish resistance organization, and arrest Zionist leaders.

CHINESE REDS OFFER TERMS

Withdrawal From Harbin Said To Be Proposed

Nanking, June 29 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall handed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tonight a new Communist peace proposal, including an offer to evacuate the northern Manchurian city of Harbin—toward which Chiang's armies were advancing June 7 when the Manchurian truce was signed.

The new proposal came after a day in which the special American envoy redoubled his efforts to achieve a settlement before expiration of the truce Sunday noon.

A Communist spokesman said Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, made the new bid after the Generalissimo had rejected Marshall's suggestion that the rival factions sign an "agreement in principle" leaving some details for further negotiations.

In addition to their offer to withdraw Red forces from Harbin, the Communists were reported to have made concessions on the ratio of Government and Communist forces to be maintained in Manchuria. They also were said to have offered to evacuate some Red troops from North Kiangsu Province and to accept "certain changes of positions" held by them in Shantung, Hupeh, Anhwei and Jehol Provinces.

There were indications that the Government might announce a further extension of the truce if no agreement was signed before tomorrow noon.

JUN 3 0 1946

MARSHALL SEES PEACE SNIPING

Believes Some of Chiang Group Want War.

Shanghai, June 29 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall is aware of the possibility that reactionary elements within the Kuomintang (Government party) may be trying to sabotage any new agreement with the Communists, reliable observers said today.

When the Army reorganization agreement was signed in Chungking on February 25, the presidential envoy tersely, but emphatically expressed hope it would not be torpedoed by "a small group of irreconcilables"—an obvious reference to Kuomintang reactionaries.

Non-party advocates of peace have been charging repeatedly that these elements favor all-out civil war as the only means of retaining power. It is generally believed, however, that these elements, while strong, are not powerful enough to have their own way unless there is an overthrow of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and presently, there is no suggestion of any such plan.

However, the so-called pro-German clique within the Kuomintang is believed largely responsible for a lenient policy toward Germans. The policy aroused bitter controversy in foreign newspapers, but no particular interest in the Chinese press.

Despite clear American displeasure, Chinese authorities have removed from repatriation lists a number of once active Nazis and it is possible these persons are secretly trying to foster discord in China.

It is generally assumed that unless the American forces withdraw from China altogether there is no real possibility of any Nazis taking an active part in the direction of nationalist military operations.

JUN 3 0 1946

India Regime Named to Serve Until Election

Caretaker Government of 8 Men Will Hold Office Until Assembly Is Chosen

NEW DELHI, India, June 29 (AP). An eight-man temporary Indian government to serve until election of a constituent assembly was named by the British authorities tonight.

The caretaker regime was decided upon after the All-India Congress (Nationalist party) turned down a plan offered by the British Cabinet mission for an interim government by Indian parties. The Congress objected to details in the plan of representation.

Appointed by King George VI, the members of the temporary council and the posts which they are expected to hold are: General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, British commander-in-chief in India, war portfolio; Sir George Spence, law and education; Sir Eric Coates, finance; Sir Robert Hutchings, food and agriculture; Sir Eric Conran Smith, water transport, railways, post and air; Sir Gurunath Bewoor, commerce and commonwealth; Sir Akbar Hydari, labor, works, mines and power, information, arts and health, and A. A. Waugh, home, industries, and supplies.

Waugh, Sir Claude, and Sir Akbar Hydari now are serving as temporary members of Viceroy Lord Wavell's executive council.

The three-man British Cabinet mission, which came here to work out plans for Indian independence, left New Delhi today for Karachi on the first leg of the trip to London to report to the British Cabinet and to Parliament. The constituent assembly which is to be elected soon is to draft a constitution for India.

TEMPORARY RULE SET UP FOR INDIA

JUN 3 0 1946

New Delhi, June 29 (A. P.).—The British announced tonight an eight-member executive council which will administer a temporary government for India pending the election of a Constituent Assembly. The appointment of the temporary government was made necessary by refusal of the All-India Congress party to approve a British Cabinet mission plan for an interim government by India's parties.

The members of the council, appointed by King George, are: Sir George Spence, Sir Eric Coates, Sir Robert Hutchings, Sir Eric Conran Smith, Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Sir Akbar Hydari, A. A. Waugh, and Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India.

It was understood that Auchinleck would take the war portfolio in the new caretaker government; Spence, law, and education; Coates, finance; Hutchings, food and agriculture; Smith, war transport, railways, posts, and air; Bewoor, commerce, and commonwealth; Hydari, labor, works, mines and power, information, arts and health; and Waugh, home, industries, and supplies.

New York And Bombay Air Service In Prospect

Bombay, June 29 (AP)—Negotiations are under way between the United States Government and the Government of India for opening air-passenger service between New York and Bombay. Preliminary arrangements are being speeded by Trans-World Airlines.

Operations later are to be extended to Calcutta and the Far East. The Bombay-New York trip will require 48 hours. TWA plans to use DC-4 ships which have a cruising speed of 220 miles an hour and carry 40 passengers.

JUN 3 0 1946

Brisbane Printer Gets Exclusive Membership

Brisbane, June 29 (AP)—Douglas W. Tate, Brisbane typographer, is the first native Australian to be admitted to the Brisbane Typographers Guild, exclusive craft guild. Membership is open to compositors in every country, but in 18 years only 39 men have qualified.

For his entrance examination, Tate had to design and set out in exact mechanical detail an eight-page booklet. The secret of success in typography, Tate says, is that design must be in sympathy with the subject, and that "the type must talk."

30-24-3833

900 Missing Flyers Are Presumed Lost

JUN 30 1946

Melbourne, June 29 (AP)—After eight months of investigations through islands north of Australia, RAAF search teams have abandoned hope of finding alive any of Australia's 900 flyers missing in the Southwest Pacific.

However, the search will be continued until the end of the year.

DDT Sprayed Around Tokyo

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—The Fifth Air Force today began spraying the 300-square-mile Tokyo area with DDT to kill flies and mosquitoes, which carry numerous diseases in the highly populated area. The program will require 400,000 pounds of DDT and 1,000,000 gallons of oil.

Ex-Wac Climbs Fujiyama

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—Zoe Beraud, 38-year-old former WAC from New York, has become the first woman of the occupation forces to climb Japan's Fujiyama. Miss Beraud, who measures but 4 feet, 11 inches and weighs 95 pounds, went up the 13,000-foot peak without difficulty. Her home is 612 West 115th Street, New York.

How To Obtain Nylons And Beef

JUN 30 1946

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, June 29 (AP)—Mexico is a land of plenty—if you have plenty of money.

T-bone steaks, Nylons, liquor, butter and sugar are abundant.

In fact, there isn't a shortage of much of anything in this city of 25,000, just across the border from Arizona.

Beef is piled high in market showcases or on blocks. But it doesn't look too tempting with flies swarming in the warm afternoon sun.

Stores advertise Nylons by size, gauge and make. There are no lines. The price is about $2.95 a pair.

Markets are loaded with sugar. It isn't as highly refined as the American product, but just as sweet. An American visitor can take five pounds back across the border without worrying about a ration stamp.

Camera Film Offered

Camera film is advertised by most merchants, and almost every size is on hand, but the cost is about double that in the States.

Mexican urchins roam the streets selling popular brands of American cigarettes at a quarter a package.

An American can bring $100 worth of Mexican goods into the United States duty free.

There is a steady two-way procession across the border these days. American are stocking up on scarce items. Mexicans buy armloads of groceries in Nogales (Ariz.) stores.

Hoover Sees Famine Averted

Tells Canadians Only China Is Facing Possible Mass Starvation.

JUN 30 1946

Ottawa, June 29 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover, in a final report on his famine mission to thirty-eight nations, declared last night that the gap between available cereal supplies and minimum needs had been closed and that, except for China, mass starvation in the world apparently has been averted.

Speaking at the invitation of the Canadian Government, the former United States President said: "It is at least reassuring that if we have continued co-operative action of the various nations, mass starvation will be prevented, with one exception, that exception is China, where transportation to the interior and inadequate organization has rendered relief only partially successful."

"In other famine areas there will be suffering," he said, "many of the old people and the weaker children will fall by the wayside. Nevertheless, the great majority of the endangered will be saved."

Recalling that in March the gap between available world cereal supplies and minimum needs was estimated at 11,000,000 tons, Hoover said that upon his return from Europe and Asia in May this gap was believed to have been reduced to 3,600,000 tons—a gap that was still further reduced while he was in South America.

Sees Tragic Gap Closed.

"From all these gains," he said, "I am happy to announce to you that it now seems assured that the tragic gap can now be closed."

Among the factors that made this possible, he said, were sharp retrenchment in import programs by the food-deficit countries, development of new sources of supply, substitutions, self-denial in surplus-producing countries, reduction of Latin American import requirements during the crisis months, expanded contributions by the Latin American countries, decreased supplies in the "pipeline" to Britain, better distribution in India and an early harvest in America.

Hoover said that upon Canada, the United States, the Argentine and Australia "has fallen 90 per cent of the overseas burden of relief to this greatest famine in all human history."

Hoover warned, however, that the precariousness of the situation is not over and that his report dealt primarily with the immediate crisis months until the 1946 harvest is in. He urged that the new International Emergency Food Council take steps to give special aid to 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 children in Europe and other millions in Asia—a program which he estimated would require $300,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Hoover Won't Predict On Need Of Rationing

New York, June 29 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of President Truman's Emergency Famine Committee, today replied it was "too far in advance to tell" when asked if he thought rationing would be necessary in the United States to cary out the world food program.

"You mean for next year?" the former President asked when questioned. "Well, it's too far in advance to tell. It depends on what the harvest will yield. We'll know better in September."

Hoover returned today in the President's plane, the Sacred Cow, from Ottawa, where he spoke last night on the world food situation.

Bikini Atom Blast On Today; Epic Naval Test Is Set Up

JUN 30 1946

Blandy Decision Sends Men Scurrying From Target Ships—Thousands of Gauges in Place to Record Cosmic Burst

DAN GIBSON HERD

By The Associated Press.

ABOARD THE U. S. S. APPALACHIAN, Bikini Atoll, Sunday, June 30—Vice Admiral William H. P. Blandy today designated 8:30 A. M. tomorrow [5:30 P. M. Sunday, Eastern daylight time] as zero hour for the detonation of the world's fourth atomic bomb on a guinea-pig fleet of old warships in Bikini L[illegible]

The [illegible] made after weather experts had informed the commander of Joint Task Force 1 that the cloud cover would be about 20 to 30 per cent and visibility about twelve miles.

Admiral Blandy can change his plans up to 10 P. M. tonight Bikini time [7 A. M., Sunday, Eastern daylight time] without serious disruption in the complex machinery of ships, planes and men. If plans for the test are changed by that time it would be possible to make adjustments for another try on Wednesday, assuming that meteorological conditions were satisfactory that day.

Promptly on receipt of Admiral Blandy's order, skippers of more than 100 support ships began making their vessels ready for the sea, there to take their assigned stations for the test.

A few minutes after the announcement had come from the staff conference room of the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, the flagship's hoarse whistle roared out a series of long blasts.

Skies at the time were clearer than they had been in several days and all hands crossed their fingers in the hope the bomb would be dropped on time.

Weather men estimated that winds in the extreme upper levels would be from the northeast and that therefore radiological safety was assured.

The time for the test set by Admiral Blandy was one hour ahead of the schedule decided on days ago.

"The forecast looks very favorable," the admiral said. "I hope to be able to conduct the test tomorrow." He added, however, "But I also reserve the right to cancel the drop tomorrow morning in the event of unforeseen weather changes."

Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons said that dryness in the air above 5,000 feet "indicates we will have very good luck with clouds and that there will be little likelihood of rain—which is good from a radiological point of view."

The evacuation of Bikini Lagoon is under way. About 40,000 officers and men, scientists, correspondents and observers must be clear of the lagoon by 5 P. M., Bikini time, leaving only skeleton crews to make last-minute adjustments to the instruments, cameras and recording equipment aboard ships and on islands of Bikini Atoll.

The bulk of the non-target fleet is steaming out of the lagoon, which a few months ago was a little-known region inhabited by a few score natives who have since been evacuated to another island. Patrol ships are busy shepherding vessels into the open sea.

Every ship and every man must be out of the lagoon two hours before the bomb is detonated. Then all that will be left will be the ghost fleet, silent ships on which there will be no human being. The craft will stand around the bullseye, the U. S. S. Nevada, as guinea pigs of the first test of atomic power against ships.

Engineers presumably began preparing to load the atomic bomb aboard the B-29 Dave's Dream shortly after Admiral Blandy had made his decision on the weather.

As soon as possible after daybreak, the pilot of the Superfortress, Major Woodrow P. Swancutt of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., will take off and the fleet of aircraft assigned to the show will begin maneuvering into position. The other planes will carry cameras, recording instruments, news men, observers and members of President Truman's evaluation commission and the Joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Board.

The human beings nearest the explosion will probably be those aboard the Mount McKinley, about eight miles from the point of blast.

A sky armada will weave an intricate pattern in the skies above the target fleet, with pilotless drones herded through the air by mother planes to record the turbulence and radioactivity of the cloud mass rising from the explosion.

Major Swancutt will climb to about 30,000 feet while other planes are moving into position. Then he will make the bomb run, with Major Harold H. Wood of Bordentown, N. J., the bombardier, taking over the job of dropping the missile about six miles through space toward the Nevada.

The destroyer O'Brien will be downwind thirty-five miles from the target, and the destroyer R. K. Huntington will be fifty miles southwest of the target, acting as reference or guide ships to Dave's Dream on the bombing run.

Once the bomb explodes the two destroyers will begin a race with death to escape the radioactive cloud, which will be driven by the wind in their direction. Once safely out of the path of the cloud, the destroyers will circle and keep track of the cloud's movements.

30,000 Prepare To Leave Test Danger Zone

JUN 30 1946

D. C. Tribune

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian at Bikini, June 29 (AP)—All hands concerned with Operation Crossroads made ready today to evacuate Bikini Lagoon, leaving only a ghost fleet of 50 old warships as guinea pigs for the world's fourth atomic-bomb explosion.

DAY

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the atomic task force, is expected to announce tomorrow morning (6 P.M. today, Saturday, E.S.T.) whether the bomb will be dropped as scheduled about 9.30 A.M. Monday, Bikini time. That is 5.30 P.M. Sunday, E.S.T.

Blandy told foreign and scientific observers today that "we can have the test any day when the sky is not more than half covered with clouds." He expressed confidence that conditions would be favorable either on Monday or "within the succeeding three or four days."

50-50 Chance On Monday

He said there was a "50-50 chance" the atomic bomb would be dropped Monday as originally planned.

Everything is ready. If the decision is affirmative, more than 30,000 military personnel, scientists, correspondents and observers will start for areas of safety, leaving only skeleton crews in the lagoon and on the islands of the atoll to make last-minute adjustments on instruments, cameras and recording equipment.

The old ships which will remain overnight in the lagoon are Admiral Blandy's flagship, the Mount McKinley, and the Kenneth Whiting, an instrument ship which will be making a late check of its technical equipment. A few small boats will be left to evacuate personnel.

246 Men Leaving Last

At midnight there will be only 246 men left on the target ships making final adjustments which will record the heat and light of the blast and radioactivity created by the mighty explosion. And on the islands there will be 46 men setting recording equipment.

But every nontarget ship and every man must be out of the lagoon two hours before the bomb is to be detonated.

All that will be left in Bikini Lagoon will be the silent target ships, on which there will be no human being. They will be anchored around the bull's-eye, the old battleship Nevada—in a deserted array as guinea pigs of the first test of atomic power against ships.

Today's Dawn Clear

Admiral Blandy's decision will depend on the weather. Today dawned clear. If meterological reports show prospects favorable for Monday, Blandy will give the signal for which everyone is waiting. And the final, dramatic act of this first test will begin.

Much of the success of the operation depends on Major Harold H. Wood, of Bordenton, N.J., one of the Army's finest bombardiers. He will drop the bomb over the Nevada from a B-29 Superfortress —Dave's Dream—flying at about 30,000 feet. Wood is confident of a direct hit.

More than 70 planes will participate in photographic or instrument assignments, and army and navy "drone" planes, shepherded by mother craft, will be driven pilotless through the turbulent atomic cloud gathering particles for later scientific study.

Speculation Increases

Speculation as to what will happen to the guinea-pig fleet increased hourly with late arrivals viewing the target array.

Navy Secretary Forrestal, boarding the Mount McKinley after an aerial sweep over the lagoon, said he felt the test was "objective" and "not frivolous or designed to produce calculated results."

At Kwajalein, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, whose B-29's from the Marianas planted war-ending atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, termed the Bikini drop a "technical test—not strategic or tactical."

He predicted the bomb "may sink two or three ships if it's a good drop." "The ideal result," he said, "would be to sink one ship and damage others to varying degrees so as to obtain the maximum information."

What Man In The Moon Would See At Bikini

JUN 30 1946

Aboard U.S.S. Appalachian at Bikini, June 29 (AP)—The Man in the Moon, looking through a telescope at the atomic-bomb burst, would think he saw an exploding star—the same thing that astronomers call a nova, or new star.

He would see three great shells of blazing air, hotter and brighter than the sun, expanding one after another at great speed from the point of burst. They would look like expanding bubbles.

Five spectrographic instruments, with which astronomers look at exploding stars, have been brought to Kwajalein and installed in two planes to get the same view of the atomic bomb that is taken of new stars.

Measured Like Red Stars

The purpose is to measure this man-made star in exactly the same way that real stars are measured. Only these spectroscopic instruments will be able to see the burst completely in the first minute, to measure the heat of millions of degrees, and the speeds of the fiery shells.

This astronomical method of viewing the bomb will give complete data on its terrific power for the first time. In New Mexico and Japan, there was no opportunity to do a complete job.

Stars explode in successive shells of incandescent gas that are projected at speeds up to 2,000 miles a second for millions of miles into space. The speeds of star shells are faster than those attributed to the atomic bomb, and their power is vastly greater. But this thing created by man is probably hotter for a few millionths of a second than the star debris.

How Spectroscope Works

The spectroscope is an instrument that changes light into a rainbow. The instrument photographs the rainbow, and the atomic-bomb rainbow looks precisely the same as the star rainbow. Both photograph as rows of parallel vertical lines. Each line is made by the light from one kind of atom, and no other kind.

In this way, every atom burst will record its light. Positions of the lines will show the colors of the light and the colors will give the temperatures.

Speeding atoms will show their motion by causing some lines to shift slightly. This shift will enable astronomers to measure the speed. Heat and speed, when known, will give the forces.

The first expanding atomic-bomb shell is a shock wave that levels and burns everything, at least on land, within a mile and sometimes farther.

Second Shell In Same Second

The second atomic shell follows within the same second as the first. It comes along with a partial air vacuum that forms the suction wave of the burst.

The third shell is a ball of fire that expands quickly to nearly two miles in diameter and shoots skyward like a speeding sun—but at first much brighter.

The first two shells are invisible to man's eyes because they are so bright and so brief. The third is the most spectacular part of the bomb burst. This third shell expands as it rises until it becomes a huge mushroom cloud about fifteen miles in diameter that floats up to 60,000 feet.

The Bikini astronomical spectroscopes will take pictures at the rate of 6,000 a second. They will catch what happens in the first few millionths of a second, the period when other types of instruments will be unable to give such accurate measurements.

"Damn it, why'd you have to ask that?" he snapped.

Warner agreed that the dud was a possibility, and said that the chances of that possibility had been figured, but he declined to give the percentage, which rises with each successful drop. Thus, should the possibility have been one in ten before the New Mexico test of the first bomb, it would be one in seven with three successful drops already made, and by the time of the third test, next year, would have increased to one in five.

To a query as to what would happen if the dropped bomb failed to explode, the scientist came back with "What would happen if any other bomb was a dud? Wouldn't it just break up?"

Bomb's Adaptability.

Pressed for a more definite answer, he conceded the probability was that there would be a low-order detonation, with comparatively slight damage. On the adaptability of the bomb, he said:

"The atomic bomb might be as adaptable as other bombs, but first we must know the requirements for the bomb. It might be better to have four bombs a quarter the size of the one which was dropped on Nagasaki for a specific job."

Asked regarding the possibility of building a really huge atomic bomb, Warner replied: "All bombs have their limitations."

Damage Not Forecast.

He declined to discuss the possible damage at the Bikini test on the basis that too many interests—Army, Navy, science—are "testing too many things. Too many people are involved. We're likely to get fouled up from the complications."

Dr. Warner introduced to his press conference two Manhattan District experts who will be aboard the bomber making the Bikini drop. The two, Leon D. Smith of Wisconsin Dells, Wis., and Ensign David L. Anderson of Portland, Ore., both were at Tinian for the Hiroshima and Nagasaki drops, but neither has armed a bomb before, Warner said.

He said that just ten minutes before his press conference, he had given up his own airplane seat for the Bikini drop, "under pressure."

He declined to disclose the source of the pressure, or who replaced him, but added that "very few of the Manhattan District personnel will see the drop," though they are charged with producing and assembling the bomb, and with making it work.

What if Bomb Proves a Dud?

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Scientist Admits Possibility as He Returns

Snappish Answer to Reporter.

C. P. Courtney

Kwajalein, June 29 (A. P.).—Dr. Roger S. Warner Jr. chief of the Los Alamos scientists, said today that with each successful drop of an atomic bomb the chances are greater that the next might be a dud

The scientist, who has been working under great strain preparing the atomic bomb which is the key to the entire Bikini test, jumped to his feet and turned on a press confererce questioner who asked if the Bikini bomb might be a dud.

Short Answer.

Bikini Experts Name The Atom Bomb Gilda

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KWAJALEIN, June 29 (AP)—Scientists and engineers named the Bikini atomic bomb Gilda today.

Three painters, working from a photograph, reproduced on the missile a likeness of Rita Hayworth, actress, wearing a low-necked black evening gown.

The bomb was placed in a restricted area on Kwajalein. It will not be armed — made ready for firing, that is—until it is air-borne on A-Day.

CONGRESSMEN VISIT SHIPS

Rooney of New York Among Group in Bikini Target Area

KAWJALEIN, June 29 (AP)—An Associated Press correspondent radioed from the U. S. S. Panimint that ten Congressmen visited three of the Bikini target ships today.

In the party were Senators Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa and Guy Cordon of Oregon, and Representatives Albert J. Engel of Michigan, Edward V. Izac of California, Dean M. Gillespie of Colorado, John J. Rooney of New York, W. F. Norrell of Arkansas, Jack Z. Anderson of California, George J. Bates of Massachusetts and Michael J. Bradley of Pennsylvania.

Cost So Far: 70 Million

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Bikini, June 29 (AP)—Operation Crossroads to date has cost about $70,000,000, Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy estimated today. This is exclusive of the atomic bomb. Blandy said he did not know the bomb's cost.

Figures on 3 Key Attacks in Japan Show Lethal Power of Atom Bomb

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29—Following is a table comparing the deadly qualities of atomic and conventional bombs as indicated by statistics on the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where the atomic bombs fell, and on Tokyo, on which high-explosive bombs were dropped on March 9, 1945:

	Hiroshima.	Nagasaki.	Tokyo.	Average Of 93 Urban Attacks.
Planes	1	1	279	173
Bomb load	1 atomic	1 atomic	1,667 tons	1,129 tons
Population density per sq. mile	46,000	65,000	130,000	unknown
Square miles destroyed	4.7	1.8	15.8	1.8
Killed and missing	70,000 to 80,000	35,000 to 40,000	83,600	1,850
Injured	70,000	40,000	102,000	1,830
Mortality rate per square mile destroyed	15,000	20,000	5,300	1,000
Casualty rate per square mile	32,000	43,000	11,800	2,000

30-24-3835

O.P.A. Lapses Tonight; Truman Vetoes Bill; House Sustains Him; President Appeals for Voluntary Control by All Until Congress Acts

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PRESIDENT URGES BUSINESS TO HOLD PRESENT PRICES

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Makes Appeal to Nation as All Controls Expire Tonight.

HOUSE READY TO ACT

Committee Clears Extension Proposal for Debate Monday.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, June 29—President Truman appealed to the people tonight to help him in a deadlock between White House and Congress which will bring price and rent controls to a full stop at midnight Sunday.

NIGHT

He asserted in a nationwide broadcast that the fight "is not over" for something stronger than the Congress version of OPA extension which he vetoed earlier in the day with the declaration that it would lead to "disaster."

The impasse came when the House upheld the veto but failed, along with the Senate, to pass the temporary extension which would have kept the price agency alive past the month-end expiration of the present law.

Makes Three-Way Appeal

Tonight the President broadcast this three-way appeal:

To the voters—To make known to the lawmakers their determination "to retain price controls and so prevent inflation."

To Congress—To speed a temporary extension of the powers of OPA and then "pass a workable bill."

To business—To "exercise self restraint" against skyrocketing of prices until Congress comes through.

The President in the course of his all-network broadcast disclosed that he has called in the Department of Justice to investigate "some of the factors involved in our present shortages, to determine whether anyone is criminally responsible for them x x x."

Raps Taft Amendment

As he had done in the earlier veto message to Congress, the chief executive asserted that the Taft amendment providing higher prices for producers would be a "bonanza" for business, and would further increase the tendency to withhold goods for higher prices.

The President made his appeal while Administration leaders in Congress mulled over strategy for an effort Monday to reinstate the controls. There was evidence that the effort will come early, but equally strong evidence that the resistance will be stiff.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said he expected objections that would hold off floor consideration at least until July 4. Senator Barkley (D-Ky.), the majority leader in that branch, spoke of a possibility that final action might be delayed two or three weeks by the Senate practice of unlimited debate. And Taft said it would be difficult to breathe new life into OPA at all if the lapse ran as much as a week.

After listening to the President's speech, Senator Taft commented:

"The President was told just what was going to happen if he vetoed the bill. I don't know what he expects."

He said he would make a "complete reply" to the President in a Monday night broadcast.

Speedy Action Unlikely

Meanwhile, he predicted, there is little chance that Congress will take action Monday.

"Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex.) can delay even a referral of a bill to committee until Wednesday," he said.

After his plea to the voters to make their desires known to Congress, Mr. Truman said he felt sure the country could depend during the lapse on the patriotism and good sense of its citizens. He added:

"Therefore, I call upon every business man, every producer and every landlord to adhere to existing regulations even though for a short period they may not have the effect of law. It would be contrary to their own interests to embark upon a reckless period of inflation. It is to their own interest to exercise self restraint until some

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action can be obtained from the Congress.

"I also request every employe of the OPA to stay at his battle station. The fight is not over."

Whether price controls which come off at least for the time being at midnight tomorrow can be restored is an open question. Congress, however, appeared bent on reaching some decision early Monday.

Veto Sustained By House

A temporary end of restrictions was assured today when Mr. Truman sent to the House a sharply-worded veto of an OPA extension bill he said would lead "to disaster," the House followed up by sustaining the veto and the Senate and House both quit until Monday without acting on a temporary extension.

Mr. Truman said in his address to the people that he had wanted to sign a price control bill but came to the conclusion that the compromise measure Congress sent him was "no price control bill at all."

He repeated to Congress the request he previously had made directly that it "immediately pass a resolution continuing present price and rent controls until the Congress can pass a workable bill."

Vote is 173 to 142

The President's veto of Congress' version of price control extension was upheld by the House on a vote of 142 to sustain him and 173 to override, 38 short of the necessary two-thirds to pass it over his head.

The Senate quit in the midst of frantic efforts by the leadership in both houses to get action on a temporary measure.

Senator Wherry (R-Neb), backed by Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex) and others, had just turned down a plea for unanimous agreement even to permit introduction of the extension bill today.

Wherry said he could not consent because even that much of a concession "might hold out hope to the President" for eventual passage.

He stuck to that position in the face of an acknowledgement by Senator Barkley (D-Ky), the majority leader, that "it is not humanly possible that this bill could be enacted between now and Sunday midnight, and OPA will lapse anyway."

Chairman Wagner (D-NY) of the Banking committee planned to introduce the extender Monday, but Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said he was sure objections could hold off action at least until July 4.

Blocks House Action

On the House side, an extension resolution got into the hopper, offered by Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the Banking committee, but an objection from Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich) blocked immediate action and sent it to committee.

The rules committee cleared the Spence proposal for House action shortly after the Senate quit, but no independent House action could keep OPA going. Furthermore, a two-thirds vote would be necessary to suspend the rules and pass the measure before it had lain over a day.

The resolution went to the floor subject to amendment, and nobody would predict what it might look like afterward.

The Rules committee okayed the extender for action after Spence and Democratic Leader McCormack told the members the nation confronts a "dangerous emergency."

During the Rules committee hearing Rep. Halleck (R-Ind) declared the President's veto message was "a paraphrase of what Chester Bowles has been saying, just like his veto of the Case (labor) bill was a paraphrase of what Hillman has been saying."

Halleck said if Congress "is going to accept the dictation of the President on what we shall do, we might as well fold up."

Barkley told reporters shortly after the Senate adjourned that he thinks there is "very little chance" that the Senate will approve any simple continuing resolution.

"There is no way of telling what the bill will look like when it comes out of committee," he said.

The Democratic leader remarked that it might take two or three weeks to obtain final Senate action because debate is unlimited.

Mr. Truman in his veto message blasted at the bill as "impossible" and "a sure formula for inflation." With that denunciation he coupled an urgent request for a stop-gap extension of existing price and rent controls until Congress could draft something "workable."

Lauds Courageous Action

The hard-punching veto message went only to the House because the patched-up legislation started there. Chester Bowles, bowing out as economic stabilizer, told a news conference the veto "took as much courage as any action since I have been in Washington."

It was against the advice of Barkley and other congressional leaders that Mr. Truman slammed the bill back to Congress less than 24 hours after he got it.

He minced no words. He said the measure would continue the government's responsibility to stabilize the economy and at the same time destroy the government's power to do so.

Veto's Foes Muster 173 Votes Against 142 for Proponents.

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NEEDED MAJORITY LACKING

House Immediately Sets in Motion Plans for Interim Law—Barkley Skeptical.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—The House upheld President Truman's veto of the amendment-laden OPA extension bill today, thus killing the bill.

The House vote was 173 to override the President and 142 to sustain him. A two-thirds majority is necessary to override. The vote of both branches is necessary to override, but one branch can sustain a veto.

It is now possible that there will be no price and rent controls after tomorrow midnight.

House plans were set in motion to try for a temporary bill extending the OPA as it is. But in the Senate, Democratic Leader Barkley cast doubt that such a temporary arrangement can be worked out.

Chairman Spence (D.-Ky.) of the House Banking Committee promptly offered a resolution for a three weeks continuation of OPA, during which a new bill could be considered.

Wolcott Blocks New Action.

Immediate consideration of the resolution however, was blocked by an objection by Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.).

After Mr. Truman's strongly worded rejection of the OPA extender which both houses had passed originally by large majorities, these developments followed swiftly:

1. Spence pleaded with the House to uphold the President. He told of plans to offer a simple resolution continuing the OPA on a temporary basis.

2. Barkley said that there was "no chance" of committee action in the Senate on such a resolution today and that the Senate would not meet tomorrow.

Barkley's statement was important in its timing. The present price control law expires at midnight tomorrow.

The reading of the veto message was interrupted in the House when Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts insisted on the presence of a quorum. A roll-call was ordered to obtain the quorum after the clerk had read only a small portion of the message. The quorum call produced 307 members to hear the message, and the clerk started reading it all over again at 12:05 P. M.

Administration leaders meanwhile went into a huddle to draft the continuing OPA resolution asked for by Mr. Truman in the event his veto was sustained.

Representative Monroney (D.-Okla.) told a reporter that the resolution probably would seek continuation of the agency for two or three weeks.

Asked if he thought a bill such as the President requested could be drafted in that time, Monroney said: "Well, at least it will give us another chance at bat."

The President's rejection of the bill was in direct cotravention of the stand taken by his congressional leaders, including Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), Senate President McKellar (Tenn.), Speaker Rayburn (Tex.) and House Majority Leader McCormick (Mass.). All four yesterday urged him to sign the bill, asserting that if that measure did not become law, Congress would not pass another bill.

When Barkley strode into the Senate chamber today, he was immediately surrounded by a group of Senators. He talked with them, gesturing angrily at times.

Senator McKellar told a reporter this morning he doubts that any successful move can be made to salvage even a part of the OPA controls. McKellar said a resolution might be offered to extend rent controls, but he predicted any such resolution would attract amendments similar to those in the bill Mr. Truman vetoed.

Of his action, Mr. Truman said:

"It is a choice between inflation with a statute and inflation without one. The bill continues the Government's responsibility to stabilize the economy and at the same time it destroys the Government's power to do so....

"It would provide us with no real safeguards at all. It would start prices and costs climbing and keep them climbing. It would start the value of the dollar falling and keep it falling. Far from helping production it would retard it. In the end this bill would lead to disaster."

Hanging on the swiftly moving developments was the answer to the question whether there would be a continuation of price and wage controls after midnight Sunday.

The second war powers act, by which the Government has authority to ration commodities, was amended in the Senate June 21 to provide that nothing in it could be construed as authority for fixing price ceilings.

Asks for Stop-gap Action.

Mr. Truman asked Congress to take stop-gap action to keep controls alive, by resolution, at once. Then, he said, the House and Senate should consider an extension of price control authority which would provide "adequate assurance of completing a successful transition to a sound peacetime economy."

Should the House or Senate uphold today's veto, the OPA could survive after tomorrow night only through special emergency legislation.

Economic Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, who dramatically resigned last night after the Senate passed the compromise extension bill which Bowles said was full of inflationary "booby traps," hailed the presidential veto of the bill, asserting:

"Every citizen in this country ought to deeply appreciate the courage of President Truman vetoing this impossible price control bill."

Bowles made his statement to the Associated Press just after he had been informed by his office of the President's veto.

As to Wage Controls.

"The issue now," Bowles told a reporter, "is: Are we going to have effective price control?

"I am confident Congress will meet this issue squarely to protect the people against rising rents and prices."

At the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, officials who preferred not to be named said that an expiration of price controls would also mean an expiration of wage controls.

They gave this explanation:

1. The only wage controls now effective are those established by presidential order under wage-price policy which say: any employer can raise wages all he wants but he can't get compensating price relief unless the wage increase is approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board.

2. The Wage Stabilization Board has set up standards for approving wage increases, holding them generally to the 18½-cent-an-hour level since the war ended. If employers have given pay boosts beyond that pattern because they couldn't get WSB approval, and price increases, for anything much beyond that figure.

3. Without any check on prices employers could raise wages, and labor organizations could demand raises, without regard to any Government pattern. There would be no necessity to have WSB pass on pay increases because prices would be set by business, alone, at whatever figures business men calculated market conditions called for.

Sets Up Some Conditions.

Mr. Truman said he would not object even to standards of decontrol—taking off price ceilings—of particular commodities as provided in the extension bill or establishment of a three-man independent decontrol board. But he put this on the condition that the standards were modified to make sure that in the next "crucial" six months, "ceilings do not have to be lifted where it is plain serious price rises would result."

The President made still another point. This was that "adjustment of product prices to make possible the maximum total production is, of course, one of the fundamental requisites of good price administration during this final transition period." So he said, he would have no objection to a specific provision requiring adjustment of price ceilings wherever this is necessary and where total production of needed goods would be increased.

Mr. Truman told the House in his veto that a great majority of the people want "an effective price control law" and are entitled to have it.

"Under such a law," he declared, "we can win the war against inflation just as decisively as we won the war against the Axis."

the Axis.

"I cannot bring myself to believe, however, that the representatives of the American people will permit the great calamity which will befall this country if price and rent control end at midnight Sunday."

The Fight on Inflation.

The fight against inflation is never easy, he said, and cannot be won "by soft measures."

For five years it has been proved that inflation can be prevented, Mr. Truman said. He said it still could be "if we have the will to prevent it."

"The fact that inflation has already gutted the economy of country after country all over the world," he asserted, "should shake our comfortable assurance that such a catastrophe cannot happen here."

The President conceded that there is a weariness and impatience with Government restrictions and controls. There is a natural temptation, he said, to remove essential safeguards prematurely.

"This bill yields to that temptation," he continued. "It would provide us with no real safeguards at all. It would start prices and costs climbing and keep them climbing. It would start the value of the dollar falling and keep it falling. Far from helping production it would retard it. In the end this bill would lead to disaster."

Criticizes Taft Amendment.

Mr. Truman also said that industries in real need of relief "will tend to be lost in the shuffle" as industry after industry "accepts the invitation of the Taft amendment in an attempt to make good profits better."

"The Taft amendment," he added, "in the name of stimulating production, promises peak profits on every product even where production is already going at full

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blast and profits are eminently satisfactory."

"The Taft amendment would wholly destroy the program of wage stabilization which has been so painstakingly, and at times painfully, developed during the months since V-J day."

He said OPA had advised him that under the Taft amendment it would be required to recognize all wage boosts as a basis for price increases, regardless of amount or lack of approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

"This is the beginning," he said, "of an inevitable spiral of uncontrolled inflation—a race between rising wages and rising prices. Far-sighted leaders of both labor and management know that nothing can be gained—and everything lost—by simply letting prices and wages chase each other."

Your savings, your insurance, your war bonds—all would decrease in value.

For five years we have proved to this country and to the world that inflation can be prevented. Those of you who remember the first world war will recall the wild inflation and the collapse that followed. You will remember how farmers were ruined, how business men went bankrupt, how wage earners suffered. This time we have succeeded in preventing such a calamity. We have done this largely through price control.

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Truman's Appeal on Radio

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The text of President Truman's radio talk tonight on the Office of Price Adminsitration follows:

My fellow countrymen:

The crucial situation which confronts our country requires that I report to the people this evening.

Today I returned to the Congress without my approval the extension of the price control law which it presented to me for my signature.

I returned it with a long message stating my reasons. I hope that you will all read that message in your newspapers.

I assure you, my fellow countrymen, that before I vetoed this bill I gave the subject long days and nights of consideration. I consulted with practically every top official in the government. Either personally or through representatives I obtained the views of people in agriculture, industry and labor, as well as many others.

You have all heard a great deal about inflation. Its seriousness cannot be over estimated. It would affect every individual in the country. Inflation would cause an increase in the price of every article you buy. As prices soared with inflation, your money would buy fewer and fewer of the necessities of life.

It was not done by a miracle. It was done because the American people had the wisdom and the courage and the restraint to know that they had to submit to restrictions and controls or be overcome by the force of inflation. This is as important now and in the months to come as it was during the war. Time and again I have stated and restated this proposition.

I wanted to sign a price control bill. I gave this bill long and careful study. I came to the conclusion that the bill which the Congress sent me was no price control bill at all. It gave you no protection against higher and higher prices.

Having reached that conclusion, I was faced with these alternatives.

Explains Reasons for Veto

I could sign the bill on the plea which had been made to me that for the immediate present at least, it might be a little better than nothing. Or I could disapprove the bill, and call upon the Congress to give the American people a real, workable, price control law.

If I had taken the first course and signed the bill, I would have encouraged the false impression that you were going to be protected for the next year against excessive price increases. But, sooner or later, all of you would have awakened to a bitter realization of the truth. You would have soon begun to see thousands and thousands of price increases, adding billions and billions of dollars to our cost of living. It is hard to see how people could continue to pay higher and higher prices without requiring higher wages or salaries. The tremendous advances that we have made toward the settlement of labor-management disputes over wages would have been wiped out. The mad chase to inflation would soon have been under way.

I could not permit that to happen.

I took the second alternative, knowing full well all the dangers which would come with it. I knew that there was danger that the Congress might not pass a resolution which would give us some kind of protection after midnight tomorrow when the present price control law ends. I knew, therefore, that it was very possible that for a few days at least, we might be without any price-control law.

I could not bring myself to believe, however, that the representatives of the American people—your Senators and Representatives in the Congress would permit such a condition to continue long. And I was sure that when this issue was presented to the American people and to the Congress there could be only one answer. That answer is that the Congress should immediately pass a resolution continuing present price and rent controls until the Congress can pass a workable bill.

It would have been much easier for me to sign this bill. But the American people would have soon realized that real price control was at an end in spite of the law. If I had signed the bill the people would have seen their prices going up, day by day. You would have realized soon that the bill which had been passed and called a price-control law was not price control at all.

What I have done is to call a spade a spade. I must now rely upon the American people and upon a patriotic and co-operative Congress to protect us all from the great pressures now upon us, leading us to disastrous inflation unless we have the means to resist them.

I know how weary you all are of these restrictions and controls. I am also weary of them. I spend a good deal of my time listening to complaints. I know how eager every one of you is for the day when you can run of all price control this impossible bill was sent to me.

In my veto message to the Congress which I sent this morning I discussed the various provisions of the bill.

I do not have time this evening to comment on all the provisions of the bill. There are many objections to it, but my most fundamental objection is to the price raising amendment for manufacturers which was introduced by Senator Taft.

Under this amendment there would be thousands of needless price increases amounting to many billions of dollars. The Taft amendment provides that the manufacturer shall receive for each article the profit which he made on that article in 1941 and that he may add to the 1941 selling price all increases in cost which have occurred since that time. In 1941 the manufacturer received a much greater profit out of each dollar of sales than at any time in the five preceding years or in any of the five following war-time years. In fact, profit margins in 1941 were 50 per cent greater than in the banner year 1929.

Volume of sales is much greater today than in 1941, so that manufacturers would have received a bonanza. In addition, Senator Taft's fellow Republicans, Senator Wherry and Representative Crawford, put amendments into the bill which made sure that not only would the manufacturers' price increases be borne by the public but that such increases would be pyramided by generous wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups.

As you sit in your homes this evening your interest in this bill and my interest in this bill are exactly the same. The question is: What effect would this bill have had on you—the people of our country?

Assails Taft Proposal

I believe in the profit system and desire that profits should be ample to provide the incentive for full production. The Taft amendment, however, provides for higher prices and higher profits even where production is already going at full blast and profits are wholly satisfactory.

We have been through five difficult years. We are looking forward to buying the things we need. Let us examine this problem together.

Do you need a new low-priced automobile? If so, what effect would the Taft amendment have had on the price of your new car? It would have increased immediately the prices of the popular makes of automobiles by two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred fifty dollars per car.

Are you a veteran planning to build a home for yourself and family? The Taft amendment would have added immediately a minimum of 20 per cent to the cost of your building materials. The program recently approved by the Congress to provide veterans' housing at reasonable cost would have been completely disrupted by this Taft amendment.

Are you a housewife who has been waiting for years for that new washing machine or refrigerator? The Taft amendment would have made it cost one-third more right away.

Are you faced with the responsibility of clothing your family? Under the Taft and other amendments the already high cothing prices would have been increased 15 per cent right away. For clothing alone the American people would have paid at least $3,000,000,000 more a year.

Are you in a business in which you need to buy steel? The price of steel would have gone up under the Taft amendment between four and eight dollars per ton right away.

Are you a farmer? Under this bill the price of farm machinery would have gone up thirteen per cent right away.

Those are only a few examples of the first round of increases the Taft amendment would bring. But that is only the beginning. Price increases in one industry are cost increases in another. By the time, for example, that the automobile industry had got its Taft increase based on present costs, it would be hit by the Taft increases in steel, tires, safety glass and other materials. So automobiles would go up still more.

In this way increase would follow increase. The bill had no stopping place in it.

In addition, these increases would have been passed right down the line. You, the consumer, would pay it all.

All of us agree that what this country needs is production. Production brings jobs, good wages, moderate prices. Perhaps the most vicious effect of the Taft amendment would be to slow up production.

Fears Effect on Prices

The only possible justification urged for all of these Taft price increases is the claim that they are necessary to encourage production. Even if they did encourage production, they would still be a terrific price to pay for that increased production—a price measured in suffering and distress among people of moderate and low incomes.

The fact is, however, that production would not be stimulated by the Taft amendment, but would be greatly impeded. Nobody wants to sell his goods this week if he can get a better price for them next week. This is no mere theory. You have seen if working day aftetr day for the last month or so, as people began to believe that price control might soon come to an end.

People who had cattle and hogs to sell for slaughter for food have decided to hold them for higher prices. People who had clothing for sale have decided to do the saem thing. So have people with innumerable other commodities which we all need so badly now.

Incidentally, I have asked the Attorney General to make an investigation of some of the factors involved in our present shortages to determine whether any one is criminally responsible for them and to place the responsibility where it tbelongs.

These instances of withholding goods from the consumer would be multiplied thousands of times under the Taft amendment; production and deliveries would be slowed down waiting for price increases. This would create bottlenecks of essential materials and essential parts which would bling production lines to a halt. By the time they started up again there would be new applications for price increases and additional waiting for greater profits. Labor would be penalized by loss of employment. Consumers would be penalized by lack of goods and ever rising prices. Farmers would be penalized by higher prices for what they buy and reduced markets for the things they sell.

It is a cruel jest to say that the Taft amendment would aid production. As I also pointed out this morning in my veto message, the Taft amendment would wholly destroy our program of wage stabilization which has been built up since V-J Day. It would destroy the usefulness of the wage stabilization board.

The result would be the beginning of an inevitable spiral of uncontrolled inflation—a race between rising wages and rising prices. Far-sighted leaders of both labor and management know that nothing can be gained—and everything lost—by simply letting prices and wages chase each other.

Despite the total impossibility of stabilizing other prices under this bill, I would have hesitated to disapprove it if I had thought it gave some real protection against soaring food prices and rents. We have learned, however, that higher prices for the things that farmers and landlords buy would inevitably force up food prices and rents. In both instances, serious increases would be forced upon us by the hard facts of business and economics.

I realize that the great majority of our people do not have the facts and figures that must be considered in order to know what a bill like this would do. That is why I am speaking to you this evening. You are entitled to have the facts before you.

Tribute to Congress Aids

I want to make clear that my decision to veto this bill does not mean any lack of appreciation of the sincere and tireless efforts of the leaders and many other

members of the Senate and the House of Representatives to pass a workable price control bill. I know that many members of both houses who voted for the bill which was sent to me did so with regret and only because they had, at that time, no opportunity to vote for a good bill. Now every member has a clear-cut opportunity to show whether or not he wants effective price controls.

I have submitted to the Congress in my veto message a plan for price-control legislation for the comparatively short period of time that it is still needed. The will of the people is still the supreme law of our land. Your determination to retain price controls and so prevent inflation must be made known to the Congress. The Congress, the only branch of our government which has the power to pass a law providing for proper price control.

Now because of Congressional delay we are faced with a brief period in which legal restraints on price increases will be lacking. I have urged the Congress to act immediately and to adopt the kind of bill which can be made to work.

But, in the event of delay, I know that the United States can depend upon the patriotism and good sense of its citizens. Therefore, I call upon every businessman, every producer and every landlord to adhere to existing regulations, even though for a short period they may not have the effect of law. It would be contrary to their own interest to embark upon a reckless period of inflation. It is to their own interest to exercise self-restraint until some action can be obtained from the Congress.

I also request every employee of the O. P. A. to stay at his battle station. The fight is not over. I am counting on all employees of the O. P. A. to continue to serve in the future as they have in the past and to finish the job. I urge these loyal civil servants and the thousands of volunteers who are giving their time to make price control a success, to see this fight through.

And, finally, my fellow citizens, I say to you that we as a nation have it within our hands to make this post-war period an era of the greatest opportunity and prosperity in our nation's history. But if short-sightedness and impatience, if partisanship and greed, are allowed to triumph over the efforts to maintain economic stability, this grand opportunity will have been sacrificed.

That must not happen.

With your help and understanding it will not happen.

The Text of President Truman's Message Vetoing the OPA Bill as an 'Impossible' Measure

JUN 30 1946

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The text of President Truman's message today vetoing the OPA bill follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval H. R. 6,042 amending the price control laws and extending them for another year.

The choice which H. R. 6,042 presents is not a choice between continued price stability and inflation. It is a choice between inflation with a statute and inflation without one. The bill continues the Government's responsibility to stabilize the economy and at the same time it destroys the Government's power to do so.

If this bill were allowed to become law, the American people would believe that they were protected by a workable price control law. But they would not be protected and they would soon come to a bitter realization of that truth. It is only fair to tell them the facts now.

The lesson from our own experience after the last war, disastrous as it was to our farmers, our workers, our manufacturers, our distributors, and our consumers, has been too easily obscured by the annoyances and irritations and the occasional inequities of price control. The fact that inflation has already gutted the economy of country after country all over the world should shake our comfortable assurance that such a catastrophe cannot happen here.

For five years we have proved that inflation can be prevented. It still can be prevented if we have the will to prevent it. Today the opportunity of completing the transition from war to peace with an economy which is stable, sound and secure is within our grasp.

Appeal for Self-Restraint

To avoid sacrificing this opportunity requires courage, wisdom and self-restraint. This winter and spring the tensions have been more acute than ever before. We are all weary and impatient of Government restrictions and controls. We are all eager for the day when we can pursue our own affairs in our own way. In such a mood there is the natural temptation to remove essential safeguards, prematurely.

This bill yields to that temptation. It would provide us with no real safeguards at all. It would start prices and costs climbing. It would start the value of the dollar falling and keep it falling. Far from helping production it would retard it. In the end this bill would lead to disaster.

I shall not attempt to comment on all the bill's provisions. Some of them are entirely appropriate. Many others reflect minor concessions to special interest groups of the sort which the Congress has heretofore resisted. To these latter provisions I object on grounds of principle. But in the last days before the expiration of legislation so vital to the nation's welfare I should not regard these concessions as a basis for withholding my approval from an extension bill.

My fundamental objection to the bill is to the numerous amendments which would raise the price of essential cost-of-living commodities. Of those by far the most damaging is the price-raising amendment for manufacturers introduced by Senator Taft (Section 11), operating in conjunction with the revised price-raising amendment for distributors introduced by Senator Wherry (Section 10, Par. (T)), and with the special cost-plus amendments for automobile and appliance dealers first offered to the House Committee on Banking and Currency by Representative Crawford (Section 10, Par (Q) and (R).

Taft Amendment Stressed

The mainspring of this combination is Senator Taft's amendment. It is that amendment which would compel thousands of needless price increases amounting to many billions of dollars. The Wherry and Crawford amendments simply make sure that before the Taft-amendment price increases for the manufacturers reach the consumer, they will be pyramided by generous wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups.

The provisions of the Taft amendment are complex, but they wear a superficial reasonableness. I am sure, however, that Congress adopted his amendment without full appreciation of its consequences.

I wish it were possible to tell you exactly how many billions of dollars the American would would eventually have to pay for the Taft amendment and its companion pieces. To attempt to do so, however, would be like trying to estimate the cost of a fire about to sweep a city before the first building had started to burn. Even to estimate the total amount of all the first round of price increases is not now possible.

Here, however, are a few examples which would enter into such a total.

The first impact of the Taft and Wherry amendments in the crucial field of housing would be little short of devastating. The prices of nearly all building materials would be affected. The average increase of such materials, excluding lumber, would be approximately 20 per cent. This would completely disrupt the program recently approved by the Congress to provide veterans' housing at reasonable cost.

Sees Steel Ceilings Rising

Ceilings for steel would have to be raised an average of $4 to $8 a ton. These increases would in turn be reflected in the ceilings of everything made of steel.

The average price of low-priced automobiles would be increased $225 to $250, on top of the substantial increases already granted.

Household appliances such as washing machines and refrigerators would increase from 25 to 30 per cent. Floor coverings would go up about 17 per cent; plumbing supplies, about 16 per cent; farm machinery, about 13 per cent.

The prices of clothing—already too high—would be increased by an estimated average of 15 per cent—more than half of which would be attributable to the Taft and Wherry amendments and the balance to other amendments. This by itself would add about $3,000,000,000 a year to the living expenses of American families.

These are only preliminary estimates of a few of the initial price increases. They do not take into account the further increases, for example, on automobiles, after steel, tires, safety glass, and other materials and parts have received their own increases.

The bill would cause some major increases in food immediately. It would curtail subsidy payments so that the prices of certain foods would have to go up. Other foods would get immediate increases under the Taft amendment but these would go to processors rather than to farmers. Like the wage earner, the white-collar worker, and the millions of old people and others who must live on fixed incomes, the farmer is a victim of this bill.

This, however, does not mean that the country would get any real protection, for long, in what it costs to eat. The same thing is true of rents. The bill does not direct any immediate increases in rents at all. But this does not mean that rents could be effectively controlled.

If I thought that his bill would make possible some genuine protection against soaring food prices and rents, I should hesitate long before disapproving it—despite the total impossibility of stabilizing the prices of other essential commodities. Our economy, however, cannot be half-stabilized. We cannot quarantine inflation. Higher prices for the things that farmers and landlords buy would inevitably force up farm prices and rents.

In the case of farm prices, this is required by the parity provisions of the law. In the case of both farm prices and rents, general increases would be forced upon us by simple justice and the hard facts of business and economics.

This bill, therefore, gives only the delusion of protection against rising costs of food and shelter. It would delay their rise a little. But the delay would be long enough to cause unnecessary hardship for farmers and landlords—not long enough to bring real benefits to consumers and tenants.

The spectacular increases in the prices of manufactured goods which the Taft amendment and its companion amendments would cause, right at the beginning, are far in excess of anything which industry needs to earn generous profits and obtain full production. The increases are so large because the formulas for computing them are bonanza formulas.

The Taft amendment puts into prices the profit per unit of sales which the industry received for the particular product in the year 1941. That was a year in which manufacturers and processors received a much greater profit out of each dollar of sales than in any one of the five peacetime years which preceded 1941 and more than in any one of the following five wartime years.

Indeed, 1941 profit margins were half again as great as in the banner year of 1929. Today, however, the volume of sales is greater than that of 1941 and it is going to increase steadily if inflation does not stop it. Thus, at the very time when we should be getting the benefit of high volume in the form of lower prices, the Taft amendment would inflate prices.

In the case of products like automobiles, washing machines and refrigerators which are just returning to the market, the Taft amendment produces especially unreasonable prices. This is because the amendment adds to prices all the abnormally high costs arising from temporarily low volume and change-over conditions.

The Wherry amendment gives a final boost to prices by requiring the pyramiding of manufacturers' increases at the wholesale and retail levels.

Of course profits ample to provide the incentive for full production are what makes the American free-enterprise system work. Prices must not be inflexibly held. Increases have been granted and more will have to be granted to remove impediments to production. The Taft amendment, however, in the name of stimulating production promises peak profits on every product even where production is already going at full blast and profits are eminently satisfactory. As industry after industry accepts the invitation of the Taft amendment in an attempt to make good profits better, prices will go up and up.

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Blow to Production Seen

In addition, the industries in real need of relief will tend to be lost in the shuffle. The OPA, already criticized for delay in these deserving cases, will be increasingly unable to act promptly to break production bottlenecks.

There is a grim irony in the fact that the Taft amendment is defended as a stimulant to production when in fact it will greatly impede production.

The evidence is readily at hand. For weeks we have seen meat and other commodities withheld from the market in anticipation of higher prices. The simple fact is that the average business man or farmer who knows that his price will soon be higher will not sell any more goods this week than he has to—be they suits or sewing machines or cattle.

The manufacturer with a price increase pending would naturally slow down deliveries as much as his working capital and his storage facilities would permit. At the same time the knowledge that his suppliers had their own increases pending would lead him to do all he could to build up his inventories.

But his suppliers would also slow down deliveries for the very same reason. As essential materials and parts were withheld from the market, production lines would gradually grind to a halt. Workers would pay their toll to this amendment in loss of employment. Consumers would pay theirs in lack of goods.

These cases would develop, not by hundreds but by thousands. As fast as price increases were granted, they would raise the costs of purchasing industries and form a basis for additional increases. Each one would bring its now slowdowns and new bottlenecks.

It is plain to see why the enactment of the Taft amendment as an aid to production would be a sorry jest. Production requires a reasonable stability in costs, a continuing flow of goods and a readiness to buy and sell. The Taft amendment would result in erratic price and cost movements, a feverish effort to buy and a calculated reluctance to sell.

The Taft amendment would wholly destroy the program of wage stabilization which has been so painstakingly, and at times painfully, developed during the months since V-J Day.

The Wage Stabilization Board has contributed greatly to that development. The representatives of industry, labor, and public who compose it have brought what threatened for a time to become a runaway wage move-

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ment into a fair and orderly procedure with which virtually all unions and managements have cooperated. This union still needs the continuing services of the Wage Stabilization Board.

I wonder, therefore, if the Congress realized when it voted for the Taft amendment that it was voting to destroy the present wage-stabilization program and the usefulness of the Wage Stabilization Board. Under the existing program the board has the task of determining the limit of wage increases which an employer can use as the basis for price increases. Its determinations of these limits have played a vital role in bringing about innumerable wage settlements.

"Price-Wage Race" Emphasized

The Taft amendment, however, provides that, "in determining costs for the purposes of this section, all costs shall be included." The Office of Price Administration advises me that under this provision it would be required to recognize all wage increases as a basis for price increases, even if the board had not approved them and regardless of their amount.

This is the beginning of an inevitable spiral of uncontrolled inflation—a race between rising wages and rising prices. Farsighted leaders of both labor and management know that nothing can be gained—and everything lost—by simply letting prices and wages chase each other.

Yesterday I received a letter from the National Wage Stabilization Board, which board represents industry, labor and the public. The board advises that it believes that uncontrolled inflation will result from this bill. Furthermore, the board states, "it is our unanimous judgment that the proposed legislation presents no possibility of wage stabilization or of the achievement of the balance between wages and prices which is essential to economic stability."

This bill provides a sure formula for inflation:

1. A first round of sharp and widespread price increases;
2. Production slowdowns due to price uncertainties;
3. Renewed demands for further wage increases due to higher living costs;
4. Higher production costs due to production slowdowns and stoppages and to higher labor costs;
5. A cost-plus pricing amendment which requires higher production costs to be translated immediately into higher prices.

And all this at a time when the supply of goods is still far below the record demand.

The formula would lead to disaster even if it could be assumed that price control could be administered in an orderly fashion, and that the Office of Price Administration would be able to build up a staff adequate to its new burdens. The fact is, however, that these assumptions are unreal. The OPA could not discharge the responsibilities which the Taft amendment and the other price-raising amendments would thrust upon it—either with its present staff or with any staff that it might conceivably recruit.

JUN 30 1946

Compliance Called Difficult

Moreover enforcement and compliance with price regulations are dependent on the general stability of prices over considerable periods of time. Once prices were set in continuous upward motion compliance would deteriorate rapidly. Little hope could be held out for compliance with ceiling prices fixed under the Taft amendment.

The reason for this is that the ceiling price of each individual manufacturer would depend upon the price which that particular manufacturer charged in the base period—usually Oct. 1-15, 1941. To this base period price each manufacturer would be entitled to add a uniform increase factor representing cost increases incurred by the industry generally since that time.

Under this system, obviously, every manufacturer who had a different price in the base period would have a different ceiling price now. Uniform ceiling prices would become impossible, except in those industries which charged uniform prices in the base period. Thus, most of OPA's dollars-and-cents regulations, which are the most readily enforceable kind, would be wiped out.

Proof of any ceiling price violation would require proof of the price which the particular manufacturer charged during a two-week period five years ago. Every enforcement proceeding would thus become a time-consuming and often futile historical investigation.

In these circumstances, the formal structure of price and rent control which the bill retains would be wholly ineffectual to stem the tide of inflation which it would set in motion. Unable to cope with the deluge of industry demands for higher ceilings under the new pricing formulas, and increasingly aware of the futility of its task, OPA's administrative staff would disintegrate. After irreplaceable losses from its ranks had reached a certain point, the consequence would not be more administrative delay. It would be complete collapse.

In the face of these alarming consequences to the country if the present bill should become law, I urge the Congress with all the earnestness at my command to reconsider the whole problem of stabilization.

In that reconsideration, let us see just where we stand today. Under the existing stabilization laws production has recovered remarkably from the shock of war's end. Output of civilian goods already surpasses the 1941 level and employment exceeds that level by six million. This record has been achieved in spite of shortages of critical materials and parts and in spite of extended work stoppages in basic industries. The major labor-management disputes are settled, and we are moving rapidly toward the realization of our post-war objectives of full production and full employment in a sound economy.

There still are shortages, but they will be progressively wiped out in the months ahead if business and labor stick to their job of producing the most possible goods in the shortest possible time. This can happen only if business has assurance of reasonable stability in its costs and if labor has assurance that its real wages will not be cut sharply by rising living costs.

We can look ahead to a steady easing of other inflationary forces. The efficiency of production is bound to increase and bring with it an upsurge in total output. If the stabilization laws are renewed in effective form, it is expected that the Federal budget will be balanced during the coming year, thus eliminating the deficit which was a basic source of inflationary difficulties.

As the inflationary pressures lessen, commodity after commodity can be removed from controls and we can emerge with a stable economy in which the traditional American free-enterprise competitive system can take command. Not until then will the law of supply and demand keep prices at reasonable levels. So long as demand far exceeds supply, the law of supply and demand will drive prices up.

Let us remember further that inflation and collapse in the United States would gravely jeopardize our efforts to build the kind of international economic relations that will provide a solid basis for world peace. The whole structure of international prices, currency values, and financial and trade relations is still unsettled. Because of our position and influence in world trade and finance, inflation and collapse in this country would shake the entire world.

In short, the most serious difficulties of the transition from war to peace are already behind us if only we have the wisdom and fortitude to see to it that the forces of inflation, so long held in check, are not unleashed when victory is all but won.

Therefore I call upon the Congress to act and act now by passing a bill which will give the nation adequate assurance of completing a successful transition to a sound peacetime economy. Such a bill should contain the following provisions:

First. The bill should provide for extension of the stabilization laws for a full year.

Second. The bill should authorize the continuance of stabilization subsidies on a scale sufficient to avoid serious increases in food prices during the next six months and to permit the orderly termination of subsidies during the hilf half of 1947. In my judgment, an authorization for the expenditure of a billion and a quarter dollars during the year as a whole is the minimum necessary for these purposes.

Third. The bill should lay down a Congressional policy with respect to the termination of price controls and subsidies. I approve the provisions of Paragraphs (A), (B) and (V) of the proposed new section 1A of the Price Control Act contained in Section 3 of the present bill.

These provisions call for the orderly removal of all price controls and subsidies during the course of the coming year, with the exception only of those commodities which, on or before April 1, 1947, the President finds to be still in critically short supply and for which he asks and secures authority for continued control to be administered by some established department or agency of the Government other than the Office of Price Administration.

De-Control Program Favored

I would not oppose the formulation of standards for the de-control of particular commodities, as provided in H. R. 6042 or the establishment of an independent price de-control board to review these applications—provided that the standards were modified to make sure that, during the next crucial six months, ceilings do not have to be lifted where it is clear that serious price rises would result.

The spelling out of detailed standards and the establishment of new and complex administrative machinery, however, do not seem to me to be necessary. If the Congress lays down the declaration of de-control policy contained in Paragraph (B) of the proposed new Section 1A, permitting Administration flexibility in its application, I give my personal pledge that the policy will be carried out to the full in spirit as well as in letter.

I ask the Congress also, if it gives me responsibility for carrying out a measure of the kind I am urging, to permit me to do this through a unified or effectively coordinated administrative organization and not to handicap me by legislating an unsound split of authority.

Fourth. The adjustment of product prices to make possible the maximum total production is, of course, one of the fundamental requisites of good price administration during this final transition period. I do not believe that any change in the present law is necessary to assure that such adjustments are made. To put the matter beyond doubt, however, I would not object to a provision which expressly requires the adjustment of price ceilings wherever this is necessary and would be effective to increase the total production of needed goods.

Issues Declared Obscured

The great majority of the American people want an effective price-control law. They are entitled to have it. Under such a law we can win the war against inflation just as decisively as we won the war against the Axis.

Most members of the Congress have not yet had an opportunity to take an unequivocal position on this issue. As the present bill became more and more heavily loaded with amendments during its four and one-half months' progress through the Congress, the issues became more and more obscured.

Members who wanted more effective price control were found voting for the bill, or for particular amendments to the bill, on the basis that these were the best that could be secured. Side by side with them were members who wanted to weaken price control or get rid of it altogether.

It is most unfortunate that the Congress has delayed final passage of a bill down to the eve of the very date of termination of the existing law.

As far back as Sept. 6, 1945, I urged the Congress to pass an extension of the Price Control Act at an early date so as to avoid the uncertainties which have made control more difficult for the last few months. Had this been done there would now be no necessity for these last-minute decisions. I repeated my request to the Congress to extend price-control legislation without crippling amendments again and again—on Jan. 21, 1946; May 22, 1946; May 25, 1946, and June 11, 1946.

Nevertheless just before the expiration of all price control there has been presented to me, by the Congress, an impossible bill.

I cannot bring myself to believe, however, that the representatives of the American people will permit the great calamity which will befall this country if price and rent control end at midnight Sunday. On behalf of the people I request the Congress to continue by resolution the present controls for the short period of time necessary to write a workable bill.

The fight against inflation is never easy. We are battling against economic forces which have caused us untold misery after every previous war and which have overcome or are threatening to overwhelm many of the nations engaged in this war.

We shall not win this fight by soft measures.

All of us who must play a part in the decision of this issue face a solemn responsibility. We stand at an historic moment. Our actions will be judged by the American people and judged again by history.

the consumers, they will be pyramided by generous wholesalers and retailers' mark-ups."

As to his belief that there would be renewed demands for higher wages due to higher living costs, if the bill became effective, the President said he had been advised that the OPA, under the Taft amendment, would be required to recognize all wage increases as a basis for price increases.

"This is the beginning of an inevitable spiral of uncontrolled inflation, a race between rising wages and rising prices," Mr. Truman noted.

Truman's Veto Points

JUN 30 1946

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29—Here are the main points on which President Truman based his veto of the Senate-House compromise OPA bill, which he called an "impossible" measure:

Inflation

"This bill provides a sure formula for inflation," Mr. Truman told the Congress.

This, he said, would be accomplished by:

1. A first round of sharp and widespread price increases.
2. Production slowdowns due to price uncertainties.
3. Renewed demands for further wage increases due to higher living costs.
4. Higher production costs due to production slowdowns and stoppages and to higher labor costs.
5. A cost-plus pricing amendment which requires higher production costs to be translated immediately into higher prices.

Outside of his own tabulation of points through which he said inflation could come, Mr. Truman said he foresaw "a feverish effort to buy and a calculated reluctance to sell," because of the expectation of price rises.

Amendments

Centering his fire on amendments which, he said, would "raise the price of essential cost-of-living commodities," Mr. Truman hit especially at these:

1. The Taft amendment, which he called the "mainspring" and which would, he asserted, "compel thousands of needless price increases amounting to many billions of dollars." The amendment provided for price increases for manufacturers.

2. The amendments by Senators Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, and Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, which he said would "simply make sure that before the Taft amendment price increases for the public reach

House Rollcall Upholding Veto

JUN 30 1946

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The following is the rollcall vote by which the House today upheld President Truman's veto of price-control legislation:

FOR OVERRIDING—178

Democrats—68

Abernethy	Flannagan	Philbin
Allen, La.	Fogarty	Pickett
Almond	Folger	Poage
Andrews, Ala.	Gary	Pratt
Barry	Gathings	Price, Fla.
Brown, Ga.	Gossett	Priest
Bryson	Gregory	Rains
Bunker	Hare	Randolph
Chapman	Hart	Richards
Chelf	Hebert	Riley
Clark	Hendricks	Robertson, Va.
Clements	Kelley, Ill.	Roe, Md.
Cooper	Kilday	Rogers, Fla.
Courtney	Lea	Sheppard
Cravens	Lyle	Russell
Davis	Lynch	Tarver
Domengeaux	McMillan, S. C.	Trimble
Doughton, N. C.	Manasco	Voorhis, Calif.
Durham	May	Weaver
Earthman	Mills	Whitten
Elliott	Murray, Tenn.	Whittington
Engle, Calif.	O'Neal	Zimmerman
Fallon	Pace	

Republicans—105

Andersen, Minn.	Gearhart	McConnel
Andresen, Minn.	Gifford	McDonough
Arends	Gillie	McMillen, Ill.
Arnold	Goodwin	Martin, Iowa
Barrett, Wyo.	Graham	Martin, Mass.
Beall	Grant, Ind.	Mathews
Bender	Gwinn, N. Y.	Michener
Bennett, Mo.	Hale	Miller, Neb.
Blackney	Halleck	Mundt
Bolton	Hancock	Norblad
Brumbaugh	Hand	Phillips
Buck	Harter	Ramey
Bufflett	Heselton	Reed, Ill.
Butler	Hess	Reed, N. Y.
Campbell	Hill	Rees, Kan.
Carlson	Hinshaw	Robison, Ky.
Case, N. J.	Hoeven	Rockwell
Chiperfield	Holmes, Mass.	Rogers, Mass.
Church	Holmes, Wash.	Scrivner
Clason	Hope	Sharp
Cole, Kan.	Horan	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, Mo.	Jenkins	Smith, Maine
Corbett	Jennings	Springer
Cunningham	Johnson, Calif.	Stefan
D'Ewart	Johnson, Ill.	Sundstrom
Dirksen	Johnson, Ind.	Taber
Dondero	Judd	Talbot
Eaton	Kean	Talle
Elsworth	Keefe	Tibbott
Elston	Kilburn	Vorys, Ohio
Fenton	Kunkel	Wadsworth
Fuller	Landis	Wigglesworth
Fulton	Lefevre	Wilson
Gamble	Lemke	Wolcott
Gavin	Luce	Woodruff

AGAINST OVERRIDING—148

Democrats—80

Bailey	Green	O'Brien, Mich.
Barden	Harless	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Havenner	Outland
Beckworth	Hays	Patman
Biemiller	Healy	Peterson, Fla.
Bland	Hobbs	Pfeifer
Bloom	Hoch	Price, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Hook	Rabaut
Cannon, Mo.	Huber	Rabin
Carnahan	Jarman	Rees
Combs	L. A. Johnson	Rogers, N. Y.
Crosser	L. B. Johnson	Rowan
D'Alesandro	Kee	Ryter
De Lacy	Kelley, Pa.	Sabath
James Delaney	King	Sadowski
John Delaney	Kirwan	Sasscer
Dingell	Kopplemann	Savage
Douglas, Ill.	Lane	Somers
Douglas, Calif.	Lanham	Spence
Doyle	Larcade	Starkey
Feighan	Lesinski	Sullivan
Fernandes	Link	Thom
Flood	McCormack	Thomas, Tex.
Forand	Madden	Thomason
Gallagher	Maloney	Traynor
Geelan	Mankin	Walter
Gordon	Monroney	Wasielewski
Gore	Murdock	White
Goraki	Neely	Wood
Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.	Woodhouse

Republicans—30

Allen, Ill.	Gwynne, Iowa	Pittenger
Angell	Hagen	Plumley
Bishop	Henry	Rich
Brehm	Hoffman, Pa.	Ripley
Brown, Ohio	Howell	Schwabe, Mo.
Byrnes	Jensen	Schwabe, Okla.
Canfield	Jones	Shafer
Case, S. D.	Jonkman	Short
Chelsworth	Knutson	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	LaFollette	Smith, Ohio
Clippinger	Lewis	Smith, Wisc.
Curtis	McCowen	Sumner, Ill.
Ellis	McGregor	Vursell
Fellows	Mason	Welchel
Gillette	Murray, Wisc.	Winter
Griffiths	O'Hara	Wolverton
Gross	O'Konski	

American Labor—1 — Marcantonio

Progressive—1 — Hull

Price Of Bowles Quitting Surprise Even To Aides

JUN 30 1946

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Chester Bowles took his own top aides by surprise when he chose the time he did to resign as stabilization director.

His associates had expected him to quit promptly if President Truman should approve the stripped-down price control extension bill passed by Congress.

But Bowles caught them off balance with his decision to act even before the OPA measure, which he had termed an inflationary booby trap, reached the President's desk.

Made Decision Thursday

Bowles made up his mind at home Thursday night to resign in advance of Mr. Truman's decision on the bill. He wrote his letter of resignation yesterday morning and sent it to the White House in the afternoon.

While Bowles himself had no comment, there was speculation that he had decided to quit now in the hope that removing himself from the picture might persuade Congress to adopt the kind of bill he liked.

In his letter to Mr. Truman, Bowles expressed the hope that Congress, after receiving a vetoed bill, would extend the OPA as is. His resignation might remove one objection to this.

Another possibility was that Bowles hoped that his resignation on the eve of Mr. Truman's decision, together with his parting castigation of the bill, might serve to persuade the President to veto it.

Came To D.C. In 1943

His resignation came just three years from the time he arrived in Washington to become OPA general manager.

He had joined the organization shortly after this country went to war, as OPA rationing officer in Connecticut. He was State director when he was called to Washington in July, 1943, and in November of that year he was named OPA administrator.

He got along well with Congress at first, soothed somewhat the public's wrath over the OPA, and put business men in price-control jobs which had been held by college professors.

A retired advertising man, Bowles introduced graphic charts in testifying before congressional committees, and, in turn, was called by one legislator "the best salesman in the United States."

But when the war ended and the clamor went up from some quarters for elimination of price controls, Bowles began a slam-bang campaign to keep the lid on.

Lost Steel Battle

Last February he became stabilization director, moving over from the OPA after a knock-down, drag-out battle over steel prices, which he lost.

He took over administration of a liberalized wage-price policy which soon led to flurries of cost-of-living price increases, and found himself in the embarrassing position of having to approve them.

Weeks ago, anticipating that Congress would trim OPA's authority drastically, Bowles began burning his bridges behind him. He lashed out at the bill, said no honest man could administer it, and put himself on record as unalterably opposed to any compromise.

The only choice he left himself was when to resign.

OPA Calls Staff of 34,000 to Report Tomorrow Despite Doubt About Pay

JUN 30 1946

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—What will happen on Monday to the 34,000 employes of the Office of Price Administration was an unanswered question here tonight with price and rent controls expiring at midnight tomorrow.

Although the OPA said it was counting on their reporting for work Monday morning, Senator Taft of Ohio said that no funds would be available legally after midnight tomorrow to pay administrative expenses or salaries.

Senator Barkley, the majority leader, agreeing that the agency would have no authority to spend money or meet payrolls, said that, so far as he could see, there would not be an OPA on Monday.

Paul Porter, Price Administrator, will go on the air over the ABC network on Monday at 9:15 P. M., Eastern standard time, to tell the agency's employes just what their status is.

Officials said that a memorandum issued late yesterday to the 3,304 members of its Washington staff had quoted Wallace Sayre, director of personnel, as saying:

"Regardless of what happens to OPA legislation over the week-end, all OPA employes are expected to come to work Monday morning."

Officials said they assumed that similar instructions had been issued to the 30,705 field office employes.

Whether they could be paid or what work they would do no one was prepared to say.

The OPA field set-up now totals 1,800 local price boards, sixty-six district offices, 500 area rent offices and eight regional offices.

BOSTON, June 29 (AP)—Eldon C. Shoup, regional administrator of the OPA, said that all personnel would report for work Monday.

If the Price Control Act lapsed at midnight Sunday, he said, his office still had control over sugar and slaughtering, under the Second War Powers Act. He added that enforcement of ceilings on those items would remain in effect and that warnings had been sent to dealers.

INCREASE IN RENTS SEEN AS OPA ENDS

JUN 30 1946

Federal Official Predicts 15 Pct. Boost by Aug. 1 if Controls Remain Off.

WASHINGTON, June 29—(AP)—A top stabilization official said tonight rents generally probably will jump "more than 15 percent" by August 1 "unless we get a quick renewal meanwhile" of Federal rent controls due to expire Sunday midnight.

This official, thoroughly familiar with the rent ceiling program which apparently will go by the boards, gave his views on the condition his name would not be used.

He expressed doubt there will be any appreciable number of rent increases before August "because in most states local laws require at least a 30-day notice by landlords."

In other cases, he said, tenants have one-year or longer leases which will block quick increases.

"But our only real salvation," this official declared, "is that Congress will act quickly to continue price and rent controls. If we go 30 days without them, the lid will be off."

He said that about 60 percent of the rental dwellings in the United States are occupied on a month-to-month basis.

The National Apartment House Owners association meanwhile asked landlords over the country to keep rents within 15 percent of present levels.

Climb in New Orleans

F. Poche Waugespack, president of the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers, said in New Orleans that "the general increases in rents, if there are any, will not be more than 15 to 20 per cent." Reports from real estate boards in several large cities indicated that many landlords favored the 15 per cent figure.

On evictions, the Federal official said, landlords who wanted to get rid of a tenant could raise rents "unconscionably" and then put the occupant out for non-payment if he couldn't meet the figure.

As for evictions in general, however, he said that "even though there are no Federal controls, landlords will have to continue to abide by local laws."

This means, the official added, that in most areas there can be no eviction of undesirable tenants without cause.

RISE IN COST OF NEW HOMES SEEN BY WYATT

JUN 30 1946

He Says Jump Will Be 10 to 25 P. C. Under OPA Extension Bill.

SMALL IS LESS GLOOMY

But He Sees Danger of Soaring Prices—Predicts Era of Record Production.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—Cost of the average newly-built home will jump 10 to 25 per cent if the OPA extension bill becomes law, Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter, reported today.

Dejected at the potential rise in prices of building materials embodied in the measure sent to President Truman last night, Wyatt said in a statement: "This would mean that the new 'low cost' house is a $10,000 house. That's a little exaggerated but not much. We had plans set to push down new-dwelling costs. Now we can't even hold our present price position—and it is bad enough."

Less gloomy, John D. Small, civilian production administrator, said that he would have no worry if industry and labor use self-restraint in pushing for higher prices and higher wages.

Yet there is room in the bill for prices to soar high enough to touch off a new wave of wage demands and strikes—"it's a danger that could occur," he warned, though it needn't."

Says Prices May Soar.

Moreover, he asserted, there is real danger that manufacturers, waiting for higher prices, might withhold their products from the goods-starved public, if the OPA goes slowly in making the the price changes permitted. The act gives the OPA sixty days in which to move.

Withholding—in meat and grain for instance—is "affecting your daily life already," Small reminded reporters at a news conference.

Neither Wyatt nor Small would say whether he had urged President Truman to accept the bill or to veto it in the hope of getting a temporary resolution through Congress extending the OPA as is.

The housing chief was unreservedly pessimistic. About 100 price increases already granted by the OPA to stimulate the output of building materials could be wasted, Wyatt said, if all other products get the same price benefits.

Other industries could again attract workers from the brick and lumber yards and from the radiator and pipe factories, while manufacturers would again tend to turn to more profitable lines of production, he said.

The premium payments plan, which offers $400,000,000 in subsidies to spur building materials output, would have to be revised industry by industry, Wyatt said, because prospective price increases would render its benefits negligible.

Sees Era of Prosperity.

Aside from the dangers seen by Small in the OPA bill, his monthly report on national production was encouraging.

An era of unprecedented production and prosperity may well follow, Small said, if the present breathing spell from major strikes continues.

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The nation's output in May dipped down to the January level because of the coal and steel shutdowns, but bounced back quickly in June. The strike setbacks, however, probably will prevent industry from again reaching the high level of March until midsummer.

Employment rose 770,000 persons in May, mostly in farm work. June, Small said, should clear the way for the large increase in non-agricultural em-

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ployment which will be required to increase output during the remainder of the year.

May Production Figures

As for the actual production record, May brought only a slight increase in automobiles—only 2 per cent over April's output of 150,000—but a sharp increase of 37 per cent in refrigerators.

Shoe production dropped slightly, lumber output gained markedly and apparently hit a two-year high while men's clothing production continued its all-time record breaking pace—a pace still far short of national demand.

Other production marks in May:

Washing machines—184,000 produced, slightly better than April and 16 per cent above pre-war average.

Vacuum cleaners and gas ranges—Down slightly, but both better than in pre-war years.

Sewing machines—Up 11 per cent but still less than half of pre-war production.

Radios—1,075,000 produced, just about the pre-war average and 8 per cent above April.

Tires—A new all-time record of 5,800,000 passenger casings set, 38 per cent above pre-war.

Sugar Ration Likely to Stay

O. P. A. Function May Revert to the Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Sugar rationing probably will continue despite Office of Price Administration expiration at midnight tomorrow, O. P. A. spokesmen said today.

Sugar, last of the war-time scarcity foods to remain under ration control, is rationed by O. P. A. under authority from the Department of Agriculture which the department can recapture on short notice.

It is likely, price officials said, that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will move promptly to take the job, perhaps aided by a White House executive order transferring O. P. A.'s sugar rationing staff to the Agriculture Department.

Wirtz Says Pay Controls Will Have to End, Too

U. S. Was Able to Check Rates Through Price Relief Pleas

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—W. Willard Wirtz, head of the National Wage Stabilization Board, said today that without price controls wage controls would have to end, too.

Early this year the government told employers that they could raise wages as they pleased. There was one hitch, and it alone gave the government a check on pay rates.

This was a requirement that any wage boost—in order to be recognized as a factor that the Office of Price Administration would recognize in giving price relief—must win the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Wirtz declared, "but that this requirement served as a check on both management and labor to keep wages within the standards established by the Wage Stabilization Board."

Under these standards post-war wage increases generally held to a pattern of 18½ cents an hour, a figure established first in settlement of the steel strike early this year.

Labor leaders have warned that another rash of strikes will break out to back up new demands for higher wages to match any upward spurt in prices.

JUN 3 0 1946

P.A.C. Students Applaud Veto Of Price Bill

Adopt Resolution Lauding Truman; A.V.C. Official Denounces Taft Prices

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Students attending a political-action school today loudly applauded President Truman's veto of the price-control bill after hearing pleas that they fight re-election of legislators who favored relaxing controls.

The school is a four-day course in practical politics sponsored by the National Citizens Political Action Committee. A "graduation" dinner tonight for more than 500 young men and women students was its last scheduled event.

Alex Efthim, of St. Louis, introduced as the American Veterans' Committee "one-man lobby" against crippling the Office of Price Administration, was addressing a class on organizing veterans for political action when word of the veto reached him. When he announced the news to the students a bedlam of cheering broke out and students rushed out to send congratulatory telegrams to the White House.

Later the student body, except for three representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, adopted a resolution praising the President for his action. The N. A. M. trio, in abstaining from voting, said they were attending the school as observers.

Efthim had told of A. V. C. plans to "challenge these Congressmen when they get home," meaning those legislators who supported amendments opposed by the Administration.

"We ought to call these 'Taft prices' and publicize the hell out of it," he said in describing the bill rejected by Mr. Truman. "Taft and his forces are hurting the housing program for veterans by smashing price control."

Although Senator Robert A. Taft is one of the authors of the permanent housing bill, the speaker said the Ohio Republican is "wrecking housing by his cost-plus amendment to price control."

Henry Morgenthau 3d, son of the former Secretary of the Treasury, addressed the same class on housing. He said the Wyatt emergency housing program is a good one "but it is not being carried out." He urged the veterans to wake up all communities to its need.

He said the housing emergency in New York City, where he is supervisor of vacancy listing and registration of the City Housing Authority, is "very dark and unhealthy." Mr. Morgenthau blamed "lax administration" of the Civilian Production Administration in controlling non-residential construction, jurisdictional labor disputes and "constant bickering" between city and state authorities.

Mr. Morgenthau, also a member of the A. V. C., said it has been estimated that in New York City alone there will be 211,000 veterans and their families looking for homes by the end of 1946.

JUN 3 0 1946

2 Views on O. P. A.'s Lapse: Soaring Prices, Normal Trade

By The Associated Press

With the lid off prices effective at midnight Sunday, millions of bewildered Americans plunged into an uneasy week end yesterday while leaders of both sides in the long Office of Price Administration battle issued predictions ranging from "disaster" to "the long-range betterment" of all.

Labor leaders generally supported President Truman's veto of the Congressional price control bill and grimly forecast unrest and labor trouble all over the nation. Business leaders, while agreeing with the union officials that price rises were coming, felt that a flood of production would soon stabilize the situation.

Wholesalers expected to see the commodity price list go upward immediately, but disagreed on whether the climb would be sustained or merely temporary.

Latin American countries, which had been asking substantial price increases for sugar and coffee, were free to ask higher payments for everything shipped to the U. S. A.

The cost of shelter seemed likely to soar, with tenants caught in the Housing shortage and unable to bargain with landlords.

At Des Moines, Walter D. Kline, Iowa district O. P. A. director, received telephone calls this afternoon from three house renters who told him they had received notices from their landlords of rent increases ranging from 30 to 35 per cent. Two landlords called to ask if they could raise the rents Monday—first day of the month—and Mr. Kline said he told them they could.

Want Small Increases

The National Apartment Owners Association, through its president, George M. Englar, sent telegrams to its members in fifty principal United States cities asking them to hold rent increases within 15 per cent above present rates. Mr. Englar said the association represented owners of about 50,000 apartment houses throughout the nation.

F. Poche Waugespack, president of the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers, said in New Orleans that "the general increases in rents, if there are any, will not be more than 15 to 20 per cent." Reports from real estate boards in several large cities indicated that many landlords favored the 15 per cent figure.

W. R. Scott, executive vice-president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, said future trading in grains would resume immediately when the O. P. A. expired and that grains "will assume true values and go back into natural channels instead of into the black market and other unnatural channels as is now the case." He thought prices would stabilize within a few days.

American Federation of Labor President William Green, Congress of Industrial Organization leaders, and the American Veterans Committee expressed fear of inflation as the result of O. P. A.'s end.

"If the veto stands, this country is faced with the most serious situation which has developed since the war," Mr. Green said. "There will be labor unrest and labor trouble all over the nation and unrestrained inflation."

Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., expressed approval of President Truman's veto.

"President Truman is to be commended for his patriotic and statesmanlike act in vetoing the O. P. A. legislation. I'm sure that his action will have a salutary effect and a stabilizing influence in this period of great stress," he said.

The A. V. C. said it had fought for strong price control because inflation "is the biggest veterans' problem," and added that "Congressmen must now show where they stand—with the people or with the special interest lobbies."

Philip R. Melnick, secretary-manager of the Southern California Retail Meat Dealers' Association, urged the public not to "fear that food prices will go sky high. As far as meat is concerned, the entire country will be better off.

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers said the association was refraining from immediate comment.

Carl F. Dietz, president of the Manufacturers Association of Syracuse, N. Y., declared, however, that elimination of controls would mean "the long-range betterment of every individual."

Truman Signs Bill Extending Draft Into '47

JUN 3 0 1946

Non-Fathers, 19 to 45, Are Subject to Service; Pay Raised for All Personnel

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—President Truman signed into law today legislation extending the draft act until next March 31 and prohibiting the induction of eighteen-year-olds.

Product of a long controversy between the Senate and the House the legislation permits the drafting nineteen-year-olds and non-fathers up to the age of forty-five.

In fact the Army already has announced it will levy no draft quotas for July and August.

The law does not change the existing requirement for eighteen-year-olds to register; it simply prohibits their actual induction.

Major provisions of the new law, which replaces a stop-gap bill expiring at midnight June 30:

Ages of liability for induction: Nineteen through forty-four, both inclusive.

Limit of compulsory service: Eighteen months for men inducted after Oct. 1, 1946; men inducted prior to Oct. 1 may obtain their release upon request upon completion of eighteen months of service. A service period of longer than eighteen months may be ordered by the President if Congress declares that "the national interest is imperiled."

Legislation raising the base pay of buck privates and apprentice seamen by 50 per cent effective July 1 also was signed into law today by President Truman.

Thumpingly passed by Congress in an effort to spur voluntary enlistments and hold down draft inductions, the law grants pay boosts all along the line for Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps personnel, with men in the lower grades receiving the larger increases.

Here are the increases it provides in monthly pay of Army enlisted men, with the same raises for men of corresponding rank in the other services:

Buck privates, from $50 to $75; first class privates, $54 to $80; corporals, $66 to $90; sergeants, $78 to $100; staff sergeants, $96 to $115; technical sergeants, $114 to $135; first and master sergeants, $138 to $165.

For officer personnel, these are the increases, based on annual pay:

Second lieutenants and ensigns, $1,800 to $2,160; first lieutenants and Navy lieutenants, junior grade, $2,000 to $2,400; Army captains and Navy lieutenants, senior grade, $2,400 to $2,760; majors and lieutenant commanders, $3,000 to $3,300; lieutenant colonels and commanders, $3,500 to $3,850; colonels and Navy captains, $4,000 to $4,400; all grades of generals and all Navy officers above the rank of captain, flat 10 per cent over present base pay.

JUN 3 0 1946

Congress Voted 24 Billions for New Fiscal Year

Army and Navy Budgets Are Slashed; Increases Go to 'Old Line' Departments

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—The Seventy-ninth Congress ended its first post-war fiscal year today with a spending record showing appropriations cuts of approximately 60 per cent from last year's war-time financial allotments.

With only a few major bills to be disposed of and but little controversy over the money provisions in them, the fiscal year appropriations total, as estimated by the House Appropriations Committee, will be approximately $24,000,000,000. They are for all activities of the government for the year starting next Monday.

The total appropriated for the year ending at midnight tomorrow was $58,921,422,229.

Offsetting the $24,000,000,000 appropriated this year, Congress recaptured during the year $64,328,626,487 in appropriations made previously for war activities. A large part of that total came off of the $58,921,422,229 provided during the first part of 1945.

The biggest peace-time cuts were made in the budgets of the largest war-time spenders, the Army and the Navy. The Army, which received $21,496,902,030 this year, was given approximately $7,500,000,000 for the coming year. The Navy's record total of $23,601,136,064 this year was chopped to $4,119,659,300.

On the other hand, many of the so-called "old line" departments, whose operations had been cut during the all-out war effort, received more for the coming year when they will get back to normal peace-time programs.

A comparison of this year's and next year's appropriations for the non-war agencies, with action not yet completed on some bills:

Agriculture Department, $589,931,520 this year and $581,240,121 next year.

District of Columbia, $65,635,660 this year and $76,755,009 next year.

Independent offices, $3,121,900,230 this year and $5,094,976,677 next year.

Labor Department and Federal Security Agency, $1,115,617,256 this year and $1,136,500,238 next year.

Legislative establishment, $50,994,481 this year and $53,809,736 next year.

State, Justice and Commerce Departments, $265,521,700 this year and $438,330,612 next year.

Treasury and Postoffice Departments, $1,342,958,105 this year and $1,604,556,940 next year.

War Department civil functions (engineer projects), $112,450,940 this year and $333,230,498 next year.

Deficiency and supplemental appropriations this year amounted to $7,046,683,985, while for next year they will approximate $3,000,000,000.

The Senate completed legislative action today on a $4,119,659,300 Navy Department appropriation bill. The total was about $20,000,000 smaller than that approved by the House, and $20,000,000 larger than the Senate bill.

13 PLANE CARRIERS RECEIVE CITATIONS

JUN 3 0 1946

Naval Commendations Assert 'Ships Bore Brunt of Pacific Air-Sea Offensive'

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Thirteen battle-scarred aircraft carriers, most of them charter members of famed Task Forces 38 and 58, today were awarded Presidential citations or naval commendations for "extraordinary heroism in action."

The Navy narrative of flattop heroism covered all the great Pacific naval actions from the time the United States began launching carriers in volume in 1943 until the Japanese surrendered three years later.

It said the thirteen ships "bore the brunt of the Pacific air-sea offensive."

Eight ships received the Presidential individual citation:

The Lexington, dubbed "Mitscher's Blue Ghost" by the baffled Japanese because it eluded them from Tarawa to Tokyo and participated in virtually every major carrier action of that period, for operations between Sept. 18, 1943, and Aug. 15, 1945; the Essex, "Fightingest Ship in the Navy," because of its record of seventeen months, without a let-up, in battle zones, actions Aug. 31, 1943, to Aug. 15, 1945; the Bunker Hill, "Holiday Inn" to her fighting sons because, come a holiday, she always was in the thick of a battle and sweated out fifty-eight consecutive days and nights in action at Iwo Jima, Tokyo, the Inland Sea, Kyushu and Okinawa, Nov. 11, 1943, to May 11, 1945.

Five other ships received the Navy commendation:

The Enterprise, the "Big E" of the fleet and first capital ship to receive the Presidential commendation (previously awarded), Nov. 19, 1943, to May 14, 1945; the Wasp, May 19, 1944, to Aug. 15, 1945; the Hancock, Oct. 10, 1944, to Aug. 15, 1945; the Langley, Jan. 29, 1944, to May 11, 1945; the Cowpens, Oct. 5, 1943, to Aug. 15, 1945.

The citations, identical for each ship, said they "spearheaded the concentrated carrier warfare in forward areas, struck crushing blows toward annihilating Japanese fighting power and fiercely countered the enemy's aerial attacks."

The citation told the story of Fleet Admiral William F. "Bull" Halsey Jr. and two carriers, the old Yorktown and the Enterprise, made up a "task force" of early war days. Their "sorties" frequently were lone-wolf expeditions.

Combined Food Board Ends Work Tomorrow; 19-Nation Council Will Continue Program

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—A joint statement by the United States, Great Britain and Canada today announced the termination of their Combined Food Board, effective Monday. Its work will be continued by the International Emergency Food Council of nineteen nations which was established June 20.

Until the council was formed, it had been planned to continue the three-nation board to Dec. 31.

The statement read:

"We announced on May 9, 1946 plans to continue the Combined Food Board until December 31, 1946 because of the deterioration that had occurred in the world food situation in recent months, and the need to control the distribution of many foods with a view to preventing widespread suffering and starvation.

"Subsequent to this announcement, a special meeting on urgent food problems was convened in Washington by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on May 20. As a result of discussions at this meeting, certain recommendations with respect to the formation of an international emergency food council were approved and submitted to the Governments concerned.

"It was a part of these recommendations that the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States and Canada should arrange without delay for the Combined Food Board to call a meeting. This meeting was held on June 20, 1946, and was attended officially by representatives of nineteen countries who, on behalf of their Governments, formally accepted the terms of reference of the international Emergency Food Council.

"Accordingly, the International Emergency Food Council was established forthwith, and held its inaugural session on June 20. This organization will continue the work of the Combined Food Board which is hereby declared to be terminated as of July 1, 1946. The functions of the Combined Food Board, together with all its documents and records, will be transferred to the international Emergency Food Council on July 1, 1946."

MORE WHEAT ACRES ASKED

JUN 3 0 1946

Planting Goal Set At Highest Figure Since 1938

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Expecting the world food shortage to continue for at least two more years, the Agriculture Department today called upon farmers to plant more land to wheat for harvest in 1947 than in any year since 1938.

It set a national planting goal of 71,700,000 acres, compared with 71,057,000 seeded for this year's crop and with 78,891,000 planted in 1938.

With yields equal to the last few years, this acreage would give the country its fourth consecutive crop of more than 1,000,000,000 bushels. Present prospects point to a crop of 1,033,000,000 bushels this year compared with last year's record harvest of 1,123,000,000, and with an average crop of about 825,000,000.

Truck-Crop Increase Asked

At the same time, the department recommended that the 1947 acreage for seventeen winter vegetable crops in commercial truck-crop areas be increased four per cent over that of this year and nineteen per cent above the 1941-45 average. The largest increase asked was 30 per cent for tomatoes.

This year's bumper wheat crop will not provide sufficient grain to meet unrestricted domestic and foreign demands.

It is possible, however, that a crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels next year might exceed needs, but if so, any extra supplies could be readily handled by the "ever-normal granary" program. This country went into the war with heavy reserves but they have been depleted by wartime needs.

Flour Limitation Eased

Announcement of the new wheat goal comes as the Government permits millers to increase distribution of flour for domestic consumption. Since the emergency foreign famine program was inaugurated in March, millers have been limited in their monthly distribution for domestic consumption to 75 per cent of the flour they distributed a year ago.

In July, the authorized distribution will be 85 per cent of the monthly average of 1945.

With this year's crop beginning to move to market in considerable volume from early harvesting areas, mills should be able, officials said, to get sufficient grain in July to fill the full civilian quota.

Meanwhile, the department has started the purchase of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat from this year's crop for export to shortage areas during the next twelve months.

State planting goals for wheat will be announced later.

The department made no announcement with regard to price supports for the 1947 crop. It is required, however, by farm laws to provide growers with price-supporting loans at 90 per cent of the parity price of wheat. The present parity price of the grain is $1.65 a bushel. Farmers received an average of $1.74 for wheat marketed this month.

No Letup In Demand Expected

With industrial production and employment expected to climb to a new peacetime peak in the near future, the department said it could foresee no letup in the heavy demand for foods that developed during the war.

Despite strikes that caused serious delays in reconversion and considerable unemployment, income payments to individuals during the first five months of this year were said to have been only four per cent below the record for the comparable period last year, and 133 per cent above the 1935-39 annual average.

The heavy demands for food and other commodities has resulted, the department said, in broad advances in prices since the beginning of the year. It added that pressures on the price structure have in no way been weakened.

Outlook By Commodities

The department outlined the price-and-demand outlook for principal farm commodities as follows:

Livestock and Meats—High consumer incomes indicate a strong consumer demand through the first half of 1947, but total meat production in 1947 may be a billion pounds less than the estimated 1946 production of 22,600,000,000 pounds. As cattle numbers are only moderately below a year ago, slaughter of grass-fed cattle in the second half of this year promises to be large. Likewise, hog slaughter will continue larger than a year earlier through the remainder of 1946.

Dairy Products—Demand for manufactured dairy products exceeds available supplies. Fluid-milk and ice-cream uses have absorbed a larger portion of the near-record farm production of milk than last year, leaving smaller quantities for manufactured items, particularly butter, evaporated milk and cheese.

Poultry And Eggs

Poultry and Eggs—Civilian supplies will be at least as large as last year, since near-record cold-storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs will offset any likely decline in farm production during the last half of the year. Supplies of chicken and turkey meat during the last half of the year will be significantly lower than a year ago.

Fats, Oils and Oilseeds—Recent developments point to a decline in domestic output of fats and oils this year.

Corn and Other Feeds—The demand for feed grains and byproduct feed is expected to continue strong during the next few months, but live-stock feed requirements during the last half of 1946 probably will be smaller than during the last half of 1945.

Wheat—With prospective export demand very large again this year, wheat prices are expected to continue at ceiling levels. Wheat production prospects in most importing countries appear to be better, however, than a year ago.

Fruit—Continued high prices for fruit in general are in prospect this summer. Supplies of oranges and lemons will be smaller this summer than a year ago.

Truck Crops — Prices of most truck crops sold on the fresh market this summer are expected to be moderately lower than a year earlier. Indicated production is twenty per cent larger than last year.

Data Reported Sold to Redin Is 'Vital to U. S.'

JUN 3 0 1946

Yellowstone's Supervisor Says Information Could Be Used Against Nation

SEATTLE, June 29 (AP).—Captain Homer N. Wallin, supervisor of shipbuilding for the 13th Naval District, told a Federal District Court jury today that all data on the new design destroyer tender Yellowstone, which Herbert Kennedy, marine engineer, testified he sold to Russian Naval Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin, could have been used to the advantage of a foreign nation.

In a quietly dramatic courtroom scene in Lieutenant Redin's espionage-conspiracy trial, Captain Wallin took up Mr. Kennedy's longhand copy of "confidential information" he said Redin bought for $250, and scanned it sentence by sentence.

It covered "restricted" information on the Yellowstone's general specifications, its auxiliary machinery and the dock trials of its propulsion machinery.

Captain Wallin, who supervised the Yellowstone's construction at the yard where Mr. Kennedy was test engineer, said he considered "most significantly injurious" to the United States' national defense "the references to steam

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temperatures and steam pressures, the amount of vacuum and the general capacities of various ofthe Yellowstone's auxiliaries."

Captain Wallin testified, over defense attorneys' strenuous objections, that all items in the memorandum were "unquestionably confidential."

This afternoon District Judge Lloyd L. Black reversed an earlier ruling and permitted the introduction as an exhibit of Sections 76 and 77 of United States Naval Regulations on "top secret, secret, confidential and restricted information.

Apparent intention of District Attorney Victor Anderson, of St. Paul, assisting the prosecution, was to use the naval regulation to define the meaning of the term "restricted," which appeared on the face of the government's contract with the Todd Pacific Shipyard, covering the Yellowstone construction here.

Seattle Parley Votes Basic Pay Of $64 on Ships

JUN 30 1946

U.S. and American Worker Delegates Abstain From Balloting on Minimum

SEATTLE, June 29 (AP).—The World Maritime Conference at its closing session today formally adopted an international convention proposing a $64 monthly minimum wage and standard hours for seamen. The vote was 55 for, 21 against and 7 not voting.

The American government and worker delegates abstained from voting, while Maitland Pennington, employers' representative, voted "no."

If countries represented ratify the convention it will be the first time in history an international minimum wage has been set for an entire industry.

Formal adoption of the proposal by the conference followed approval of a final draft after an all-night meeting.

The final draft was approved by a vote of 55 to 24, with nine delegates abstaining after worker delegates agreed to give up their demand for the modified form of the eight-hour day for near-trade ships, an issue that had threatened the passage of the convention.

The United States government and worker delegations, who had fought bitterly throughout the conference for a flat eight-hour day for seaman, abstained from voting.

GEN. LITTLEJOHN WILL HEAD WAA

JUN 30 1946

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—President Truman today accepted the resignation of Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Gregory as War Assets Administrator and announced the selection of Major-Gen. Robert McG. Littlejohn to replace him.

Gregory resigned because of ill health. He had headed the WAA since its establishment five months ago. Previously he had served as Army Quartermaster-General.

Littlejohn, former Quartermaster-General for the European Theater, will be named WAA Administrator, Mr. Truman said in a letter to Gregory, "as soon as legal formalities can be arranged for him to enter upon detached service."

Gregory's letter of resignation was dated May 16, 1946. It said that by that time the WAA's monthly sales had been increased from $200,000,000 a month to $500,000,000 a month.

'2D WAR POWERS ACT' IS SIGNED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—President Truman today signed an amended version of the second War Powers Act, which renews his authority to ration and allocate scarce materials.

The bill contains a specific provision that it cannot be used as authority for fixing price ceilings on commodities or rents.

Signing of the measure also bestows on President Truman for another year the powers to requisition property and give priorities.

That authority, used during the war to concentrate the economy upon the winning of military victory, is continued as a peacetime weapon of the Government to steer the economy toward reconversion and high production.

The amendment on price control killed off any chance that the Government might, for instance, keep clothing prices under its grip allocating cloth only to garment makers who agreed to sell for a certain price.

Although the Civilian Production Administration is the principal user of the war powers, through its allocation controls over tin, lead, antimony, chemicals and other items necessary in the reconversion of industry, the Agriculture Department has used them increasingly of late.

The act is the authority by which sugar is rationed, for instance, and by which the use of grain by whiskey distillers is limited.

Surplus Probe Plans July Open Hearings

Washington, June 29 (AP)—The House Committee to Investigate Surplus Property Disposal will begin open hearings here in mid-July, Chairman Slaughter (D., Mo.) announced today.

He declined to make public at this time the names of those who would first be called upon to testify, but high committee officials told a reporter the initial witnesses would be "at the management level" of the War Assets Administration.

Committee investigators have been busy taking statements preparing for a "comprehensive series of hearings," Slaughter said. He expects the investigations and hearings to continue throughout the summer and autumn.

Slaughter plans to leave here Sunday for Kansas City, where he will unofficially open his campaign for re-election, but he expects to return to Washington the following week.

Ton of Deadly Beryllium To Be Sunk in Atlantic

JUN 30 1946

Radioactive Dust Was Used in Atomic Experiment

WILMINGTON, Del., June 29 (AP).—An Army tug was loaded today with a one-ton iron box of fine dust, potentially far deadlier than dynamite, to be dumped in the Atlantic "in a day or two" for safety's sake.

The dust is radioactive beryllium, which was used for four years in atomic bomb work by the Bio-Chemical Foundation, at Newark, Del. Scientists experimented with it to develop means to reduce hazards in working with atomic power.

Dr. Ellice McDonald, director of the foundation, estimated the beryllium would remain radioactive for 1,000 years. The box is "too hot" to have around, he said.

V-2 Rocket Travels 75 Miles Or Higher

White Sands, N.M., June 29 (AP). A record of at least 75 miles altitude was set in yesterday's firing of a German V-2 rocket at the Army's White Sands ordnance proving ground.

Experts are awaiting a study of instruments carried in the rocket before making a closer computation of the altitude reached.

Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, White Sands commandant, said the height was a new record for guided missiles. In the previous best test, the rocket is estimated to have gone up 71 miles on May 10.

Another rocket is to be fired on July 9.

Vets And Brides Reaching U.S.

JUN 30 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Transports carrying 1,225 troops and 494 war brides and children are due to reach New York today, while four other vessels with a small number of servicemen are scheduled to dock at West Coast ports.

Ships arriving:

AT NEW YORK—The Zanesville Victory, from Le Havre, with 1,141 troops, and the Claymont Victory, from Southampton, with 84.

The John Ericsson, from Southampton, with 494 brides and children.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Arrd (floating drydock) No. 9, with three Navy men.

AT SAN DIEGO—Submarine Cabezon, from Pearl Harbor, with 8 Navy men; APA Grimes, from Assedo, Japan, with 16 navy hospital cases.

AT SEATTLE—The Alaska, from Alaska, with four army men.

Dutch Girl Wants To Care For Grave Of A Yank

JUN 30 1946

Los Angeles, June 29 (AP)—In the crucial days following the battle of the Bulge, just before the big push into Germany, a war-weary GI found refuge with a compassionate Dutch family in the village of Gronsveld, Holland.

For three days the soldier, Miles E. Strand, knew once again the attentions and, such as they were, the comforts of a home. He won the respect of J. van der Boorn and Mama van der Boorn and the love of all the eight little van der Boorns.

Cried When He Left

They cried when Strand moved on to the front. But Strand survived, and now he is back at his job here.

The other day a letter came from the oldest of the van der Boorn children, Lucy, 18, who had learned a little English in school.

"There is no more war in Gronsveld," wrote Lucy, "but in the next village there is a big United States military cemetery for the 1st and 9th armies, with 20,000 graves.

"Send Me His Name"

"I want to ask you if you don't know somebody who was killed. We can take care of a grave. Please send me his name and I will take care for [sic] his grave."

Strand has no American friends buried there. But someone who has may write to Lucy. Her address is Ryksweg 115, Gronsveld, Limburg.

A. P. STOPS LISTING TROOPSHIP NAMES

JUN 30 1946

By the Associated Press

The Associated Press ended today its daily listing of service men and women returning from overseas—the greatest mass distribution of names ever made by a press association. Since the service was started last July 20, more than 2,000,000 names were sent by commercial telegraph facilities and mail to more than 400 newspapers and radio stations.

The lists made newspapers, radio stations and the Associated Press office in New York a clearing house for information on returning service personnel as relatives sought information by telephone, telegraph, and mail. The New York Sun established a special ship desk to handle incoming calls, often receiving more than 300 daily. The peak day was last December 26, when 342 calls were received.

To handle the reports, the press service had a crew of typists working around the clock to keep even with and often ahead of the arriving ships, which on peak days brought home as many as 35,000 troops. The bulky passenger lists were prepared by the Army from stencils flown from overseas, but when they reached the A. P. they were not arranged alphabetically, or by States. The news agency separated them into State lists for distribution. Recently, when the Port of Embarkation here curtailed its personnel the stencils were sent directly to the A. P.

Last month newspapers were notified that the special service would end with the completion of the redeployment program on June 30. Port of Embarkation officials said that most war-time personnel had been returned and that, though troop movements would continue for months, they will be largely replacements and no stencils for them will be available.

A15 ADD PARIS (Day For ADM.) XXX EUROPE JUN 30 1946

THE MINISTERS REVIEWED THE OUTSTANDING ISSUES BLOCKING FINAL DRAFTS OF THE ITALIAN AND ROMANIAN TREATIES YESTERDAY WITHOUT REACHING ANY FURTHER AGREEMENT. THE QUESTION OF TRIESTE, THE VITAL ADRIATIC PORT WHICH BOTH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA WANT, WAS SHELVED AGAIN AT THE REQUEST OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT. THIS PROBLEM IS REGARDED AS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE QUESTION OF BALKAN PEACE TREATIES.

AFTER THE LENGTHY REVIEW WAS COMPLETED, WITH NO ACTION OTHER THAN TO SHELVE THE DEADLOCKED ISSUES AGAIN, BYRNES SUGGESTED DISCUSSION OF ASSEMBLING A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE. MOLOTOV AT FIRST APPROVED, ON CONDITION THAT THE BIG FOUR FIRST COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE

REMAINING ITEMS OF DISAGREEMENT.
BYRNES OBJECTED, SAYING THERE WERE TOO MANY OF THESE ITEMS. MOLOTOV THEN SUGGESTED DISCUSSING THE CONFERENCE QUESTION SUNDAY BUT BYRNES SAID HE WAS SERVING NONMIKLQRO

JUN 30 1946

MOLOTOV THEN SUGGESTED DISCUSSING THE CONFERENCE QUESTION SUNDAY BUT BYRNES SAID HE WAS SERVING NOTICE THAT HE WOULD INSIST ON BRINGING UP THE QUESTION AT TODAY'S SESSION, FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECTED TREATY WITH FINLAND AND THE DANUBE QUESTION.
THE ONLY AGREEMENTS REACHED YESTERDAY WERE TO DESIGNATE THE AMBASSADORS OF THE BIG FOUR AS A COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE COMPLIANCE WITH TREATY TERMS FOR A YEAR AFTER THEY BECOME EFFECTIVE AND TO PROVIDE THAT ROMANIAN ASSETS IN ALLIED NATIONS COULD BE USED TO SATISFY CLAIMS BY ALLIED NATIONALS AGAINST HER.
JP343AED

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM BATAVIA TODAY SAID THE DUTCH MONITORING SERVICE THERE HAD PICKED UP AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM A RADIO STATION AT JOGJAKARTA--HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST PARTY--SAYING ARMED MEN HAD TAKEN DR.SUTAN SJAHRIR, INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN PRIME MINISTER, AND OTHERS FROM THEIR HOTEL ROOMS THURSDAY NIGHT.

JUN 30 1946

JS259PED

batavia, java, sunday, june 30 - (ap) - the republican radio at jogjakarta said last night that an armed band had abducted dr. sutan sjahrir, indonesian republican premier, and other prominent persons from a hotel at soerakarta on thursday night.

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these kidnapped with sjahrir were mme. maria ulfah santoso, minister of social affairs in sjahrir's cabinet, and maj. gen. sudibye, head of the organization providing air evacuation for dutch internees in the indonesian interior.

a british military source said yesterday, prior to the radio announcement, that sudibye had expressed fears an incident of this kind would occur. an indonesian army major, sudibye's chief assistant, had been kidnaped previously.

dutch evacuation officials said they were afraid the incident would interrupt the currently smooth running air evacuation system which has been removing 500 internees a day from the interior.

indonesian official circles in batavia said they were "completely bewildered" by the news.

apr hoogendoorn 0035 hwj 30sped

JUN 30 1946

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS WOULD BE KILLED OR INJURED AND 300,000 OTHERS WOULD BE RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE EXPLOSION OF ONE ATOMIC BOMB OVER A LARGE BRITISH CITY, A BRITISH MISSION REPORTED TODAY.
SUMMARIZING DAMAGE AND DEATH CAUSED BY THE AMERICAN ATOMIC BOMBS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, THE MISSION PUT ITS FINDINGS INTO A SOMBER CALCULATION OF EQUIVALENT DAMAGE IF THE SAME TYPE OF WEAPON WERE USED AGAINST THE UNITED KINGDOM.

30.24-3845

IT ESTIMATED: 50,000 PERSONS WOULD BE KILLED INSTANTLY OR DIE FROM INTERNAL INJURIES WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS; ANOTHER 50,000 WOULD REQUIRE EXTENDED HOSPITAL TREATMENT; 100,000 NON-CASUALTIES WOULD BE HOMELESS PERMANENTLY, OR FOR THE MONTHS REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT MAJOR REPAIRS; 200,000 WOULD BE TEMPORARILY HOMELESS PENDING LESSER REPAIRS.

EFFECT OF THE BLAST, SAID THE REPORT, WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO A TOMB TWICE THE SIZE OF BRITAIN'S BIGGEST, THE SIX-TON BLOCK-BUSTER, EXPLODING ABOVE A MODEL TOWN BUILT TO THE SCALE OF GULLIVER'S LILLIPUT, ONE-INCH-TO-THE-FOOT.

ONLY REINFORCED CONCRETE AND STEEL-FRAME BUILDINGS APPEAR TO OFFER VERY MUCH RESISTANCE, THE REPORT SAID, AND SUCH CONSTRUCTION "THEREFORE SHOULD BE ADVOCATED FOR ALL PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND RULES DRAWN UP FOR A REASONABLE STANDARD OF PROTECTION AGAINST FLYING DEBRIS AND GLASS, HEAT FLASH AND GAMMA RAYS."

THE MISSION SAID STANDARD BRITISH BOMB SHELTERS WOULD HAVE RESISTED COLLAPSE, EEVEN AT THE CENTER OF DAMAGE IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, BUT OCCUPANTS PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN AFFECTED TO VARYING DEGREE BY PENETRATING, SHORT-WAVE RADIATION. DEEP SHELTERS, HOWEVER, SUCH AS REFUGES PROVIDED BY THE LONDON UNDERGROUND, WOULD HAVE GIVEN COMPLETE PROTECTION.

VICTIMS OF THE GAMMA RAYS, THE REPORT SAID, APPEAR TO BE UNHURT UNTIL SYMPTOMS OF NAUSEA, VOMITING AND FEVER SET IN AFTER 24 HOURS. THE RAYS DAMAGE THE BONE MARROW, PREVENTING FORMATION OF NEW BLOOD CELLS, AND CAUSING PROGRESSIVE ANEMIA EVENTUALLY FOLLOWED BY INFECTION AND DEATH.

JUN 30 1946

"IT IS THROUGHT THAT GAMMA RAYS ULTIMATELY CAUSED THE DEATH OF NEARLY EVERYONE WHO WAS FULLY EXPOSED TO THEM UP TO A DISTANCE OF HALF A MILE FROM THE CENTER OF DAMAGE," THE REPORT SAID.

BOTH WERE DEFINED AS FAVORING SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONS BUT AS AGAINST INDIVIDUALS THE STATEMENTS SHOWED: UNITED STATES: "THE UM.N. CAN PRESCRIBE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES APPLIED AT NUERNBERG." RUSSIA: "PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUALS BY THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS."

ON "OUTLAWRY" THE QUESTION OF "TIMING" WAS BROKEN DOWN TO SHOW DIFFERENCES INSIDE A GENERAL AGREEMENT OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

HOWEVER, ON THE QUESTION WHETHER "MORE THAN A TREATY" IS NEEDED TO ASSURE FULL ATOMIC CONTROL, THE UNITED STATES WAS SHOWN IN THE "YES" COLUMN, RUSSIA IN THE NEGATIVE POSITION WITH THE VIEW THAT EXISTING BOMBS SHOULD BE DESTROYED WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER A CONVENTION IS ADOPTED. ADD New York (OAY-UN) XXX WEAPONS (GROMYKO)

ON THE 14 POINTS IN WHICH BARUCH'S ANALYSIS SHOWED "THE DOOR IS OPEN FOR NEGOTIATION," THE RUSSIAN POSITION WAS DESCRIBED BY BARUCH AS CONTINGENT ON CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE PROPOSED BY THE U.S.S.R. IN CONSIDERING "MEASURES, SYSTEMS, AND ORGANIZATION OF CONTROL IN THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

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THESE POINTS ARE: ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WITH SUPREME POWERS, DOMINION OVER RAW MATERIALS, OWNERSHIP AND MANAGERIAL CONTROL OVER PRIMARY PRODUCTION PLANTS, RESEARCH ON ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES, STRATEGIC DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS, DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS AND NON-DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES, OPERATION OF DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES, INSECTION, FREEDOM OF ACCESS (FOR INSPECTION TO DETECT UNLAWFUL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENTS), PERSONNEL ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS, PROGRESS BY STAGES, DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION, YIELDING OF NATIONAL CONTROL IN STAGES, AND SUBORDINATION OF SUCH NATIONAL CONTROL BODIES AS MAY BE ESTABLISHED TO AN INTERNATIONAL BODY.

JP333AED

29-(AP)-PRINCESS ELIZABETH DANCED UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AT SCOTLAND'S CHARITY "VICTORY BALL", FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING. GUESTS PAID FIVE GUINEAS A HEAD ($21) INSTEAD OF THE REGULAR HALF CROWN ADMISSION THE PUBLIC DANCE HALLS CHARGE EDINBURGH'S YOUTH ON WEEK NIGHTS.

JUN 30 1946

PARIS, JUNE 29--(AP)--THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATED JEWS IN GERMANY, REPRESENTING MORE THAN 60,000 JEWS IN GERMAN CAMPS WHO WANT TO MIGRATE TO PALESTINE, SENT A MESSAGE TO U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES TONIGHT PROTESTING WHAT IT CALLED "ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND NEW PROVOCATIONS" AGAINST THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

THE PROTEST WAS SIGNED BY DR. ZALMAN GRINBERG OF MUNICH, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, WHO IS VISITING PARIS.

MC 758PED JUNE 29 GOLDBERGS 0230AMPL

PARIS, JUNE 29-(AP)-REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER EDWIN PAULEY, WHO ARRIVED BY PLANE YESTERDAY AFTER A TOUR OF KOREA AND MANCHURIA, CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES FOR HALF AN HOUR TODAY.

JS251PED

DACHAU, GERMANY, JUNE 29--(AP)--TWELVE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES TOURING THE U. S. ZONE AS GUESTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT ATTENDED [redacted] THE TRIAL TODAY OF [redacted]74 SS MEN CHARGED WITH MASSACRING AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT MALMEDY DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

LATER THE NEWSPAPERMEN WERE CONDUCTED THROUGH THE STOCKADES AND CELL BLOCKS AT DACHAU WHERE APPROXIMATELY 8,000 NAZI WAR CRIMINALS ARE BEING HELD FOR TRIAL.

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THE EXECUTIVES ALSO WERE SHOWN THE NOTORIOUS GAS CHAMBER AND CREMATORY WHERE MORE THAN 180,000 VICTIMS WERE EXTERMINATED IN THIS OLDEST OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

MC 542PED JUNE 29 OREGANS SECOND 1515 APR

THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY PASSED AND SENT TO THE SENATE A DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL ALLOTTING $465,000,000 TO UNRRA. THE MEASURE CONTAINED A PROVISO THAT AMERICA NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS MUST BE FREE TO REPORT THE USE OF UNRRA FUNDS. THIS, IN EFFECT, PROHIBITS THE USE OF UNRRA FUNDS IN ANY COUNTRY WHICH CENSORS NEWS ACCOUNTS OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN REPORTED TO CONGRESS JUNE 24 THAT RUSSIA HAD REFUSED TO EXEMPT CORRESPONDENTS COVERING UNRRA ACTIVITIES FROM HER CUSTOMARY CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

JUN 30 1946

MACDUFFIE, HUSKY, BALDING FORMER NEW YORK LAWYER, IS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE BY HIS MISSION. HE WAS INTERVIEWED HERE IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL, WHERE HE STOPPED TO RECEIVE TREATMENT FOR A MINOR AILMENT.

A196 ADD Berlin (w/L MacDuffie) XXX people (Kassiche)

HE SAID THAT WHEN EIGHT FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING THREE AMERICANS, TOURED THE UKRAINE A MONTH AGO, THEY WERE GIVEN THE WIDEST LATITUDE BY THE RUSSIAND AND "WE PICKED THE SPOTS WE WANTED TO SEE, AT RANDOM."

"AS FAR AS I KNOW, THE CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS WENT OUT UNCENSORED," HE SAID. "AT ANY RATE, WHEN THE CORRESPONDENTS LEFT THE UKRAINE I HAD THE IMPRESSION THEY HAD SEEN ALL THEY WANTED TO OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES. WHEN I SAW THEM LATER IN MOSCOW THEY HAD NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT CENSORSHIP."

(REMBERT JAMES, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW WHO MADE THE TOUR) SAID HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES "MOVED FREELY" AROUND KIEV, MINSK AND VICINITY, AND THAT PERSONS INTERVIEWED TALKED FRANKLY. HE SAID THAT WHEN THE CORRDSPONDENTS RETURNED TO MOSCOW THEY SUBMITTED THEIR NEWS STORIES THROUGH THE USUAL CENSORSHIP CHANNELS.)

(IN NEW YORK, LAGUARDIA SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT MACDUFFIE WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTINUE "HIS VERY EFFICIENT JOB."

("I DON'T RUN CONGRESS," LAGUARDIA SAID. "HOWEVER, CONGRESS DID COOPERATE YESTERDAY BY DELETING A VERY VICIOUS AMENDMENT. I AM SURE MR. MACDUFFIE HAS NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT AND THAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE HIS VERY EFFICIENT JOB. I AM GRATEFUL TO HIM AND THE FINE JOB OF THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT.")

N256PED

JUN 30 1946

THE PURPOSE OF TOMORROW'S ELECTION, THE FIRST MAJOR STEP IN THE PROCESS OF "DEMOCRATIZING" THE AMERICAN ZONE IS IN EFFECT AS FOLLOWS:

AMERICAN-APPOINTED COUNCILS IN EACH STATE HAVE DRAFTED CONSTITUTIONS. WHEN THE ASSEMBLIES ARE ELECTED THEY WILL APPROVE, REJECT OR CHANGE THE DRAFTS. ADD Frankfurt (Eisenhower) XXX Berlin (Clay) XXX Bucks

IN EARLY DECEMBER THE VOTERS WILL GO TO THE POLLS AGAIN.

AT THAT TIME THEY WILL VOTE YES OR NO ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF EACH STATE ASSEMBLY AND ALSO ELECT REPRESENTATIVES.

UNDER THE PRESENT DRAFTS, BAVARIA AND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN PROBABLY WILL GET TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURES. THE SENATE IN EACH CASE WILL COMPRISE WHAT THE DRAFTS CALL "RESPECTABLE" PEOPLE.

INDUSTRIAL HESSE HAS PROPOSED A ONE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE, "PAVING THE WAY FOR SOCIALISM."

RQ828AED

JUN 30 1946

MACDUFFIE SAID "WITHOUT THE AID WHICH UNRRA IS BRINGING TO THE UKRAINE THERE WOULD BE WIDESPREAD MALNUTRITION AND POSSIBILITIES OF EXTREME HUNGER IN SOME SECTIONS AND FATS WERE TO HELP FARM RECOVERY WOULD BE TRAGIC."

HE ESTIMATED THAT THE AVERAGE UKRAINIAN RATION WAS 1,700 CALORIES DAILY AND THAT IF UNRRA'S CANNED MEATS AND FATS WERE SUBTRACTED THE RATION WOULD FALL TO 1,500--"PUTTING IT DOWN WITH WHAT WE WANT TO GIVE THE GERMANS."

FD1035AED ADD Berlin (UNRRA) XXX

DAY

30.24-3847

[redacted] AND MR. PAUKER (TOP AVE) SAT IN THE HALL.

STALIN

[redacted] TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY THAT HE EXPECTS THE VOTING THROUGHOUT POLAND WILL BE FREE AND HONEST, BUT THAT IF THE POLLING SETUP FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION IS THE SAME AS FOR THE REFERENDUM HE WILL CONSIDER IT A BREACH OF THE BIG THREE DECISIONS CALLING FOR FREE POLISH ELECTIONS.

HE SAID THAT THE BARRING OF PEASANT PARTY MEMBERS FROM ACTING AS VOTING COMMISSIONERS CONSTITUTED A VIOLATION OF FREE ELECTIONS.

[redacted] DECLARED THE PEASANT PARTY HAS OPPOSING THE ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT BECAUSE IT CONSIDERED AN ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE TWO-HOUSE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

JUN 30 1946

THE VICE-PREMIER, WHO SERVED FOR A TIME AS PREMIER OF THE LONDON POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, TOLD REPORTERS ALSO THAT HE WAS [redacted] THAT HE WAS WANTED FOR ARREST AND HIS LIFE THREATENED, BUT "I REGARD ALL THIS AS SIMPLE AGITATION."

HE DETERMINED THAT HIS PEASANT PARTY HAD BEEN BANNED BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS OPPOSING THE ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT, BUT THAT THE POLISH WORKERS, THE SOCIALISTS, THE DEMOCRATS, AND THE PEASANT PARTY MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT COALITION HAD DISTRIBUTED [redacted] OF LEAFLETS URGING AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS.

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HE SAID HE HAD BEEN "SYSTEMATICALLY PREVENTED FROM CARRYING OUT ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY BY ARRESTS AND DISSOLUTIONS OF DISTRICT AND COUNTRY HEADQUARTERS AND BY PRESS CENSORSHIP." HE SAID HE SAW "NO EVIDENCE OF ANY INTERFERENCE BY ANY FOREIGN POWER."

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THAT DESPITE WHAT HE TERMED WIDESPREAD TERRORISM HE EXPECTED TOMORROW'S REFERENDUM WOULD BE FREE AND HONEST BUT HE ADDED THAT IF THE POLLING SETUP FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN THE FALL FOLLOWS THE SAME LINES HE WOULD CONSIDER THAT A BREACH OF THE YALTA AND POTSDAM DECISIONS, SINCE THE PEASANTS WERE DENIED THE RIGHT TO ACT AS VOTING COMMISSIONERS.

HE SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE HOW MANY PEASANTS NOW WERE JAILED BUT THAT MORE THAN 1,000 WERE JAILED IN A FORTNIGHT IN POZNAN, ADDING "NEW ARRESTS ARE CONTINUING."

THE VOTERS ARE CALLED UPON TO VOTE YES OR NO ON THESE QUESTIONS: ADD WARSAW (DAY ELECTIONS) XXX TERRORISM (ALLEN)

JUN 30 1946

1. DO YOU WANT A ONE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE?
2. DO YOU APPROVE OF THE ACTS OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME NATIONALIZING BASIC INDUSTRIES AND AGRARIAN REFORM?
3. DO YOU APPROVE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLAND'S WESTERN FRONTIERS ON THE ODER AND THE NEISSE RIVERS?

IN A SENSE, THE BALLOTING WAS A BID BY POLAND'S SOVIET-SUPPORTED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE. MIKOLAJCZYK AND KAROL POPIEL, LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY, BOTH HAVE URGED THEIR PARTISANS TO VOTE AGAINST THE UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE.

A37

POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID A "NO" VOTE ON ALL THREE QUESTIONS WULD KBE A PLAIN EXPRESSION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION, WHILE THE SIZE OF THE "NO" VOTE ON THE FIRST QUESTION WOULD GIVE A FAIR INDICATION OF MIKOLAJCZYK'S

JUN 30 1946

A37

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ONE POINT OF CRITICISM BY THE PEASANT PARTY WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S RULING THAT ALL UNMARKED BALLOTS WOULD BE COUNTED AS AFFIRMATIVE. OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN DECLARE THIS WOULD PERMIT UNSCRUPULOUS POLLING CLERKS TO FILL BALLOT BOXES WITH BLANKS IN DOUBTFUL DISTRICTS OF THE 8,000 IN POLAND.

BOTH POPIEL AND MIKOLAJCZYK CLAIM THEY HAVE BEEN DENIED CAMPAIGN PRIVILEGES PROVIDED THE GOVERNMENT PARTIES--INCLUDING THE SO-CALLED BLOC PARTIES, SOCIALISTS, POLISH WORKERS, DEMOCRATS AND "INDEPENDENT" PEASANT PARTY--SUCH AS UTILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS, MOVIES, THE RADIO, SIGNS ON TROLLEY CARS AND SIMILAR DEVICES.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE POLISH WORKERS ON THE OTHER HAND HAVE ACCUSED THE PEASANT PARTY OF A DIRECT LINK WITH VIOLENT ANTI-GOVERNMENT BANDS SUCH AS NSZ--NATIONAL ARMED FORCES. MIKOLAJCZYK HAS DENIED THESE ACCUSATIONS AND HIS PARTY HAS CONDEMNED THE NSZ.

THE PEASANT PARTY'S GENERAL COUNCIL HAS DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FIX THE DATE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS--NOW SLATED FOR "SOME TIME IN THE AUTUMN"--BEFORE THE REFERENDUM, BUT THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE.

JP548AED

lisbon, june 29--(ap)--commander gabriel teixeira, governor of macao, on the chinese coast, will represent portugal at the philippine festival of independence to be held in manila on july 4, he announced today.

he and a marine contingent will take part in a parade.

JUN 30 1946

portugal was invited to attend the celebration by manuel roxas, philippine president, through the american ambassador to lisbon, herman baruch, who said that the filipinos wished to show their appreciation for the help they received from macau during the war.

lupie 00900 apr th 610ad

By Frank O'Brien

JUN 30 1946

Bucharest, Romania, June 29--(AP)--- Premier Petru Groza declared in [redacted] today that all ringleaders in a plot directed at military resistance against Russia and a violent overthrow

30.24-3849

of his government had been arrested.

Estimates of the number arrested in a several weeks roundup range from a few hundred to 5,000.

JUN 30 1946

The premier said of the arrest by secret police of two Romanian employes of the United States mission in Romania that it "was perhaps our mistake in not informing the Americans in advance," but the secret police did not know they were employed by the United States."

He said American steps to give physical protection to mission employes to prevent further arrests were "an interference in Romanian affairs" which was "on our agenda." He said action would be taken against Americans responsible.

The communist press in Romania has declared the alleged plotters aimed at forming connections with "foreign powers" and intended to collect information for "foreign powers" in case of war between the Anglo-American powers and the U.S.S.R. and countries of Southeast Europe."

Bucharest, Romania, June 29--(AP)---Constantin Ciurea, accused Romanian war criminal, yesterday placed announcements of his own death by suicide in two leading Bucharest Saturday morning newspapers, made arrangements for his funeral and cremation Saturday, then went home and shot himself/through the mouth. fatally

JUN 30 1946

Ciurea, a lawyer and longtime provincial judge, was the chief assistant to the recently executed governor of Transnistria, the name which the Romanians gave their occupation zone of Russia east of the Dnestr river during the war. Jews and Russians allegedly were slaughtered in death camps during the Romanian occupation.

Besides including the time and place for his funeral and cremation in the death notices, Ciurea left letters saying he was afflicted with cancer.

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JUN 30 1946

Antwerp, Belgium, June 29--(AP)--One hundred two members of the American Yough Hostels Organization arrived here today to help rebuild Europe's war-torn youth hostels.

Led by Munroe Smith, of Northbridge, Mass., national directof of the American Youth Hostels Organization, 77 girls and 25 boys were met on their arrival by Jan Wauters and Paul Stevenart, leaders of the Flemish and Walloon Youth Hostels movements.

JUN 3 01945

apra vanvyves thru 2nd 1200 Feh 230p.

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE VATICAN HAS ANNOUNCED THAT POPE PIUS XII WILL MAKE TWO SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS TOMORROW; ONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF EUCHARISTIC DAY AT LIEGE, BELGIUM, THE OTHER CLOSING THE BOLIVIAN NATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

THE LIEGE ADDRESS WILL BE BROADCAST AT 19.87 METERS, 25.55 METERS AND 31.06 METERS, BEGINNING AT 5 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME. THE BOLIVIAN BROADCAST WILL BE HEARD ON 16.82 AND 19.87 METERS BEGINNING AT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

DASH MATTER FOLO JERUSALEM PALESTINE

BRITAIN ADMINISTERS PALESTINE UNDER A MANDATE GIVEN BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONSIN 1922. BRITISH FORCES UNDER FIELD MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY CONQUERED THE COUNTRY DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. IT HAD BEEN PART OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE, AND JERUSALEM HAD BEEN UNDER MOSLEM RULE MORE THAN 1,200 YEARS.

JUN 3 01946

ZIONIST ELEMENTS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY SEEK TO ESTABLISH IN PALESTINE "A NATIONAL HOME FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE," OUTLINED IN THE BALFOUR DECLARATION OF NOV. 2, 1917. ARAB ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE THIS. THE ARAB LEAGUE HAS SERVED NOTICE THAT IT WILL SEEK AN INDEPENDENT PALESTINE TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

A JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THIS YEAR THAT 100,000 REFUGEE JEWS, LARGELY FROM EUROPE, BE ADMITTED IMMEDIATELY TO PALESTINE. DISCUSSIONS ON ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THIS RECOMMENDATION ARE UNDERWAY.

RUSSIAN INTEREST IN THE PALESTINE PROBLEM WAS SHOWN YESTERDAY IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST WHICH REPORTED SIGNS WERE MULTIPLYING THAT JEWISH AND ARAB WORKERS IN THE HOLY LAND WOULD SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND

OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH "INTERFERENCE."
ESTINE NOW HAVE A STRONGER SENSE OF NATION-
E OF "THIS IMPORTANT STRATEGIC AREA NEXT

JUN 3 01946

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WITH JERUSALEM.
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JUN 3 01946

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE SAID
BRITAIN'S ACTION AGAINST JEWISH LEADERS IN PALESTINE TODAY WAS A
"CLEAR ACT OF AGGRESSION" AGAINST THE ENTIRE JEWISH PEOPLE.
THE AGENCY'S LONDON POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT
WHICH IT SAID "CARRIES THE FULL WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY."
SEIZURE OF THE AGENCY'S JERUSALEM HEADQUARTERS ANDSTHE
ARREST OF ITS LEADERS, THE STATEMENT SAID, WERE DESIGNED TO
"DESTROY BOTH THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE JEWISH
PEOPLE."
N352PED

30.24-385)

(190) PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD ANY ADVANCE INFORMATION ON TODAY'S BRITISH MILITARY ACTION IN PALESTINE.

A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THAT U.S.AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AT LONDON HAD REPORTED JUNE 19 THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE HAD EXPRESSED TO HIM CONCERN OVER TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES IN THE HOLYLAND. ATTLEE, HARRIMAN REPORTED, STATED THAT THE BRITISH MILITARY HAD UP TO THAT TIME ACTED WITH GREAT RESTRAINT EVEN THOUGH A NUMBER OF BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN KILLED.

BUT THE DEPARTMENT'S SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED THAT THE AMBASSADOR'S REPORT MADE NO MENTION OF WHAT MEASURES IF ANY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS PLANNING TO TAKE.

IN ADDITION TO THIS INFORMAL COMMENT MADE IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES, THE DEPARTMENT ALSO ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES WHETHER THIS GOVERNMENT HAD ADVANCE INFORMATION REGARDING THE RAID ON THE JEWISH AGENCY HEADQUARTERS IN PALESTINE, THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE STATED TODAY THAT IT RECEIVED NO INFORMATION UNTIL AFTER THE RAID APPARENTLY HAD TAKEN PLACE.

"THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON TODAY INFORMED THE DEPARTMENT THAT IT WAS PROPOSED TO RAID THE JEWISH AGENCY IN PALESTINE EARLY THIS MORNING.

"THE DEPARTMENT IS NOT IN POSSESSION OF SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO ENABLE IT TO MAKE ANY COMMENT WITH REGARD TO THIS MATTER."

EG721PES NM

WITH JERUSALEM

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-DRS.ABBA HILLEL SILVER AND STEPHEN S.WISE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL DECLARED TODAY THAT BRITISH ARRESTS OF JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE MEMBERS IN PALESTINE CONSTITUTED AN ACT OF WAR AGAINST THE JEWISH PEOPLE.

IT IS CLEAR THAT THIS TREACHERY X X X WAS CONCEIVED ON THE HIGHEST POLITICAL LEVEL IN AN ATTEMPT TO LIQUIDATE THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME. THEY SAID IN A STATEMENT

THE STATEMENT SAID A MESSAGE HAD BEEN SENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT INQUIRING AS TO THE ACCURACY OF A BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN TOLD OF THE DECISION TO MAKE THE ARRESTS

WE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT OUR GOVERNMENT WHICH IS FULLY COMMITTED TO THE PROGRAM OF THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND THE PALESTINE MANDATE AND TO ACHIEVING THE IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION OF 100,000 DISPLACED EUROPEAN JEWS TO PALESTINE WOULD BE ACCESSORY TO THIS VICIOUS AND TYRRANICAL ACT, THE CO-CHAIRMEN SAID

RW730PED

JUN 30 1946

BY CARTER DAVIDSON

TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, JUNE 29-(AP)-AT LEAST 50 JEWS, INCLUDING MOSHE SHERTOK, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, WERE ARRESTED BY THE BRITISH IN TEL AVIV TODAY.

RAIDING SOLDIERS AND POLICE ENTERED A DOZEN OR MORE JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS BEFORE DAWN IN THIS ALL-JEWISH SEACOAST CITY, BLASTED OPEN SAFES AND SEIZED MORE THAN 1,000 DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE CARTED OFF TO BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS FOR EXAMINATION.

A HIGH RANKING BRITISH OFFICER PARTICIPATING IN THE OPERATION DECLARED:

"BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE BEING BROWNED OFF AT THE TACTICS USED BY THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS AND WE HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE A FEW MOVES OF OUR OWN.

"WE HAVE BEEN PUNCHED AT TIME AND TIME AGAIN UNTIL WE HAVE DECIDED TO HIT BACK.

"TODAY WE HAVE LANDED A LEFT HOOK--A DRIVE AGAINST THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION."

N146PED

JUN 30 1946

WITH CHINESE (100)

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, JUNE 29-(AP)-GENERAL MARSHAL VISITED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY AND THEN CONFERRED WITH GEN.CHOU EN-LAI IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE BETWEEN THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE CIVIL WAR TRUCE TOMORROW.

IF THE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE COULD BE REACHED, DETAILS WOULD BE POSTPONED FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

GENERAL EXPECTATION WAS HELD THAT AN ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE FORTHCOMING WITHIN THE NEXT FEW HOURS.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, WAN PING-NAN, EXPRESSED PESSIMISM ABOUT THE SITUATION, BUT AGREED THAT "IF AN AGREEMENT IS POSSIBLE, IT LIKELY WILL BE SOON."

JUN 30 1946

DS503APS NM

THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, WANG PING-KAN, WAS PESSIMISTIC AS TO PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL SETTLEMENT OF CHINA'S LONGDRAWNOUT CIVIL STRIFE, BUT OBSERVED THAT "IF AN AGREEMENT IS POSSIBLE IT LIKELY WILL BE SOON." ADD NANKING (INT Chinese) XXX moon (DICKS)

MEANWHILE THE FOREIGN OFFICE REINSTATES 360 OF THE 400 PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF GERMANS TO BE REPATRIATED TO THEIR HOMELAND IN CONFORMITY WITH AXIS SURRENDER TERMS.

SOME 1,500 GERMANS NOW ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SHANGHAI ABOARD THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT MARINE ROBIN JULY 7.

GG317PCS

NANKING DISPATCHES TOLD, MEANWHILE, OF RISING HOPES FOR AN EARLY END TO CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE, BASED ON THE REPORT THAT CHIANG HAD DECLARED "PEACE IS VERY NEAR" IN A TALK WITH A PEACE DELEGATION FROM SHANGHAI. ADD Shanghai (Day Chinese) XXX operations

THE GENERALISSIMO PROMISED, THESE DISPATCHES SAID, THAT THERE WOULD BE NO FIGHTING EVEN IF AN AGREEMENT IS NOT REACHED BEFOJE THE EXPIRATION OF THE MANCHURIAN TRUCE TOMORROW. (moon)

EARLIER, COMMUNIST SOURCES REPORTED PARTIAL SETTLEMENT OF THE KNOTTY PROBLEM OF REORGANIZING GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST ARMIES.

PM133APS

NEW DELHI, JUNE 29-(AP)-BRITAIN'S CABINET MISSION LEFT NEW DELHI FOR LONDON TODAY AFTER MONTHS OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SHAPING OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WERE LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY A V ALEXANDER

FD...AED

ADD (Moore) XXX 40,000

THE VICTORY OVER THE THREAT OF MASS STARVATION, HE SAID, WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTIONS THAT "DRASTIC FOOD REGIMES" IN THE FOOD DEFICIT COUNTRIES WOULD BE MAINTAINED DURING THE CRISIS MONTHS, THAT FOOD SURPLUS COUNTRIES WOULD CONTINUE TO SACRIFICE AND THAT SHIPMENTS WOULD NOT BE INTERRUPTED.

JUN 30 1946

ITA457AED

NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC WARNING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB TO BE DROPPED AT BIKINI LAGOON MIGHT BE A "FIZZLE" WAS VOICED BY AN EMINENT SCIENTIST TODAY AS MILITARY MEN, SCIENTISTS AND OTHER OBSERVERS SCANNED THE SKIES OVER THE MARSHALLS FOR SOME HIN OF MONDAY'S WEATHER.

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

KWAJALEIN, JUNE 29 (AP)-A WARNING CAME FROM DR.KARL COMPTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF EVALUATION BOARD.

"MY SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUES," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "SAY THAT EVEN IF WE HAD A NUMBER OF BOMBS, ALIKE PHYSICALLY, EACH WOULD VARY FROM A FIZZLE TO MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY.

"THERE IS A CERTAIN PROBABILITY--THOUGH SMALL--THAT THIS BOMB MIGHT FIZZLE. I AM ANXIOUS THAT THIS BE REALIZED SO THE PUBLIC WILL NOT THINK WE ARE ALIBYING IF WE GET POOR RESULTS."

WHETHER THE BOMB, NOW HIDDEN BEHIND A CANVAS-COVERED AREA ON THIS ISLAND, WILL PROVIDE A MAGNIFICENT EXPLOSION OR A SMOKY FIZZLE WILL BE KNOWN AT 9:30 MONDAY MORNING (5:30 P.M., SUNDAY, EST)--IF THE WEATHER IS FAVORABLE. VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY WILL RULE ON THE QUESTION OF WEATHER, ANNOUNCING AT BIKINI SUNDAY MORNING WHETHER THE TEST CAN GO AHEAD ON SCHEDULE OR MUST BE POSTPONED.

VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, CROSSROADS TASK FORCE COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH WEATHER EXPERTS THAT THE ZERO HOUR WOULD BE 8:30 A.M. TOMORROW (4:30 P.M. SUNDAY, EST). VISIBILITY AT THAT TIME WILL BE ABOUT 12 MILES, AND THE CLOUD COVER 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

BLANDY RESERVED THE RIGHT TO POSTPONE THE BOMB DROP, HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT OF UNFORESEEN WEATHER CHANGES.

30-24-3853

IF THE STARTING SIGNAL COMES, THE NON-TARGET FLEET WILL BEGIN EVACUATING THE LAGOON. THEN, AT DAWN MONDAY, THE AIR FORCE WILL SWING INTO ACTION AND THE LONG-AWAITED TEST WILL BE UNDERWAY.

BRADLEY DEWEY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY AND A MEMBER OF THE EVALUATION BOARD, OBSERVED THAT IF THE BOMB WERE A DUD IT "MIGHT NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS SUCH UNTIL WE GET EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS FROM INSTRUMENTS."

"A DUD PROBABLY WOULD PRODUCE A WHACKING GOOD EXPLOSION," DEWEY SAID, "BUT PERHAPS IT WOULD NOT MUSHROOM. THERE WOULD BE SOME ACTIVITY."

IF THE BOMB DOES MUSHROOM, 20 WHITE MICE WILL BE FLOWN INTO THE INTERIOR OF THAT GREAT, COLORFUL PLUME.

DR.HAROLD BATCHELOR OF FREDERICK, MD., BIOLOGIST AND BACTERIOLOGIST FOR THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT ENIWETOK TODAY WITH THE MICE. FIVE WILL BE PLACED IN EACH OF THE FOUR B-17 "DRONES" WHICH WILL BE GUIDED INTO THE UMBRELLA AT 13,000 TO 30,000 FEET.

JUN 3 01946

A189KX

THE OBJECT, BATCHELOR SAID, IS TO LEARN THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION. MICE WERE CHOSEN BECAUSE THEY ARE PHYSIOLOGICALLY SIMILAR TO HUMANS.

ALL THE TARGET SHIPS ANCHORED IN BIKINI LAGOON WERE IN POSITION AS THE TEST DEADLINE NEARED.

ALL THE TARGET SHIPS ANCHORED IN BIKINI LAGOON WERE IN POSITION AS THE TEST DEADLINE NEARED. FROM THE U.S.S.PANAMINT, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT PAUL KERN LEE RADIOED THAT TEN CONGRESSMEN VISITED THREE OF THE VESSELS TODAY.

IN THE PARTY WERE SENATORS HICKENLOOPER OF IOWA AND CORDON OF OREGON, AND REPRESENTATIVES ENGEL OF MICHIGAN, IZAC OF CALIFORNIA, GILLESPIE OF COLORADO, ROONEY OF NEW YORK, NORRELL OF ARKANSAS, ANDERSON OF CALIFORNIA, BATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND BRADLEY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AFTER SURVEYING THE SPIC AND SPAN CARRIER INDEPENDENCE AND THE EVIL-SMELLING JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, THE MAJORITY OF THE CONGRESSMEN VOTED TO GIVE UP THE

CALIFORNIA, BATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND BRADLEY OF PENNSYLVANIA. JUN 3 01946

AFTER SURVEYING THE SPIC AND SPAN CARRIER INDEPENDENCE AND THE EVIL-SMELLING JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, THE MAJORITY OF THE CONGRESSMEN VOTED TO GIVE UP THE INSPECTION IN FAVOR OF A SWIM. BUT REPRESENTATIVE ENGEL INSISTED ON VISITING THE TARGET SHIP NEVADA, REMARKING THAT HE "DIDN'T COME 7,500 MILES TO GO SWIMMING."

THE PARTY AGREED RELUCTANTLY, CLIMBED MORE LADDERS AND THEN ADJOURNED TO THE ELABORATE BUT JERRY-BUILT OFFICERS' CLUB. ALL PLAN TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE FIRST TEST.

THERE WAS ONE LIGHT TOUCH AS ALL HANDS AWAITED BLANDY'S DECISION ON THE WEATHER. SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEEM

THERE WAS ONE LIGHT TOUCH AS ALL HANDS AWAITED BLANDY'S DECISION ON THE WEATHER. SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS CHRISTENED THE ATOMIC BOMB "GILDA" AND THREE PAINTERS DECORATED THE MISSILE WITH A LIKENESS OF ACTRESS RITA HAYWORTH.

GG1227PCS NMR

WITH ATOMIC
KWAJALEIN, SUNDAY, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE WATHERMAN REPORTED AT NOON TODAY THAT WIND TURBULENCE OVER THE BIKINI AREA WAS SLOWLY DISAPPEARING BUT THAT IT STILL PREVAILED ABOVE 20,000 FEET.
UNOFFICIALLY, SOME OBSERVERS HERE FELT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THE SCHEDULED DROPPING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, OFFICIALY SET FOR 8:30 A.M. MONDAY (4:30 P.M. SUNDAY EST), MIGHT BE POSTPONED BY VICE ADMIRAL W.H.P.BLAND6.
ALL OTHER WEATHER CONDITIONS WERE SAID TO BE IDEAL FOR THE BOMB TEST EXCEPT FOR SOME CLOUD COVERING.
BA1111PS NM

JUN 3 01946

KWAJALEIN, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE FORECAST TODAY WAS FOR CONTINUED SUNNY WEATHER, BUT WIND CONDITIONS MAY FORCE A DELAY IN THE SCHEDULED DROPPING OF THE BIKINI ATOM TEST BOMB, COL ALLAN CLARK, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS FOR THE 20TH BOMBING COMMAND, SAID TODAY
SUNNY WEATHER BEGAN YESTERDAY AT MID-MORNING AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF THUNDERSHOWERS INTERSPERSED WITH CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE
HOWEVER CLARK EXPLAINED, SHEAR WIND CONDITIONS--IN WHICH WINDS CONVERGING FROM TWO DIRECTIONS MEET AND DISPERSE IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS--MAY PROHIBIT THE SCHEDULED DROP
THE SHEAR WIND CONDITION WOULD SEND THE RADIATION FROM THE DETONATION IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS AND MIGHT ENDANGER MANY THOUSANDS OF THE 42,000 PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN THE BIKINI TEST
THE NEARNESS OF THE POTENTIAL A-DAY IS NOTICEABLE ON KWAJALEIN IN THE TENSENESS OF MANY KEY FIGURES, IN THE INCREASED GUARD AROUND RESTRICTED AREAS ESPECIALLY AROUND THE CANVASS COVERED AREA WHERE THE BOMB HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED AND IN THE INCREASED FIRE DRILLS.
REAR ADM.W.S.PARSONS, DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR TECHNICAL DIRECTION OF THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE, SAID RECENTLY HOWEVER THAT THE ONLY DANGER TO KWAJALEIN IN THE TESTS WOULD BE FROM A CRACK-UP ON THE TAKE-OFF--OR AN ACCIDENT IN LANDING WITH THE BOMB ABOARD--WHEN AN UNUSUALLY INTENSE FIRE MIGHT CAUSE A LOW-GRADE EXPLOSION.
NEVERTHELESS, COMMODORE BEN H.WYATT, COMMANDER OF THE MARSHALLS, HAS ORDERED ALL UNESSENTIAL PERSONNEL EVACUATED TO EBEYE ISLAND, THREE MILES AWAY. THIS AFFECTS SOME 1,500 OF KWAJALEIN'S 5,000 PERSONNEL. NEWS CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE KWAJALEIN STORY WILL BE AMONG THOSE REMAINING.

DS546APS

JUN 3 01946

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

KWAJALEIN,JUNE 29-(AP)-THE ARMY VESSEL BRIG.GEN.A.J.LYON IS POSSIBLY THE STRANGEST CRAFT IN KWAJALEIN LAGOON.

IT IS A FLOATING REPAIR SHIP. ITS PRIMARY MISSION IS TO PROVIDE ON EMERGENCY ORDER PRECISION PARTS OF REPAIRS FOR B-29 AND B-17 ARMY BOMBERS ENGAGED IN THE BIKINI ATOLL ATOMIC BOMB TEST. NOW, HOWEVER, ITS EXPERT MECHANICS ARE CALLED ON MOST OFTEN FOR DELICATE WORK ON EXPENSIVE HIGH SPEED CAMERAS, UPON WHICH SCIENTISTS--ARMY, NAVY, CIVILIAN--ARE RELYING FOR VITAL INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR REACTION.

A RADIO TELEPHONE CALL TO THE SHIP ANCHORED A MILE AND A HALF OFF SHORE IN THE LAGOON GETS SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE BY HELICOPTER.

THE GENERAL LYON CLAIMS TO BE THE WORLD'S SMALLEST AIRCRAFT CARRIER. IT HAS A FLIGHT DECK ONLY 36 BY 70 FEET OVER THE NUMBER TWO HATCH FOR USE OF THREE HELICOPTERS.

DS251APS

JUN 30 1946

FOLO KWAJALEIN RITA HAYWORTH

HOLLYWOOD, JUNE 29-(AP)-ACTRESS RITA HAYWORTH, WHOSE PORTRAIT HAS BEEN PAINTED ON THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB, FEELS SO HONORED, SHE SAID TODAY, "THAT I STILL HAVEN'T COME DOWN TO EARTH."

HER STUDIO RECEIVED A REQUEST SEVERAL WEEKS AGO FOR PICTURES OF THE ACTRESS, AND SENT SEVERAL.

"THE LETTER DIDN'T SAY WHAT THEY WERE WANTED FOR," A SPOKESMAN SAID. "WE THOUGHT IT WAS JUST ANOTHER REQUEST FROM LONELY GI'S FOR PIN-UP PICTURES."

JUN 30 1946

JQ319PCS

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

BIKINI,JUNE 29-(AP)-EVERY FIGHTING SHIP OF THE A-BOMB FLEET--EXCEPT FOR A FEW DESTROYERS--IS IN POSITION IN BIKINI LAGOON WHERE IT WOULD BE DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED--WERE SHIPS BUILDINGS.

AND EVERY ONE--WITH THE SAME EXCEPTIONS--IS SET SO THAT EVEN IF IT IS NOT DESTROYED, THE PERSONS INSIDE WOULD BE MOSTLY KILLED OR INJURED BY THE BLAST--IF THESE SHIPS WERE STURDY CONCRETE OR STEEL LAND STRUCTURES.

BUT ALL SHIPS ARE STRONGER BY FAR THAN MOST EDIFICES. ALL WILL BE CUSHIONED BY WATER AS THE BLAST HITS THEM. AND THIS CUSHIONING SHOULD SAVE MOST OF THEM FROM BEING TORN TO PIECES.

IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT, FIRST, THE A-BOMB IS STRICTLY A LAND WEAPON. THIS MEANS THAT THE AIR EXPLOSION PLANNED FOR JULY 1 IS NOT AT ALL THE MANNER IN WHICH AN ATOM BOMB WOULD BE USED AGAINST NAVIES, BUT VERY STRICTLY, A MANNER OF USE AGAINST CITIES.

FOR THIS REASON, THE TARGET SHIPS HAVE BEEN ANCHORED IN A NEARLY PERFECT IMITATION OF A SMALL CITY. THEY ARE DENSE NEAR THE CENTER LIKE A CROWDING OF SKYSCRAPERS. THERE ARE MORE THAN 20 WARSHIPS IN THIS CITY LIKE THE CENTER IN A CIRCLE NOT MUCH MORE THAN A MILE IN DIAMETER.

THE WARSHIPS IN THE CENTER ARE SO DENSELY PACKED THAT FROM A COUPLE OF MILES AWAY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SEE THE SPACES BETWEEN MOST OF THEM. THIS FLOATING CITY IS LAID OUT LIKE OLD-TIME CAPITALS--A CENTRAL STRUCTURE WITH STREETS RADIATING IN FOUR DIRECTIONS.

THE CENTER HERE IS THE RED AND WHITE BATTLESHIP NEVADA. OTHER SHIPS CLUSTER AROUND HER SO CLOSELY THAT ONLY HER SUPERSTRUCTURE CAN BE SEEN.

BUT THE NEVADA IS NOT THE HIGH POINT OF THIS CENTRAL MASS OF MASTS AND SUPERSTRUCTURES. DOMINATING EVERYTHING ELSE IN HEIGHT IS THE TALL CENTRAL STRUCTURE OF THE RUSTY OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO. THIS MASS LOOKS FROM A NEAR DISTANCE JUST LIKE A TOWER RISING OVER A CITY.

BEYOND ARE TWO CAPITAL SHIPS. ONE IS THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA. THE OTHER IS THE GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN. THEY ARE ON EXACTLY OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE CENTRAL MASS OF SHIPS. THE SARATOGA'S DISTANCE FROM THE NEVADA IS AROUND TWO MILES. THE PRINZ EUGEN APPEARS TO BE SLIGHTLY LESS.

ASTFX

BOTH SHIPS ARE WITHIN POSSIBLE RANGE OF SOME OF THE BOMB'S RADIOACTIVE RAYS, ALTHOUGH THOSE EFFECTS WILL BE RELATIVELY LIGHT ON THIS PAIR. NEITHER SHOULD BE GIVING OFF X-RAYS FOR ANY IMPORTANT LENGTH OF TIME AFTER THE BOMB EXPLODES. BUT IT IS NOT BEYOND POSSIBILITY THAT SHOULD PERSONNEL BE ON DECK, SOME WOULD BE INJURED BY UNSEEN RAYS. BOTH ALSO ARE IN RANGE OF THE DEW OF DEATH--THE FALLING RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES. THESE MIGHT ENTER VENTILATORS TO PERIL THE CREW.

THE TOUGHEST TARGET THE A-BOMB YET HAS FACED IS THE NEVADA. THIS OLD BATTLESHIP'S CENTRAL STRUCTURES RISE IN THE FORM OF A PYRAMID, SIX DECKS HIGH. IT IS EQUIVALENT TO THE HEIGHT OF A SIX-STORY BUILDING. THIS WARSHIP PYRAMID IS ALL STEEL. MOST OF IT IS WELDED. NO SKYSCRAPER WAS EVER BUILT WITH SUCH STRENGTH--AND NO REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING, EITHER.

DS3APS

JUN 30 1946

ATOMIC 170
BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S.APPALACHIAN,BIKINI,JUNE 29-(AP)-AN ARMY OFFICER DISCLOSED TODAY THAT TROOPS STOOD BY WHEN THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS TESTED IN NEW MEXICO WITH ORDERS TO EVACUATE A WIDE AREA INCLUDING EL PASO, TEX., ROSWELL AND ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT INHABITANTS FROM RADIOACTIVITY.

AT THAT TIME, COL.STAFFORD WARREN, RADIOLOGICAL OFFICER, EXPLAINED SCIENTISTS DID NOT KNOW WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN AFTER THE BOMB EXPLODED. THEY FEARED A RADIOACTIVE CLOUD MIGHT SETTLE OVER INHABITED AREAS AND WERE PREPARED FOR MASS EVACUATION, HE SAID.

WARREN DECLARED THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THE NON-TARGET FLEET WOULD HAVE TO WITHDRAW 50 TO 100 MILES FROM BIKINI LAGOON IF THE BOMB WERE DROPPED AT A TIME WHEN WINDS WERE UNFAVORABLE.

"IF WE DON'T GET WEATHER AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED, HE SAID, "AND IF WIND DIRECTION AT UPPER LEVELS WOULD ENDANGER SHIPS THEN THE SHIPS--ESPECIALLY THE SLOW ONES--MAY HAVE TO WITHDRAW AS FAR AS 100 MILES TO ENSURE SAFETY OF PERSONNEL.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS WAS ONLY A SLIGHT POSSIBILITY.

DV207PCS

30.24-3855

SPECULATION, ON WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE GUINEA PIG FLEET WHEN IT IS BLASTED BY A FORCE THOUSANDS OF TIMES GREATER THAN ANY EVER BEFORE TURNED ON SHIPS, INCREASED AS LATE ARRIVALS SAW THE TARGET ARRAY. ADD ABOARD APPALACHIAN (ATOM) XXV Movements (ltt)

IN THE CENTER OF THE FLEET WAS THE GARISH BRAZENLY PAINTED OLD FIGHTING LADY OF THE SEA, THE BATTLESHIP NEVADA, WHICH ONLY TWO YEARS AGO WAS STANDING OFF THE COAST OF NORMANDY PUMPING SHELLS AT THE GERMANS. TODAY SHE WARS AN ORANGE COAT OF PAINT ON HER SIDES AND WHITE STRIPES ON HER HORIZONTAL STRUCTURE TO LEAD THE BOMBARDIER TO THE TARGET.

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A136KX

THERE ALSO WERE THE BATTLESHIPS NEW YORK AND ARKANSAS AND THE FLATTOPS SARATOGA AND INDEPENDENCE, STANDING WITH MANY OTHER VETERANS OF ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SEA BATTLES.

NEAR THE NEVADA WERE TWO ALIENS OF A DEFEATED NATION--THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS NAGATO AND SAKAWA, WHICH ONCE BROUGHT DREAD TO AMERICANS AS THEY ROVED THE PACIFIC. NEAR THE FRINGE OF THE ARRAY WAS THE SLEEK NAZI CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN.

WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY FEW HOURS THIS LAGOON IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC MAY BE THE GRAVEYARD OF THOSE SHIPS. BUT NO ONE CAN SAY FOR CERTAIN.

NO ONE CAN PREDICT EXACTLY WHAT WILL HAPPEN, SAVE THAT WHEN THE BOMB BURSTS BIKINI WILL BE A DEATHTRAP FOR ANY LIVING THING CAUGHT IN THE RANGE OF THE BOMB'S AWFUL BLAST OR EXPOSED TO THE DEATH RAYS CREATED BY NUCLEAR ENERGY.

WHEN ADMIRAL BLANDY GIVES THE STARTING SIGNAL THE NON-TARGET FLEET WILL BEGIN EVACUATING THE LAGOON TO STAND A SAFE DISTANCE AWAY. EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT PERSONNEL FROM INJURY. THE SHIPS HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO EVACUATE NEARBY ISLANDS SHOULD THE INHABITANTS BE ENDANGERED BY THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD WHICH WILL RISE FROM THE EXPLOSION.

AT DAWN MONDAY (ABOUT NOON SUNDAY EST) THE AIR FORCE WILL SWING INTO ACTION AND THE GREAT SHOW WILL BE UNDERWAY, BARRING UNFORESEEN WEATHER DELAYS.

MUCH OF THE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION DEPENDS ON ONE LONE MAN--THE BOMBARDIER WHO WILL DROP THE A-BOMB OVER THE NEVADA FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 30,000 FEET.

HE IS MAJ.HAROLD H.WOOD OF BORDENTOWN, N.J., WHO LEFT A JOB AS CLERK TO BECOME ONE OF THE ARMY'S FINEST BOMBARDIERS.

"I'LL HIT THE TARGET," WOOD SAID CONFIDENTLY.

THE BOMB WILL BE DROPPED FROM A B-29 KNOWN AS "DAVE'S DREAM." THE SHIP WAS NAMED AFTER CAPT.DAVE SEMPLE OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., WHO WAS THE ORIGINAL "ATOMIC BOMBARDIER." HE LATER WAS KILLED ON A TEST FLIGHT NEAR ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

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NEVER BEFOR, AIRMEN SAY, HAS THERE BEEN AN AIR OPERATION AS COMPLICATED AS THAT WHICH WILL BEGIN AFTER BLANDY'S DECISION IS MADE.

MORE THAN 70 PLANES, INCLUDING "DAVE'S DREAM," WILL RENDEZVOUS AT POINTS 30 TO 50 MILES FROM THE NEVADA. THEN EACH WILL MOVE TO A GIVEN PLACE TO PERFORM A DEFINITE FUNCTION. MOST OF THEM WILL BE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INSTRUMENT SHIPS.

B137KX

THEY WILLFLY IN A CIRCLE AT HEIGHTS FROM 1,000 TO 30,000 FEET AROUND THE NEVADA. THEN MAJ.WOODROW P.SWANCUTT, PILOT OF

"DAVE'S DREAM," WILL BRING THE PLANE IN ON THE BOMBING RUN.
"DAVE'S DREAM," WILL BRING THE PLANE IN ON THE BOMBING RUN.
WAITING OUTSIDE THIS AIR CIRCUS WILL BE ARMY AND NAVY DRONE PLANES, SHEPHERDED BY THEIR MOTHER CRAFT.
WHEN THE BOMB BURSTS THESE ROBOT MARVELS, LOADED WITH INSTRUMENTS, WILL BE DRIVEN DIRECTLY INTO OR THROUGH THE SWIRLING TURBULENT CLOUD MASS THAT WILL MUSHROOM FROM THE EXPLOSION AS IT DID IN THE NEW MEXICO TEST AND AS AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, WHERE THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMBS WERE USED IN WARFARE.
AS SOON AS THE INSTRUMENTS SHOW THE BIKINI AREA SAFE FROM RADIO-ACTIVATION THE SCIENTISTS WILL MOVE BACK INTO THE LAGOON TO BEGIN THEIR STUDIES OF WHAT HAPPENED IN THE ATOMIC BURST.

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A-BOMB SURVEY
BY DOUGLAS I.CORNELL
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 29--(AP)-A FAR-REACHING PLAN FOR DEFENSE AGAINST ATOM BOMB ATTACK, INCLUDING WIDE DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRY AND THE ARMED FORCES, SHELTERS FOR THE POPULACE, AND STURDIER BUILDINGS, WAS URGED TONIGHT BY CIVILIAN EXPERTS WHO SIZED UP FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHAT THE BOMB DID TO JAPAN.
FROM THE RUBBLE OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, THE U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY CONSTRUCTED A WARNING THAT "THE DANGER IS REAL AND THE UNITED STATES MUST GET READY "NOW" TO MEET AN ATOMIC ATTACK.
CALLING FOR AN "UNRELAXING STATE OF READINESS," IT RECOMMENDED SPECIFICALLY:
THE "DISPERSAL, CONCEALMENT, PROTECTION AND CONSTANT READINESS" OF ALL MILITARY FORCES, SO NO SINGLE BLOW OR SERIES OF THEM CAN CRIPPLE THEIR ABILITY TO FIGHT BACK.
SHELTERS TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE AGAINST BLAST, FLASH BURNS AND RADIATION--THE THREE MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH AND INJURY IN ATOMIC WARFARE.
STURDIER BUILDINGS, A NATIONAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE, RESERVES OF CRITICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, THE SCATTERING OF INDUSTRIAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES, AND READY-MADE PLANS TO EVACUATE CITIES.
THE STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY WAS SET UP UNDER THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO APPRAISE THE EFFECTS OF AIR ATTACK ON GERMANY. PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED IT TO DO THE SAME IN JAPAN.
THE REPORT TONIGHT DEALT ONLY WITH THE IMPACT OF THE TWO ATOM BOMBS ON JAPAN LAST AUGUST. IT WAS DRAFTED UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF FRANKLIN D'OLIER, NEWARK, N.J., INSURANCE COMPANY EXECUTIVE WHO WAS AN ARMY OFFICER IN WORLD WAR I.
A PARALLEL REPORT ON THE IDENTICAL SUBJECT WAS RELEASED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY THE AGENCY WHICH DEVELOPED THE A-BOMB--THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S

MANHATTAN PROJECT DIRECTED BY MAJ. GEN. LESLIE R. GROVES.

BOTH STUDIES TENDED TO DISPEL THE BUGABOO THAT SOME DEATHS WERE DUE TO RADIOACTIVITY LINGERING IN THE TARGET AREAS. BUT THE CIVILIANS SAID THAT PHASE OF THE STORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN "OMINOUSLY" DIFFERENT HAD THE BOMBS EXPLODED AT GROUND LEVEL INSTEAD OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET IN THE AIR.

THE ARMY SAID PRELIMINARY REPORTS THAT THE FIRST ATOM BOMB PACKED ROUGHLY THE PUNCH OF 20,000 TONS OF TNT WERE ABOUT RIGHT.

THE STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY WAS MUCH MORE CONSERVATIVE. IT FIGURED THAT THE CHARGES IN 2100 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE, INCENDIARY AND ANTI-PERSONNEL FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WOULD HAVE DONE THE TRICK AT HIROSHIMA. AND THAT WOULD ALLOW FOR THE USUAL PERCENTAGE OF BOMBS FALLING OUTSIDE THE TARGET AREA.

THE TWO DOCUMENTS SKETCHED VIVIDLY NOW THE ATOM BOMBS WERE LOOSED, THE HOLOCAUST AND TERROR THAT FOLLOWED, AND THE HASTENING OF JAPAN'S SURRENDER. BOTH DESCRIBED THE NATURE OF AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION--WITHOUT SPILLING ANY SECRETS--AND THE TYPE OF DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES THAT RESULTED.

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THE ARMY SAID THE APPROXIMATE DATE FOR THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB BLAST WAS PICKED IN THE FALL OF 1942. THE TARGETS WERE SELECTED WITH THESE FACTORS IN MIND:

RANGE OF AIRCRAFT; DESIRABILITY OF VISUAL BOMBING; WEATHER CONDITIONS; HARDNESS OF SECONDARY TARGETS (NAGASAKI WAS A SECONDARY OBJECTIVE); MILITARY EFFECT ON THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND THE SHORTENING OF THE WAR; AND MORALE EFFECT ON THE ENEMY.

ONLY THE CIVILIAN REPORT TRANSLATED THE PICTURE OF ATOMIC DESTRUCTION INTO GRIM TERMS OF WHAT IT MEANS TO AMERICA. IT SAID:

"THE DANGER IS REAL--OF THAT, THE SURVEY'S FINDINGS LEAVE NO DOUBT."

IT ADDED THAT THE FINDINGS SUPPLY CLUES TO MEASURES THAT COULD CUT CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE TO A MINIMUM. DESPITE ITS AWESOME POWER IT SAID THE ATOM BOMB "HAS LIMITS OF WHICH WISE PLANNING WILL TAKE PROMPT ADVANTAGE."

THE REPORT POINTED TO NOW SOME CONCRETE AND STEEL SHELLS SURVIVED NEAR THE CENTERS OF THE BOMB BLASTS, AND TO HOW 400 PEOPLE WERE SAVED IN A NAGASAKI SHELTER.

"WITHOUT QUESTION," THE CIVILIAN EXPERTS DECLARED, "SHELTERS CAN PROTECT THOSE WHO GET TO THEM AGAINST ANYTHING BUT A DIRECT HIT."

POINTING UP THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE OLD FORMULA OF NOT PUTTING ALL THE EGGS IN ONE BASKET, THEY NOTED THAT INDUSTRIES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BOTH TARGET CITIES SUFFERED SMALL DAMAGE WHEREAS MEDICAL FACILITIES CONCENTRATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TOWNS WERE ALL BUT WIPED OUT.

THE SURVIVAL OF SHELTERED SECTIONS OF NAGASAKI, CUT UP BY HILLS AND VALLEYS, SUGGESTS THE USE THAT CAN BE MADE OF IRREGULAR TERRAIN, THE REPORT SAID.

WHILE THERE IS "REASON TO HOPE" FOR BETTER PROTECTIVE WEAPONS AND TECHNIQUES, THE SURVEY SAID, THERE CAN BE NO PERFECT GUARDS AGAINST THE ATOMIC WEAPON. THUS THE MISSION OF DEFENSE, IT SAID, IS "TO PREVENT THE SURPRISE USE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB FROM BEING DECISIVE."

"OUR FURTHER MEASURE OF SAFETY MUST ACCOMPANY THE OTHERS. IT IS TO AVOID DESTRUCTION," IT ADDED.

THE SURVEY SUGGEST WAYS TO AVOID WAR.

NO MORE FORCEFUL ARGUMENTS FOR PEACE AND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY OF PEACE THAN THE SIGHT OF THE DEVASTATION OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI HAVE EVER BEEN DEVISED.

x x x

THE ARMY AND CIVILIAN REPORTS WERE CLOSE TOGETHER ON THE EXTENT OF THE DEVASTATION. THEY DIFFERED SOMEWHAT ON THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF CASUALTIES AND ON OTHER DETAILS.

THE ARMY SAID THE ATOMIC BOMB "DID NOT ALONE WIN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, BUT IT MOST CERTAINLY ENDED IT" AND SAVED THOUSANDS OF ALLIED LIVES.

THE CIVILIAN APPROACH CREDITED THE BOMBINGS WITH GIVING THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AN OPPORTUNITY IT HAD BEEN SEEKING TO BREAK A DEADLOCK OVER ACCEPTANCE OF SURRENDER TERMS.

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A122WX

OUTSIDE THE TARGET CITIES, THE SURVEY SAID, THE ATOMIC ATTACK HAD MORE EFFECT ON THE THINKING OF GOVERNMENT LEADERS THAN ON THE MORALE OF RANK-AND-FILE PEOPLE.

IN JAPAN AS A WHOLE, IT REPORTED, MILITARY LOSSES AND FAILURES SUCH AS THOSE AT SAIPAN, THE PHILIPPINES AND OKINAWA WERE "TWICE AS IMPORTANT AS THIS ATOMIC BOMB IN INDUCING CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT." MORE THAN A MONTH BEFORE THE FIRST ATOM BOMB EXPLODED, IT SAID, 74 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION FELT DOUBTS ABOUT A JAPANESE VICTORY.

THE LENGTH OF ITS BLAST, AS WELL AS ITS FORCE, ENTERS INTO THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF THE A-BOMB, THE REPORT SHOWED. WITHIN A NARROW RADIUS, IT SAID, AN ORDINARY 100-POUND BOMB ACTUALLY EXERTS A HIGHER PRESSURE FROM ITS BLAST THAN DID THE ATOMIC BOMB AT ANY POINT EITHER CITY.

YET THE A-BOMB'S AREA OF EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST BRICK BUILDINGS WAS LISTED AT 15,000 TIMES THAT OF A 500-POUNDER.

"THE OVERWHELMING BULK OF BUILDINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES," THE SURVEY DECLARED, "COULD NOT STAND UP AGAINST AN ATOMIC BOMB BURSTING A MILE OR A MILE AND A HALF FROM THEM."

BUT IT TERMED THE GREAT NUMBER OF CASUALTIES THE "MOST STRIKING RESULT OF THE ATOMIC BOMBS." IT SAID IMPROVED BOMBS MIGHT BE EVEN MORE DEADLY.

THE SURVEY ESTIMATED THE DEAD AT HIROSHIMA AT 70,000 TO 80,000 WITH AN EQUAL NUMBER OF INJURED. IT FIGURED THE NAGASAKI DEAD AT MORE THAN 35,000 AND THE INJURED AT SOMEWHAT MORE. IT SAID A PLAUSIBLE COMPUTATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNS 20 TO 30 PERCENT TO FLASH BURNS, 50 TO 60 PERCENT TO OTHER INJURIES, AND 15 TO 20 PERCENT TO RADIATION.

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THE ARMY SAID ITS BEST CALCULATIONS WERE 66,000 DEAD AND 69,000 INJURED IN HIROSHIMA, 39,000 DEAD AND 25,000 INJURED IN NAGASAKI.

THE ARMY ATTRIBUTED 60 PERCENT OF DEATHS IN HIROSHIMA TO BURNS, 30 PERCENT TO FALLING DEBRIS AND 10 PERCENT TO OTHER CAUSES. FOR NAGASAKI THE FIGURES WERE 80 PERCENT FOR BURNS, 8 FOR DEBRIS, 6 FOR FLYING GLASS AND 6 FOR OTHER.

30.24-3857

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-FIRST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DROPPING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB ON THE TEST FLEET AT BIKINI WILL COME THROUGH A BROADCAST BY A "NEUTRAL VOICE" REPRESENTING NO SPECIFIC AGENCY, ADMIRAL H.B.MILLER, CHIEF OF NAVY PUBLIC RELATIONS, SAID TODAY.

THIS BROADCAST WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS AND THE RADIO NETWORKS SIMULTANEOUSLY, ADMIRAL MILLER SAID.

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AFTER THE "NEUTRAL VOICE" BROADCAST DESCRIPTION OF THE DROPPING OF THE BOMB, COMMUNICATIONS ARRANGEMENTS WILL REVERT TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN.

UNDER THAT, THE RADIO NETWORKS WILL TAKE OVER THE VOICECAST CHANNELS FROM BIKINI FOR THEIR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TEST, WHILE THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS WILL UTILIZE RADIO-TELETYPE CIRCUITS.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN HAD CALLED FOR THE RADIO NETWORKS TO HAVE THE VOICECAST CHANNELS, WITH NO NEUTRAL BROADCAST, THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS USING THE TELETYPES.

THIS MIGHT HAVE LIMITED THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR MEMBER NEWSPAPERS TO GETTING THEIR FIRST STORIES OF THE BOMB FROM THE RADIO NETWORK ACCOUNTS.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, FOR THAT REASON ASKED THE NAVY TO PROVIDE FOR AN OFFICIAL "NEUTRAL VOICE" BROADCAST WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE SIMULTANEOUSLY TO BOTH THE PRESS AND THE RADIO CHAINS.

ADMIRAL MILLER TOLD A REPORTER THAT THE CHANGE IN PLANS WAS MADE BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL, WHO IS AT BIKINI.

AFTER THE "NEUTRAL VOICE" BROADCAST IS OVER, THE PRESS SERVICES COPY WILL BE TRANSMITTED VIA RADIO-TELETYPE CIRCUITS ROUTED FROM THE MAIN COMMUNICATION SHIP OF THE BIKINI FLEET, THE APPALACHIAN, THROUGH NAVY RADIO AT PEARL HARBOR AND SAN FRANCISCO.

NINE WIRE SERVICES OR AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WILL SHARE FOUR CLEARED CIRCUITS DURING THE FIRST HALF HOUR AFTER THE BOMB IS DROPPED. DURING THAT TIME DISPATCHES WILL BE LIMITED TO TAKES OF 250 WORDS EACH. THE SECOND HALF HOUR, THE WIRE SERVICES WILL BE LIMITED TO TWO TELETYPE CHANNELS.

EG754PES

JUN 3 01946

FIRST LEAD ATOM BOMB (200)

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 29-(AP)-BROADCASTS FROM BIKINI SAID TODAY VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY ANNOUNCED WEATHER FAVORABLE FOR THE ATOM BOMB TEST AND THAT, BARRING AN UNFORESEEN CHANGE IN ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS, THE BOMB WILL BE DROPPED ON SCHEDULE AT 9:30 A.M. BIKINI TIME, MONDAY, (5:30 P.M., SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

THE ADMIRAL COMMANDING THE CROSSROADS TASK FORCE THUS RANG UP THE CURTAIN ON HISTORY'S MOST FANTASTIC ONE-PUNCH ARMED ENCOUNTER -- A SINGLE SMALL ATOM BOMB AGAINST A FLEET OF SOME 50 WARSHIPS.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS THE SIGNAL FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE NON-TARGET FLEET FROM BIKINI LAGOON AND THE BEGINNING OF THE RETREAT OF 40,000 MILITARY PERSONNEL, SCIENTISTS, CORRESPONDENTS AND OBSERVERS TO SAFE DISTANCES BEYOND THE POSSIBLE REACH OF THE A-BOMB'S LETHAL RAYS.

IT SET IN MOTION THE INTRICATE AND GIGANTIC MACHINERY OF AN OPERATION GEARED TO REACH ITS CLIMAX IN THE ACTUAL DROPPING OF THE BOMB FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 30,000 FEET OVER THE USS NEVADA, BULL'S-EYE OF THE TARGET FLEET ANCHORED IN THE LAGOON.

BLANDY'S ANNOUNCEMENT CAME SOMEWHAT EARLIER THAN EXPECTED, AND IT WAS STRESSED THAT HE COULD STILL WITHDRAW HIS ORDER, HALTING THE INTRICATE PROCESSION OF PREPARATORY MOVES AND POSTPONING THE TEST, IN CASE OF A SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER.

JUN 3 01946

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED ATOMIC

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICE ADMIRAL W.H.P. BLANDY, TASK FORCE COMMANDER, TODAY SET THE TIME FOR THE DROPPING OF THE WORLD'S FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB OVER TARGET SHIPS IN BIKINI LAGOON FOR 8:30 A.M. MONDAY (4:30 P.M. SUNDAY, EST) AS HE RECEIVED FAVORABLE WEATHER REPORTS FROM METEOROLOGISTS.

THE TASK OF EVACUATING THE HUNDREDS OF MEN ABOARD THE SEVENTY ODD SHIPS TO BE BLASTED BY THE BOMB WAS UNDERWAY. THE B-29 WHICH WILL DROP THE BOMB IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE OFF EARLY IN THE MORNING.

WEATHERMAN PREDICTED THAT VISIBILITY AROUND BIKINI LAGOON IN THE PACIFIC WOULD BE ABOUT 12 MILES. THERE LIKELY WILL BE SOME CLOUDS BUT NOT ENOUGH TO OBSCURE THE TARGET SHIPS FROM THE BOMBARDIERS VIEW.

THE MAIN TARGET FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL BE THE OLD UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP NEVADA, WHICH IS NEAR THE CENTER OF THE ASSEMBLED SHIPS TO BE SUBJECTED TO THE TEST.

THE 42,000 MEN INVOLVED IN THE TEST, WHICH ALREADY HAS COST $70,000,000 NOT INCLUDING THE COST OF THE ATOM BOMB, HAVE BEEN ALERTED FOR THE TEST.

HEAVY GUARDS HAVE BEEN PLACED AROUND THE CANVAS COVERED BOMB ON KWAJALEIN ISLAND, FROM WHERE THE B-29, "DAVE'S DREAM," WHICH WILL DROP IT, WILL TAKE OFF FOR BIKINI.

LAST MINUTE PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR GETTING THE DRONE PLANES THAT ARE TO FLY THROUGH THE RADIO ACTIVE CLOUDS FORMED BY THE BOMB BURST INTO THE AIR.

SCIENTISTS, NERVOUSLY CHECKED AND RECHECKED THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE TEST WENT OFF WITHOUT A HITCH. MANY OF THEM WERE VISIBLY SHOWING THE STRAIN UNDER WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

HJ1018PCS

JUN 3 01946

NOTE TO EDITORS

THIS IS FURTHER TO KEEP YOU POSTED ON THE GENERAL SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO COVERAGE OF THE BIKINI BOMB TESTS. BECAUSE OF UNSATISFACTORY COMMUNICATIONS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT HOW QUICKLY DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE DROPPING OF THE BOMB--TENTATIVELY SET FOR 5:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, JUNE 30(9:30 A.M., BIKINI TIME, MONDAY, JULY 1)--WILL BE DELIVERED TO NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS. UNDER ARRANGEMENTS THUS FAR PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE NAVY, THE FASTEST MEANS OF COMMUNICATION--VIOCECAST--HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO RADIO NETWORKS. THEREFORE, THE FIRST NEWS STORIES TRANSMITTED BY PRESS ASSOCIATIONS MAY BE BASED ON DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE POOLED RADIO BROADCAST. PRESS ASSOCIATIONS STILL ARE AWAITING A RESPONSE FROM THE NAVY TO THEIR REITERATED REQUEST THAT DESCRIP-

TION OF THE ACTUAL BOND DROP BE BROADCAST BY AN OFFICIAL "NEUTRAL VOICE," AND THAT SUCH BROADCAST BE MADE AVAILABLE ON EQUAL TERMS TO BOTH RADIO AND NEWSPAPERS.

MEANTIME, THE NAVY HAS SET UP SIX RADIO-TELETYPE CIRCUITS WHICH WILL BE ROUTED FROM THE MAIN COMMUNICATIONS SHIP OF THE BIKINI FLEET, THE APPALACHIAN, BY WAY OF NAVY RADIO AT PEARL HARBOR AND SAN FRANCISCO. THESE CHANNELS WILL BE FOR THE USE OF REPORTERS FOR WIRE SERVICES AND INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS. NINE WIRE SERVICES OR AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WILL SHARE FOUR CLEARED RADIO-TELETYPE CIRCUITS DURING THE FIRST HALF HOUR AFTE THE BOMB IS DROPPED, WITH DISPATCHES LIMITED TO 250 WORDS PER "TAKE." FOR THE SECOND HALF HOUR, WIRE SERVICES WILL BE LIMITED TO TWO TELETYPE CIRCUITS. THEREAFTER THE FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES WILL REVERT TO THE STATUS ACCORDED WRITERS FOR INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS AND TWO CUICUITS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS, AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE FOR THEIR USE EXCLUSIVELY FOR 24 HOURS.

NAVY RADIO ADVISES THAT ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE GOOD FOR SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE TIME SCHEDULED FOR THE BOMB DROP. IT HAS PROMISED TO KEEP US POSTED ON CONDITIONS AND THIS INFORMATION, TOGETHER WITH WORD RESPECTING OTHER DEVELOPMENTS, IF ANY, WILL BE FORWARDED TO MEMBERS PROMPTLY.

ON PICTURES--

PROSPECTS OF SPOT PICTURES ON THE TEST WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON WHAT PICTURES ARE CLEARED BY THE JOINT TASK FORCE ON THE SCENE, AND WHEN THOSE PICTURES ARE RECEIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY RADIO FROM ANY OF THE THREE TRANSMITTING UNITS ESTABLISHED IN THE BIKINI-KWAJALEIN AREA. WITH GOOD LUCK, SPOT PICTURES MIGHT BE AVAILABLE BY RADIO IN A MATTER OF HOURS AFTER THE EVENT; WITH DELAY IN CLEARANCE OR TRANSMISSION, PICTURE AVAILABILITY WOULD BE POSTPONED ACCORDINGLY. WHENEVER THERE IS SPECIFIC WORD AVAILABLE ON PROSPECTS, WHICH PROBABLY WILL NOT BE UNTIL AFTER THE EVENT, YOU WILL BE KEPT CLOSELY ADVISED.

THE A.P., JUNE 29, 1946.

JT410AED

JUN 30 1946

OPA REACTION

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-F.H.LAGUARDIA, UNRRA DIRECTOR, TODAY TERMED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VETO OF THE OPA BILL AS "REAL LEADERSHIP.

"ALL CONSUMERS, AND PARTICULARLY THE HEADS OF FAMILIES," LAGUARDIA SAID, "WILL FEEL RELIEVED FROM A MENACE THAT HAS THREATENED THEM FOR THE LAST SEVERAL WEEKS. M X

"THIS IS REAL LEADERSHIP. CONGRESS NOW SHOULD EXTEND OPA FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT FRILLS AND FLUKES, WITHOUT JOKERS AND JAZZ--A STRAIGHT EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL, RETAINING ALL NECESSARY SUBSIDIES."

N233PED

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT HE HAS ASKED ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK TO INVESTIGATE "SOME OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN OUR PRESENT SHORTAGES" TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY-ONE IS "CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE," AND TO PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

THE PRESIDENT TOSSED THAT DISCLOSURE INTO A RADIO ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE EXPLAINING WHY HE VETOED THE OPA EXTENSION BILL. HE MENTIONED IT ONLY "INCIDENTALLY."

BUT HE SAID THAT WITHHOLDING OF GOODS FROM CONSUMERS WOULD BE "MULTIPLIED THOUSANDS OF TIMES" UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE VETOED LEGISLATION.

A93WX

IT IS NO MERE THEORY, MR.TRUMAN ASSERTED, THAT NOBODY WANTS TO SELL GOODS THIS WEEK IF HE CAN GET A BETTER PRICE NEXT WEEK. HE SAID THE PEOPLE HAD SEEN THIS WORKING FOR A MONTH OR SO AS THE IDEA AROSE THAT PRICE CONTROLS SOON MIGHT END.

"PEOPLE WHO HAD CATTLE AND HOGS TO SELL FOR SLAUGHTER FOR FOOD HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD THEM FOR HIGHER PRICES," HE SAID. "PEOPLE WHO HAD CLOTHING FOR SALE HAVE DECIDED TO DO THE SAME THING. SO HAVE PEOPLE WITH INNUMERABLE OTHER COMMODITIES WHICH WE ALL NEED SO BADLY NOW."

JUN 30 1946

APPROPRIATIONS-UNRRA

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE USUAL FISCAL YEAR-END APPROPRIATION LOG-JAM CROWDED CONGRESS TODAY, COMPLICATED BY A "NO NEWS--NO CASH" AMENDMENT ADDED BY THE HOUSE TO AN UNRRA SUPPLY BILL.

MORE THAN HALF A DOZEN MAJOR SUPPLY MEASURES CARRYING AN ESTIMATED $15,000,000,000 TO FINANCE A SCORE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES DURING THE NEW GOVERNMENT YEAR STARTING NEXT MONDAY PILED UP IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

BOTH BRANCHES CONVENED EARLY AS THEIR LEADERS LED A DOGGED DRIVE TO PROVIDE FOR A NEW FISCAL YEAR BEFORE MIDNIGHT TICKS AWAY THE OLD YEAR--TOMORROW BEING A GOVERNMENT HOLIDAY.

THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE FISCAL HURDLE WOULD BE CLEARED IN TIME--BUT JUST IN CASE, A DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED SOME TIME AGO MADE PROVISION AGAINST "PAYLESS PAY-DAYS" FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN THE EVENT OF A STALEMATE.

IT CARRIED A CLAUSE PERMITTING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO INCUR NORMAL OBLIGATIONS AFTER TODAY IN THE EVENT THEIR REGULAR APPROPRIATION BILLS ARE NOT ENACTED BEFORE THE NEW FISCAL YEAR STARTS.

NOT THE LARGEST BUT ONE OF THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL OF THE BILLS HANGING FIRE IS THE $724,271,909 DEFICIENCY MEASURE FINANCING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS TRIED HALF-HEARTEDLY AND WITHOUT SUCCESS TO LOP $26,650,000 FROM THE $106,650,000 OPA FUND.

30-29-3859

BUT, WITH SUBSTANTIAL DEMOCRATIC ASSISTANCE, THEY WROTE INTO THE $465,000,000 UNRRA ALLOTMENT A BAN AGAINST USE OF ANY OF THE MONEY FOR AID TO COUNTRIES NOT ALLOWING AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO REPORT WITHOUT CENSORSHIP ON UNRRA OPERATIONS.

LABELED BY OPPONENTS AS "A SLAP AT RUSSIA," THE AMENDMENT ADMITTEDLY WAS AIMED AT UKRAINIA AND BYELORUSSIA, TWO SOVIET REPUBLICS WHICH, PRESIDENT TRUMAN REPORTED TO CONGRESS, HAVE NOT AGREED TO ALLOW AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO REPORT WITHOUT CENSORSHIP ON UNRRA ACTIVITIES. THE HOUSE APPROVED IT BY A 228 TO 85 COUNT.

ITS CHANCES IN THE SENATE WERE DOUBTFUL. ONLY EIGHT MONTHS AGO THE SENATE REFUSED TO GO ALONG ON A SIMILAR AMENDMENT WRITTEN BY THE HOUSE INTO ANOTHER UNRRA BILL.

A73WX

JUST BEFORE SENDING THE BILL TO THE SENATE, THE HOUSE DISCARDED A PREVIOUSLY-APPROVED AMENDMENT BANNING USE OF ANY UNRRA FUNDS FOR SUPPLIES SHIPPED TO EUROPE AFTER NEXT DECEMBER 31 AND TO THE FAR EAST AFTER NEXT MARCH 31.

THE REVERSAL CAME AFTER F.H.LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR OF UNRRA, THREATENED TO RESIGN HIS POST IF THE AMENDMENT BECAME LAW. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM WITH SUCH A RESTRICTION, LAGUARDIA SAID IN A LETTER TO CHAIRMAN CANNON (D-MO) OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

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SO THE HOUSE TOOK OUT THE AMENDMENT BY A VOTE OF 34 TO 33, LEAVING THE UNRRA FUNDS FREE FOR OBLIGATIONS UNTIL JUNE 30, 1947.

BESIDES THE DEFICIENCY BILL CARRYING THE UNRRA AND OPA MONEY, THESE OTHER MAJOR SUPPLY MEASURES AWAITED FINAL ACTION:

A GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS BILL CARRYING INDEFINITE CASH ALLOTMENTS FOR BUDGETING THE ACTIVITIES OF MORE THAN A SCORE OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS FINANCED OUT OF OPERATING INCOME.

A $1,150,000,000 LABOR DEPARTMENT-FEDERAL SECURITY BILL, WHICH INVOLVES CONTROVERSY OVER THE UNIONICATION OF FOREMEN AND OTHER SUPERVISORY WORKERS.

A $7,500,000,000 WAR DEPARTMENT MEASURE, WITH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE A HALF BILLION DOLLARS APART.

A $4,119,000,000 NAVY BILL, WITH DIFFERENCES OVER FUNDS FOR TRAINING AND THE LOCATION OF A TORPEDO PLANT.

A $965,000,000 STATE-COMMERCE-JUSTICE DEPARTMENT BILL, WITH FUTURE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S INTELLIGENCE SERVICE A BONE OF CONTENSION.

A $1,600,000,000 TREASURY-POSTOFFICE MEASURE, WITH THE PRICE OF SILVER STIRRING UP A SENATE-HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

SU654AES

A...HY

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE ARMY PREPARED A COLORFUL WELCOME HOME TODAY FOR THE 442ND INFANTRY COMBAT TEAM COMPOSED MOSTLY OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS, WHOSE FIGHTING RECORD IS ONE OF THE EPICS OF WORLD WAR II.

FIVE HUNDRED REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE UNIT WHICH CREATED AN OUTSTANDING RECORD OF VALOR FROM AFRICA, THROUGH ITALY, TO THE RHINELAND ARE DUE IN NEW YORK FROM NORTH AFRICA THE NIGHT OF JULY 4 FROM EUROPE.

RECEPTION PLANS ANNOUNCED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT CALL FOR ESCORT OF THEIR TROOPSHIP, "WILSON VICTORY," BY FLAG-BEDECKED HARBOR CRAFT, A WATER DISPLAY, BY FIREBOATS, AN AERIAL DEMONSTRATION BY ARMY PLANES AND A NAVY BLIMP, AND A FORMAL RECEPTION ASHORE.

THE DAY FOLLOWING ARRIVAL THE COMBAT TEAM, WHICH INCLUDES THE FAMOUS 100TH BATTALION, IS TO PASS IN REVIEW AT CAMP KILMER, N.J. BEFORE BEING MUSTERED OUT OF ACTIVE SERVICE. SOME 150 OFFICERS AND MEN THEN WILL HEAD FOR THEIR HOMES IN HAWAII, THE REST TO POINTS ON U.S. MAINLAND.

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT TERMED THEIR FIGHTING RECORD "UNSURPASSED." IN A RELATIVELY BRIEF COMBAT CAREER, THE NISEI--AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY--ACCUMULATED MORE THAN 3,600 PURPLE HEARTS FOR BATTLE WOUNDS, AND 1,000 OTHER INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DECORATIONS.

THE 442ND BOASTS NOT ONE CASE OF ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE, ASIDE FROM THE ACTION OF TWO MEN WHO DESERTED HOSPITAL COSTS TO REJOIN THEIR COMRADES IN THE FIELD.

EARLY IN 1943 SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON ESTABLISHED A POLICY OF GROUPING NISEI SOLDIERS AND THE 442ND COMBAT TEAM CAME INTO BEING AT CAMP SHELBY, MISS., IN APRIL THAT YEAR.

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CAMP SHELBY, MISS., IN APRIL THAT YEAR.

THE SEPARATE 100TH BATTALION, FORMED EARLIER OF NISEI FROM HAWAII, LANDED SEPT. 2, 1943, AT ORAN, NORTH AFRICA, AND LATER IN ITALY FOUGHT AS A PART OF THE COMBAT TEAM.

RETURNING ON THE "WILSON VICTORY" ARE 19 OFFICERS AND 481 ENLISTED MEN, OF WHOM 15 OFFICERS AND 221 MEN ARE COMBAT VETERANS. MORE THAN 400 ARE NISEI.

THEIR SLOGAN WAS "GO FOR BROKE," THE NISEI EQUIVALENT OF "SHOOT THE WORKS," AND THEY DRAMATIZED IT AT SALERNO, THE VOLTURNO RIVER, CASSINO, ANZIO, LEGHORN AND THE PO VALLEY IN ITALY, AND IN THE VOSGES AND ON THE RHINE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

J1133PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL TODAY DIRECTED THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY TO PREPARE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION TO MODERNIZE THE BASIC GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY AND TO AUTHORIZE CHANGES IN THE COURT-MARTIAL PROCEDURE.

THE SECRETARY'S DIRECTIVE WAS BASED IN PART ON THE REPORT BY A BOARD HEADED BY ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE, NEW YORK ATTORNEY, WHICH HE HAD APPOINTED TO STUDY THE NAVY'S WARTIME ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

LIKEWISE THE SECRETARY'S DIRECTIVE WAS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEDICATION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF NAVAL JUSTICE AT PORT HUENEME, CALIF. IN ACCORD WITH THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION THAT MEN SHOULD BE TRAINED IN NAVAL JUSTICE PROCEDURE TWO MONTHS' CLASSES ARE BEING GIVEN 150 OFFICERS AND 50 YEOMEN THERE.

FORRESTAL CONCURRED WITH THE BOARD THAT RULES PRESCRIBING THE DUTIES OF THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE FOR COURT-MARTIAL SHOULD BE REVISED.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT AN OFFICER QUALIFIED IN LAW AND SPECIALLY TRAINED WILL BE APPOINTED AS THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE TO ADVISE THE COURT, THE PROSECUTOR AND THE ACCUSED, IMPARTIALLY, ON ALL QUESTIONS OF LAW AND PROCEDURE. HERETOFORE, THE TRIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE HAS COMBINED THAT DUTY WITH HIS PROSECUTION JOB.

FORRESTAL ALSO INSTRUCTED REAR ADM. O.S. COLCLOUGH, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY, TO UNDERTAKE IN COOPERATION WITH VICE ADM. LOUIS E. DENFELD, CHIEF OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, THE PROCUREMENT OF OFFICERS QUALIFIED IN LAW TO PERFORM LEGAL DUTIES IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

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ACTION ON OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BALLANTINE BOARD WAS DEFERRED PENDING FURTHER STUDY AND A REPORT BY ANOTHER BOARD, HEADED BY PROF. ARTHUR J. KEEFFE OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, WHICH IS REVIEWING THE SENTENCES OF ALL NAVAL PERSONNEL NOW IN PRISON WHO WERE TRIED AND SENTENCED BY GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL PRIOR TO SEPT. 1, 1945.

THE BALLANTINE REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT THE NAVY SET UP BOARDS OF REVIEW, COMPOSED OF AT LEAST ONE CIVILIAN WITH LEGAL BACKGROUND, ONE NAVAL LAWYER AND ONE OR MORE GENERAL SERVICE OFFICERS TO REVIEW SUCH CASES AS THE SECRETARY MIGHT SEND IT.

AN INCREASE IN THE POWERS OF THE SUMMARY COURTS-MARTIAL WAS RECOMMENDED. AT PRESENT A SUMMARY COURT IS AUTHORIZED TO AWARD SENTENCES OF CONFINEMENT N

MENDED. AT PRESENT A SUMMARY COURT IS AUTHORIZED TO AWARD SENTENCES OF CONFINEMENT NOT EXCEEDING TWO MONTHS AND LOSS OF PAY NOT EXCEEDING THREE MONTHS. THE COURT CAN GIVE A "BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE."

VH608PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNED INTO LAW TODAY THE "GI SWEETHEART BILL" PERMITTING FOREIGN GIRLS ENGAGED TO AMERICAN WAR VETERANS TO ENTER THIS COUNTRY TO BE MARRIED.

THE LAW ALLOWS THEM THREE MONTHS' RESIDENCE HERE, BUT REQUIRES THAT THEY POST BOND GUARANTEEING PASSAGE BACK HOME IF THEY HAVE NOT MARRIED BY THE END OF THAT PERIOD.

J1137PES

BRITISH LOAN

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29-(AP)-HOUSE DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED $3,750,000,000 LOAN TO BRITAIN WILL BEGIN NEXT FRIDAY, DEMOCRATIC LEADER MCCORMACK OF MASSACHUSETTS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MCCORMACK TOLD THE HOUSE DEBATE WILL OPEN FRIDAY AND CONTINUE THROUGH SATURDAY. HE SAID IF 16 HOURS OF DEBATE IS NOT COMPLETED BY LATE SATURDAY, IT WILL CONTINUE THE FOLLOWING WEEK, BEFORE MEMBERS BEGIN CONSIDERING AMENDMENTS.

THE SENATE ALREADY HAS PASSED THE MEASURE.

J1138PES

JUN 30 1946

BY RENNIE TAYLOR

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 29-(AP)-ATOMIC MEDICINE RESEARCHERS ARE LOOKING FOR RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES THAT WILL SEEK OUT AND KILL CANCER CELLS IN THE BODY IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER THAT SOME MILITARY PROJECTILES GUIDE THEMSELVES TO THEIR TARGETS.

ANOTHER OBJECT OF THE SCIENTIFIC HUNT IS AN ATOMIC PARTICLE THAT WILL PENETRATE DEEPLY INTO THE BODY AND THERE EXERT A FORCE AGAINST CANCER.

NEITHER OF THESE IS YET WITHIN REACH BUT THEORETICAL RESEARCH AND LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS HAVE BROUGHT THEM WITHIN THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY, DR. HARDIN B. JONES, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PHYSIOLOGIST, TOLD THE AMERICAN RADIUM SOCIETY TODAY.

DR. JONES, WHO WORKS WITH A GROUP OF MEDICAL PHYSICS RESEARCHERS HEADED BY DR. JOHN H. LAWRENCE, SAID THERE WAS SOME HOPE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOUNDS ESSENTIAL, TO CELL GROWTH WITH BUILT-IN RADIOACTIVITY AND A PREFERENCE FOR CANCER TISSUE.

AS AN EXAMPLE HE CITED NUCLEIC ACID, ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL COMPOUNDS OF LIVING CELLS. RAPIDLY GROWING CELLS USE MORE NUCLEIC ACID THAN THE SLOWER GROWING CELLS. SINCE CANCER CELLS GROW FASTER THAN NORMAL CELLS, THEY USE MORE NUCLEIC ACID.

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY HE ADDED WOULD BE A 200,000,000-VOLT PROTON WHICH COULD PENETRATE THE BODY LIKE A BULLET BUT WOULD EXERT ITS LETHAL EFFECTS ONLY AFTER ARRIVING AT A GIVEN DEPTH.

DR. JONES SAID DR. R.R. WILSON, ATOM BOMB RESEARCHER NOW WORKING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RADIATION LABORATORY, HAD MADE CALCULATIONS INDICATING THAT PROTONS OF EXTREMELY HIGH ENERGIES WOULD HAVE THIS PECULIAR DEPTH EFFECT.

THE PROTON HAS BEEN USED IN THE CYCLOTRON AS A BULLET TO SMASH OTHER ATOMS BUT NEVER HAS BEEN GIVEN SUFFICIENT VOLTAGE TO TEST DR. WILSON'S CALCULATIONS. CONFIRMATION OF THIS WORK AWAITS THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOME MACHINE THAT WILL GIVE THE PARTICLE A DRIVING FORCE EQUIVALENT TO 200,000,000 VOLTS.

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JUN 30 1946

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Atom Bomb Sinks 2 of 73 Vessels at Bikini; Damages 11 Others; Capital Ships Stand Up

JUL 1 1946

JUL 2 1946

JUN 2 1946

CREWMEN RETURN TO TEST LAGOON FOR RADIOACTIVITY

JUN 2 1946

Fires Break Out on Several Vessels, Carriers Hard Hit.

NEVADA STILL AFLOAT

Admiral Blandy Reports No Tidal Waves Accompanying Blast.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, off Bikini, Monday, July 1—(AP)—The first two waves of the non-target fleet re-entered Bikini lagoon today within three hours after the world's fourth atomic bomb sank two of the 73 guinea pig vessels, capsized a third and damaged 16 others.

The first to return were crewmen checking radioactivity of the possibly lethal waters, ships and islands, to establish safety before permitting the bulk of the working fleet to re-enter.

"Radiological activity was about as expected," a brief announcement said.

Bomb Bursts on Schedule

The Nagasaki-type bomb, with the flash and heat of 10,000 suns, burst in the air above the center of the deserted fleet at 9 a.m. (5 p. m. Sunday, E.S.T.) with a mass of flame that quickly sent a vast cloud column towering up 50,000 feet.

A task force spokesman announced at 11:15 a.m. (7:15 p.m. Sunday, E.S.T.) this toll:

Two transports, the Gilliam and Carlisle, sunk, the destroyer Lamson capsized, and the carrier Independence battered and burned, adrift and listing noticeably.

Heavily damaged were the Nazi heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, the Japanese battleship Nagato, the cruiser Pensacola, the submarine Skate, the Japanese cruiser Sakawa, as well as the Independence.

Fires—reported no longer visible some three and a half hours after the blast, had been started aboard the gallant old carrier Saratoga, battleship Nevada, battleship New York, destroyer Wilson, and transports Briscoe, Niagara, Bladen, Banner, Butte and Cortland.

The task force command earlier had reported "moderate fires" aboard a half-dozen ships, shortly after the explosion.

Saratoga in Flames

Through big glasses on the flag bridge of the Mt. McKinley, Admiral Blandy's flagship, a staff officer reported flames on the veteran Saratoga's teak-planked flight deck seemed to be decreasing. He said he thought they might go out without the aid of fire-fighting crews, still waiting until it was radiologically safe to venture inside the lagoon to board her.

"I don't want to indicate the damage is very slight; we have to wait until we get inside the lagoon to see," he explained. "But I'm just reporting what I can see from this distance."

The Independence seemed most seriously damaged. Her superstructure was practically torn away, deck plates gouged up, and a piece of her stern had been blown away. She appeared to be listing as a result of the terrific blow of the bomb.

Nagato Heavily Damaged

One officer announced the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen and the Japanese battleship Nagato were heavily damaged—"this is a complete surprise to most of us," he added, "but it is an official report."

The Prinz Eugen had not been listed previously as crippled, and the Nagato at first was believed to have suffered only minor damage from the bomb.

Later information also transferred the cruiser Pensacola and the Japanese cruiser Sakawa to the heavily damaged category, and reported there had been flames noted aboard the battleship New York. Fires also were sighted aboard the transports Niagara, Bladen, Banner, Butte, and Cortland.

Within three and a half hours after the blast, however, reporters noted virtually no smoke rising anywhere in the target area.

Masts of several ships on the outer perimeter were bent sharply over or into a bow shape by the tremendous force.

The sound of the blast—a distinct boom—reached the Appalachian, 18 miles distant, about two and a half minutes later. With it came the shock wave. I noted a sudden, sharp pain in my ears, and felt the rush of the wind. But it was only a small, sharp shock—far from the wind anticipated by those who had heard descriptions of the New Mexico blast which swept men from their feet at 20 miles.

First reports from Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, task force commander, cited this damage to the target fleet:

"The destroyer Lamson has capsized—several other ships appear to be damaged and the following ships have moderately small fires aboard: the Pensacola, the Japanese cruiser Sakawa, the carrier Independence, the carrier Saratoga, the transport Gilliam and one concrete oil barge. We cannot accurately determine extent of the damage until boarding crews enter the lagoon. There have been no tidal waves, no earthquakes. . ."

Promises More Details

He promised a more detailed report in 12 hours.

Some 34,000 military personnel, newsmen, scientists and observers at a safe distance aboard their ships watched the writhing, twisting column of lethal smoke shoot up from the shrouded target area.

When the balsing ball of fire and smoke rolled up from the horizon it was a pure white mass, boiling, rolling and surging toward the stratosphere.

At first the column was blocked from view of the Appalachian by a huge, white, fleecy cloud, but the cloud drifted away and there was one of the most magnificent sights ever seen by man.

Cloud Mushrooms

It had broken up into three mushrooms, with the great cap of it thousands of feet above the lagoon in a matter of 10 minutes. The colors were incredibly lovely. The center of the column was glowing rose, and the billowing edges of the cloud were creamy white, gradually suffused by a rose glow as it mounted into the blue heavens.

From planes circling the lagoon came word that some ships were smoking and possibly were ablaze out there in the lonely, deserted lagoon of ghost ships—now an area of death.

The bomb exploded exactly on time, and evidently fell dead over the center of the target fleet.

"The bomb drop was a success," Admiral Blandy reported quickly from his flagship.

The Appalachian was receiving reports from all parts of the fleet and from more than three-score planes in the air, photographing the explosion and making scientific recordings.

Many Disappointed

A super-thrilling spectacle, holding newsmen enthralled, the atomic blast was nevertheless a second-rate show.

"God, I'm disappointed," one man said after the first dazzling ball of fire broke from the horizon and rushed into the sky.

A terrific tension had been built up in onlookers waiting for the seconds to pass and the bomb to drop. Maj. Woodrow P. Swancutt sent his B-29 bomber, "Dave's Dream," on her first dry run across the lagoon at 8:30 a. m. After a second run Bombardier Maj. Harold H. Wood reported "weather okay for bombing."

The third was the live run—visibility unlimited.

Members of the ships' crews were permitted to come topside to see the column of smoke after the first flash.

Associated Press Correspondent Paul K. Lee radioed from the observation ship Panamint that through black goggles the flash was disappointingly faint—"like a distant flash of lightning."

Sees Television Show

Howard W. Blakeslee, Associated Press science writer watching the target fleet on a television screen aboard the Appalachian, saw all capital ships still afloat after the blast. Some observers, however, declared they believed the explosion greater than that of the first atomic bomb—tested in New Mexico.

More than an hour after the explosion, fires were observed burning in the lagoon and one was seen breaking out on Bikini island.

Reports of the ship fires were fragmentary and without confirmation, beyond Admiral Blandy's brief preliminary report.

There was no indication of any casualty in any part of the vastly complicated test.

Just how successful the test was cannot be determined, of course, until scientists and observers are able to re-enter the lagoon which they began evacuating yesterday.

Drone boats carrying instruments to gauge radioactivity in the area have withdrawn from the lagoon, but as yet there has been no report on what their instruments recorded on the lethal rays generated by nuclear fission.

An hour after the explosion, the mushroom cap of the radioactive cloud was drifting slowly to the southwest, but it was not visible from this ship.

The Appalachian steamed toward Bikini after the explosion and at 11 miles, those aboard could see the palms and steel towers still standing. None of the towers, in which television and radar instruments were encased, had been blown down or fused by the terrific heat of the explosion.

The intense ball of fire which formed the heart of the burst registered more than 100,000,000 degrees Farenheit, scientists asserted. It did not appear large and quickly mushroomed into the rising cloud.

Delayed Half Hour

The test had been delayed a half hour.

Blandy set back the time apparently because of weather conditions, as the great fleet of observation ships moved out of the way of the bomb.

"The test is on," Blandy announced last night as the hour for possible last-minute cancellation swung past.

High altitude winds, which radiologists had been watching with a wary eye, began swinging from the northwest and quarter, and meteorologists predicted they probably would be blowing safely from the northwest—away from the watching fleet—by "bombs away" time. It had to be certain no contamination from the poisonous cloud would drop on the non-target fleet or on inhabited islands of the Marshalls.

Oceans Currents Studied

Long scrutiny also had to be made of ocean currents to be sure no radioactive water would drift onto shores of islands where people are living.

Through the night, the experts kept tabs on the wind by sending up balloons with electric lanterns. The good weather was expected to continue for about 36 hours.

The bomb, covered with canvas, was hauled on a large truck to the canvas-covered loading ramp late yesterday morning. All traffic was prohibited as the bomb was moved slowly along the two-mile rout to the bomber. When it was put aboard the Superfortress, the crew got its first look at the weapon.

This greatest military experiment in history—already it had bost more than $70,000,000 exclusive of the bomb's value — culminated years of research in the field of nuclear fission. Technicians had spent weeks making delicate adjustments in the vast assortment of listing, measuring and recording devices. (AP)

Pilot Tells How Crew Got Set to Drop the Bomb

1946

Each Had His Own Lucky Piece, and Confidence in His Ability to Do the Job

By Maj. Woodrow P. Swancutt

Pilot of the Atomic Bomber Dave's Dream

KWAJALEIN, July 1 (Monday) (AP).—This is the day we've worked, prayed and waited for for four months.

In just three hours Woody (Major Harold H. Wood, bombardier), will drop the atom bomb over Bikini. We know he will score a bullseye. I don't think it ever occurs to him that he could miss.

What's the toughest spot on this flight? It's flying the way the navigator, radar operator and bombardier want the plane flown. But I or co-pilot Captain William C. Harrison can hold it right on the designated air speed.

Superstitious? No. None of us is but some of us have good-luck pieces. Mine is a dirty old towe I've packed around for ten years It's never been washed. A friend gave it to me in my home town, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., when I was boxing. I wore it on my head to warm up and into the ring.

It got to be well known in Wisconsin. One time I left it off and I lost an intercollegiate match at Pennsylvania. Next year I met the same boxer at Wisconsin. I was wearing the towel and I knocked him out.

I wore it when I won the national intercollegiate middleweight championships in 1939. When the Wisconsin field house burned everything burned except that towel.

"I've had it on every one of my forty-nine combat missions. I use it as a seat cover and never take it from the plane.

Woody doesn't carry any good-luck piece. He used to have an old cigarette lighter but sent it to the factory for repairs. He's our champion slot-machine player though. We call him "lemon bar."

Bill Adams (navigator) carries a silver Indian rupee, but he says it's for luck in matching for drinks.

Captain Harrison carries a silver dollar, or what's left of it. He says it's about the size of a nickel now from bouncing it on runways. It's a habit he started in B-17 school, waiting hours for take-offs.

Lieutenant Robert M. Glenn (flight engineer) carries his wife's picture, his nephew's baby shoes and a thing he calls a battered penny. A little girl ran to him at the port of embarkation at Muroc, Calif., handed it to him and said it was a good-luck piece. It looks like a piece of copper run over by a train.

Capt. Paul Chenchar jr. (radar operator) simply carries a rosary.

I've got a veteran crew I'm proud of. Six have a total of 239 missions in every war theater. Technical Sergeant Zack W. Cothran (radio operator) tops all with seventy-four, Adams has fifty-five, Glenn twenty-nine, Wood twenty-four, Chenchar eight, and I have forty-nine.

We've got the best plane I've ever flown. It's got personality plus. Dave's Dream is the only plane that ever talked back to me.

It knows it's not being mistreated. We turned down three planes before we accepted this one. It handles beautifully—smooth as silk—all the way through. (AP)

guarded by four riflemen. At the side of the ramp, toward our plane, stood a fire engine with emergency equipment.

Original plans, calling for us to take off seven minutes after the bomb carrier, and to follow it to the target, were changed at the last minute. Our plane was ordered airborne first, so the method would be provided to report to the world any misadventure to the atomci bomb the bomb carrier and to Kwajalein if "Dave's dream" crashed in taking og.

Lining each side of the runway every sort. Fire, we had been told in repeated briefings, was the primary hazard to the bomb which would not explode from the crash alone.

From the expressions on the faces of the firefighters observed as we eased up the taxi strip, they took their assignments seriously.

We took og directly into the spectacular sunrise. The sun itself was coming up behind a thunderhead from which long yellow streamers of light radiated across the horizon. A rainbow arched over Kwajalein behind us.

Plane Gets Off Safely

We had an anxious minute or two on the intercom until word came from our radio man that the plane carrying the bomb was safely in the air, 18 minutes behind us.

Fifyt feet ahead of me, toward the nose of the plane, the head and shoulders of William Downs, radio broadcaster, extend into the astral dome of the aircraft. He has an unobstructed view in all directions, superior to the view from the nose phone headset connected with all other positions in the plane.

At my feet and to the left as I face astern is a radio teletype, from which this dispatch is sent through automatic relays aboard the U.S.S. Appalachian and on Guam to San Francisco.

At my feet on the opposite side of the plane sits John Carlisle, elected by all the special correspondents to write the featurized story of the bomb drop for pooled distribution. He has access to the left and right gun blisters. His typewriter is mounted on a wooden box.

We all wear parachutes over Mae West life preservers, a bulky combination to handle in connection with portable typewriters, earphones and the midnight-black goggles whcih have been issued as a protection against both radiation and glare at the moment of detonation. So dense are these glasses that the sun is barely discernable through them.

Arrive at Bikini

At 6:50 a.m., we arrived over our orbit point at Bikini. The sky seems entirely clear over the atoll, with cloud banks obligingly rolled back on all sides.

At 7:10 we swung over the doomed fleet, 73 vessels quietly awaiting fury from the sky. The old Nevada stands out clearly as the bullseye. There is no movement of ships or small boats—no sign of life in the lagoon. Apparently evacuation has been completed and the ships await their fate alone.

We will continue to circle the target until the bomber is ready for its practice run some time after 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock we are steadily circling the target array in 16-mile long swings.

When we cross Bikini island or the reef of the lagoon we pass over a broken overcast of white fluffy clouds. While we are over the lagoon itself and the target vessels it is usually wholly clear and sunny.

Of the 72 other aircraft which will be traversing various other orbits in the area we have so far seen only one—a navy torpedo bomber which passed us like an arrow.

At our elevation of 7,000 feet we are seldom in any cloud formation.

We have moved eastward over the open ocean now and are flying above the ships of Joint Task Force One, including the command ship Appalachian which is receiving our radio broadcasts and press transmission. Feathery trails in the water astern indicate these vessels are all under steerage way.

Bomber Reaches Target

At 8:12 a. m. the intercom tells us the bombing plane is now over the target for the first practice run. We strain our eyes and catch a fleeting glimpse of flashing reflected light high in the sky. We are staying clear of the lagoon now.

The executioners are sighting their guns on the historic old Nevada, which has 17 minutes to live—or is she stronger than the scientists have calculated?

On the intercom we hear a voice from far off: "Hello Broadway One. The target area is clear. The target area is clear."

We are flying in tight circles over the task force now.

The air is full of communications from the control ship to the bombing plane.

At 8:25 these communications terminate and the bombing tone is tested. It sounds like a shrill version of a busy signal on an automatic telephone. When started on the bombing run it will continue until the contact is broken by the dropping bomb itself unless the bombardier changes his mind at the last moment.

The scene below is a quiet pastel of blues and white. Deep blue sea, milder blue sky, soft white clouds. An oddly peaceful backdrop for the greatest explosive charge ever contrived by man.

At 8:30 we hear "Broadway One" tell "Abraham" that he hopes to drop the atomic bomb in 20 minutes.

"This is Broadway One announcing the actual bombing run."

Major Russel Ireland, in charge of our B-29, made each of the 17 men aboard inspect and tighten his parachute.

Ready for Explosion

A bell rang and we put on black glasses. They were so black that we could see nothing at all through them. The flash of the atomic bomb exploding did not penetrate. Another bell rang in the airplane and we took off the glasses.

Observer in B-29 Describes Tense Moment As Atom Bomb Bursts Among Target Ships

1946

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW

ABOARD B-29 PRESS-RADIO OBSERVATION AIRPLANE OVER BIKINI, Monday, July 1—(AP) I saw an airplane with a deadly cargo waiting poised on a ramp paralleling the airstrip at Kwajalein at dawn today.

In front of it, a rubber-tired tractor waited, motor running, to ease the atomic bomb carrier and its sensitive cargo down the incline and into position for the takeoff.

Our press radio observation plane, twin of the bomb carrier, taxied to the head of the runway at 5:15 a.m.

Bomber Guarded

Maj. Woodrow P. Swancutt's bomber, 100 feet to our right, was of the plane, which offers visibility in three directions only.

I am high in a revolving seat in the central fire control dome, in which in combat operations sits the spotter for all other gun positions in the aircraft. My seat swings in a full circle. My head and shoulders are 18 inches above the top of the aircraft, protected by the plastic dome. I have a tele-

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A small, coffee-colored column was shooting up into the sky to the west, a third of the way to our horizon.

We waited for the sound of the explosion. It did not come.

The roar of our four great engines drowned it out. Ther was no shockwave, either; our plane had been maneuvered skillfully.

We grinned at one another. Seventeen men in one airplane above the blast were still alive and kicking; we hoped silently that those aboard the 70-odd aircraft in the area had shared our good luck.

Reassurance came over the interphone:

"No casualties reported thus far."

The cloud now is spun out in 11 ziz-zag angles from the water up to an elevation of perhaps 40,000.

Cloud Covers Ships

We are crossing over the Bikini reef at 9:04 a. m. The base of the atomic cloud seems to cover all ships in the target array. We cannot tell yet what has happened to the vessels themselves.

At 9:06 the cloud is separating into two mushrooms superimposed on each other. The topmost is assuming a creamy yellow color, the bottom one pure white.

We wheel in close again and I can see a score of the target array still afloat. None seem to be afire.

I cannot see the Nevada.

The great cloud, base and all, is moving westward across the lagoon.

At 9:13 a second cloud is seen forming perhaps a mile away from the base of the first. Whether it is from an exploding ship or an offshoot of the atomic blast itself we cannot yet tell.

The atomic cloud is thinning out, losing definite outline. It is now 9:16 a. m.—a quarter of an hour since the detonation.

The base of the cloud is being blown westward across the entrance of Bikini lagoon. The top of the cloud, however, seems to hover stationary either directly over the target fleet or perhaps move slowly in our direction to the east.

The vast column now is ragged and Z-shaped. The top mushroom is attached by a thin, tenious fog-like connection to the lower column.

At 9:15 the base of the column seemed to be boiling up with renewed vigor. We are now at the far end of our orbit off Bikini and cannot tell whether the turbulence is due to exploding or burning ships. Natural clouds are interposing. We turn back on our course toward Bikini once more at 9:21 a. m.

Drones Hover Nearby

We can now see the drones hovering about the cloud. Whether they are mother ships awaiting their lost children or the pilotless planes themselves we do not know.

The atomic cloud is still the lowgest in the whole panorama of sea and island below us but no longer dominates. The natural clouds now, an hour after the atomic detonation, are of firmer outline and substance. However, the atomic cloud reaches out curiously like an octopus, with vague, dark tentacles everywhere against the eastern sky.

It is going to be an increasingly difficult job for the task force ships below and the aircraft flying with us to keep out from under those long, vague, angular extensions.

We are closer to the top of the cloud now than we have ever been, and are sheering away from an additional margin of safety, but we are bound for our Kwajalein base and many miles from the scene of the detonation.

Observers Are Disappointed In Explosion Of Atomic Bomb

JUN 1946

By PAUL J. LEE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard U.S.S. Panamint, off Bikini, *Monday*, July 1 (AP)—Black smoke rose from Bikini Lagoon today, minutes after the atomic bomb dropped, indicating fire on at least one of the target vessels.

Through black goggles, the flash was disappointingly faint—like a distant flash of lightning.

Then a narrow, pink-stemmed pink cloud mushroomed rapidly upward. Ninety seconds later, a low rumble was heard. It sounded like a thunderstorm, or naval gunfire at a great distance.

Observers Disappointed

Observers agreed in expressing disappointment in the atom bomb burst insofar as the spectacle was concerned.

Representative Gillespie (R., Col.) said he had expected much more brilliance and a heavy blast after having viewed pictures and read about the previous three bombs.

Capt. Stanhope C. Ring, of Coronado, Cal., who took the Saratoga to its target position, also expressed some surprise.

A scientific observer, Dr. W. M. Wilson, of Urbana, Ill., said the explosion was "less than I'd expected."

All Watch Cloud

Similar expressions were heard on every side, but all eagerly scanned the great mushroom cloud which rose like a pink fountain, fanned out into a creamy head at an estimated 50,000 feet and then slowly turned a bluish-pink and rosy orange after rising through a layer of cumulous clouds.

"Small practical results, I fear," said Prof. Semyon Alexandrov, Russian observer, after witnessing the bombing.

"If we had been say, four or five miles from the target, it might have seemed more spectacular," he added. (ADD)

PACIFIC AIRLINERS HALT DURING TEST

C. JUN 1946

KWAJALEIN, June 30—(AP) As a precaution against radioactive dangers all transPacific air service will be halted during the atom bomb test, except on the Aleutians route.

The restricted area extends from Guam to Honolulu.

Effective about sunset tonight every plane in this area will be grounded except Army and Navy craft actually engaged in the test operation. The grounding will remain efective for at least 12 hours after detonation of the bomb. It will be lifted only after the cloud-chasers report all clear.

The cloud-chasers are two B-29s assigned to track the huge mushroom of the explosion until it dissipates or until nightfall Monday. It is possible that the grounding may be extended to 48 hours, but that is not expected.

More than 40 "VIPs" (very important persons), including Maj. Gen. George C. Kenney, chief of the Pacific air command; Brig. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, Vice Adm. John H. Hoover and more than a score of aides, were briefed tonight on the test mission. They donned life-jackets, went through bailing-out procedure and were fitted with parachutes.

Air-sea rescue units will remain within a few miles of Bikini throughout the critical period of the test.

Anticipating the arrival of VIPs—more than 300 arrived on Friday alone—Navy men with a sense of humor painted on the door of their quarters the sign VUP (the U standing for unimportant.)

BIKINI TELEVISION SHOWS NO MOTION

JUN 1946

Target Ships Appear Unhurt at Instant of Atomic Blast—Huge Spray Shoots Up

H. Blakeslee

ABOARD U. S. S. APPALACHIAN, Off Bikini, Monday, July 1 (AP)—In the television screen, there was no visible motion among the target ships at the instant the atomic blast hit from overhead.

Momentarily, everything was blotted out by a huge spray of water that rose hundreds of feet and pitched toward the television tower nearly three miles distant on Bikini Island.

Bikini's palm trees, two inches tall in the near foreground of the screen, did not even appear to sway in the blast. They did not burn or fall, nor did any of their great, graceful branches droop or wither.

The spray lasted only fifteen or twenty seconds and then cleared, leaving all ships apparently intact. Great clouds of smoke, but not much steam, then covered the target fleet. This smoke blew rapidly away.

The Bikini Island dock appeared to be undamaged, and the indistinct television view indicated the blast did not do much damage to any part of the island. Speculation before the blast had led to the expectation that the island might suffer heavily. (ADD)

TWO SHIPS OF FOE STUDIED FOR BLAST

JUN 1946

The Pennsylvania and Sakawa Provide Test of Welding in Naval Construction

JUN 1946

ABOARD U. S. S. MOUNT McKINLEY, Monday, July 1 (AP)—Military men and scientists are eager to examine the effects of today's atomic-bomb blast on two former enemy ships, the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen and the Japanese light cruiser Sakawa, in the target fleet.

The two will receive special attention because they were of modern, welded steel construction. Of the American target vessels only the carrier Independence was similarly constructed.

Welding is accepted by many ship designers as far superior to the earlier rivet method of building ship hulls, both in strength and flexibility. These factors will be of importance because the blast was a crushing blow, delivered over the whole area of the vessels.

The third captured enemy vessel in the target fleet, the Japanese battleship Nagato, was a mass of wreckage before the atomic bomb went to work. American naval aviators plastered the ship during the war.

What the explosion did to United States submarines left surfaced during the test also will be of particular interest to the investigators. If the submarines are still in shape, they will probably be submerged for the underwater atomic bomb test, to be held soon.

FUNEREAL QUIET NOTED ON SHIPS

ABOARD U.S.S. PANAMINT AT BIKINI, June 30—(AP) Three congressmen today paid sentimental farewell visits to their home state battleships, the U.S.S. New York, Pennsylvania and Arkansas, as the atomic bomb target fleet was being abandoned to its fate.

The congressmen were John J. Rooney of New York, Michael J. Bradley of Pennsylvania and W. F. Norrell of Arkansas.

The Arkansas of Pennsylvania will be abandoned before dawn tomorow but Rep. Rooney was aboard for the actual abandonment of the New York and was the last man to leave her.

Before leaving the ship, Capt. Lowe H. Bibby walked to the fantail of the New York, hauled down the Stars and Stripes, reverently folded the flag and handed it to Rooney as a parting memento.

Then with a piece of chalk the captain carefully lettered on a gun turret "Old sailers never die." With glistening eyes he turned to Rooney and said:

"That sign will still be there this time tomorrow."

A red and yellow striped target flag was run to the mast and with a farewell salute Captain Bibby stepped down the gangway leaving Rooney the honor of being the last man off the ship.

"It was like a funeral," said Rooney. "A ship that had been so alive suddenly seemed dead, peopled by ghosts. I felt a little chill."

Bradley got the Pennsylvania flag but it was not the one from the taffrail.

Blast Not Shown On Seismographs

JUN 1946

Honolulu, June 30 (AP)—No visible effect of the atomic bomb explosion at Bikini was recorded by the University of Hawaii seismograph, Lieut. Com. L. C. Wilder, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, said today.

[In Berkeley, the University of California seismograph similarly recorded no tremor from the atomic blast.]

[The seismographs at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., and at the University of Washington in Seattle also failed to indicate any disturbance.]

BIKINI CLEARED FOR A-BOMB BLAST

JUN 1946

ABOARD U.S.S. PANAMINT, Bikini Lagoon, June 30—(AP) Like the Arabs, Bikini's recreation clubs folded their tents and stole away tonight—but they planned to be back for new stands at the same old location right after Monday's bomb explosion.

Gear of the recreational spots was loaded onto landing craft leaving the lagoon.

The target ships were being abandoned according to rigid schedule. One by one they ran up the yellow and red striped flags denoting they were deserted. On the beach military police jeeped about making sure that no heedless individual was left behind. Observation planes circled low over the island for the same purpose.

Then when all were clear the observer ships and transports for the target crews headed slowly seaward through the channel to take up their stations to witness the historic occasion tomorrow.

VARIATIONS REPORTED IN A-BOMB STRENGTH

JUN 1946

BIKINI, June 30—(AP) Fred Searles of President Truman's atomic evaluation commission said today it was impossible to make two atom bombs of exactly the same strength.

But he added that the commission had the written assurance from the man who made both of the Bikini bombs that as nearly as possible they were replicas of the bomb dropped at Nagasaki.

BOMBING WENT AS EXPECTED, CREWMEN SAY

JUN 1946

But Shock Wave Jarred Ship, Giving Colonel Cut Under Eye

New York, June 30 (AP)—Crew members of the B-29 which dropped the atom bomb over Bikini described tonight in an NBC broadcast how the white clouds rushed up towards their plane and soared above it, and how the big ship jarred and shook in the "shock wave" of the explosion.

Major Woodrow P. Swancutt, pilot, said:

"We had no bad moments. Everything went as we expected. The most tense moment, I believe, was about fifteen seconds before 'bombs away,' and after the breakaway, when we were awaiting the shock wave."

Only casualty of the trip was Col. John R. Sutherland, bomb commander, who suffered a slight cut under his eye.

Was Watching Light

"I was watching through the drift sight when the shock wave hit the plane and pushed the sight up into my face," he said.

Sutherland said there was no damage done in the air—it was "all on the surface." The cloud passed the plane about three minutes after the explosion, he said.

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Major Harold Wood, the bombardier, was asked what he saw when the bomb was detonated.

"A straight flash," Wood said. "I didn't see anything else. We were able to see that (the cloud) about three minutes after detonation. The cloud was to our left and was well past our altitude."

Worried About Target

Was he worried about perhaps missing the target?

"Well, I guess—to be truthful—I was," Wood admitted. "That's always a bombardier's headache."

Sitting in the tail with an excellent view of the explosion, was Col. William Blanchard, commanding officer of the air attack unit of the 58th Wing.

"I think the most interesting thing was the way the snow-white cloud came up toward the plane—watching it come up toward us. It was rather a terrific sight to watch as it came."

Blanchard said the shock wave was not "as bad as a good thunderhead draft over the harbor or something of that nature."

"It came so quickly, and was so fast," he said, "that it rather surprised us all."

Lerner Decries Atom Bomb Test

Cincinnati, June 30 (AP)—Max Lerner, political writer for *PM*, New York newspaper, today told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that results of the atom bomb tests, made shortly after he spoke, "might well prove that 140,000,000 people responsible for it are dancing a collective dance to death."

Lerner substituted for Chester Bowles, who resigned Friday as Economic Stabilization Director, at a mass meeting in the University of Cincinnati's Nippert Stadium concluding the N.A.A.C.P.s' annual convention. Bowles telegraphed his regrets at being unable to attend, but gave no reason.

The meeting was attended by Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, who acknowledged the cheers of an estimated 6,500 by declaring:

"I am very happy to be here. I think we should all get behind the N.A.A.C.P. 100 per cent."

Lerner said the atom bomb tests "might also prove that we so-called civilized people actually still are not very far removed from savages," and added:

"I say that the $500,000,000 (CQ) being used to finance the tests should have been put toward controlling the use of it or toward remedying the veterans housing situation or some other humane measure. . . ."

Bomb Test Causes Suicide

Los Angeles, June 30 (AP)—Police reported that Susanah Gregory, 23-year-old registered nurse, leaped to her death from the roof of a thirteen-story apartment building today. Mrs. R. L. Garlich, an aunt whom the nurse was visiting, told police Miss Gregory became visibly depressed by the radio broadcast of the Bikini atom bomb test "and feared for the future of the world."

in the face of abuse from their fascist countrymen. Now the remnants of these same fascists are saying: 'You see; we were right.'

"Maestro Toscanini feels so much saddened that he cannot undertake the concert and considers that it would be wrong for the orchestra to travel abroad in the present state of feeling x x x."

The announcement said Toscanini regarded the concert as merely postponed.

Toscanini Bars London Concert Because of 'Big Four' Decisions

LONDON, June 30. — (AP) Orchestra conductor Arturo Toscanini today telephoned his regrets to London that he would not conduct a symphony concert by Milan's La Scala orchestra at Covent Garden Wednesday and voiced disappointment with Britain's role at the foreign ministers' conference in handing over north Italian communes to France.

Toscanini canceled yesterday a concert by La Scala's orchestra scheduled for Sunday in Paris.

The Covent Garden box office said 100,000 persons had applied for tickets for the garden's 2,800 seats.

Officials of London's Music and Drama society, quoting a statement they said the Italian conductor had telephoned from Milan, announced:

"The decision of the Paris conference of the foreign ministers of the 'Big Four' regarding the French-Italian frontier has deeply shocked him and all other truly democratic Italians and made them look forward with grave disquiet to future decisions in which democratic Italy feels vitally interested.

"He and all of them who have worked so hard to create again a real democratic Italy had cherished the conviction that, having succeeded, they could rely on the great British democratic government to help them and to spare them humiliation.

"He and they have always strived and upheld the cause of friendship between the two countries, often

(In Milan, Spokesman for La Scala said Toscanini would leave there to return to North America around Aug. 15. He added that the maestro would return to Milan in November to open the opera season. The same spokesman said that the La Scala management was still negotiating to hold in Luzerne or Geneva, Switzerland, the concerts that were to have been given in Paris and London.)

RUSSIA REDUCES PRICES 40 PCT.

LONDON, June 30—(AP) The Moscow radio announced tonight that consumer goods prices throughout the Soviet Union would be cut an average of 40 percent. The announcement was made shortly before the termination of all federal price controls in the United States.

NIGHT

The broadcast said the price cut, effective next Tuesday, was ordered by the Ministry of Trade of the U.S.S.R.

"Lowering of prices applies to industrially manufactured goods," the broadcast said, giving these typical reductions:

Shoes 42 percent, wool textiles 45 percent, silk textiles 50 percent, cotton fabric 38 percent, dresses 43 percent, toilet soap 46 percent.

Present prices of the articles were not given.

U.S. Will Support Siam's Bid For U.N. Action in Border Fight

L. Hayek

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP) The United States will support a full hearing for Siam before the United Nations Security council on its border [illegible] NIGHT French Indo-China and further will back Siam's application for U.N. membership, a spokesman for the U. S. delegation said today.

Siam's parliament has decided to officially submit the case to the world agency and reports from Bangkok said a delegation would come here in July. A Siamese commission, meanwhile, was preparing a history of the border controversies dating from the era of French colonial expansion in the 19th century.

The U. S. spokesman thus anticipated that this question would be the next big one going before the council, now in recess after its harrowing sessions on the Spanish question.

Herschel Johnson, U. S. delegate, indicated he expected the Siamese case to come before the council and remarked:

"This is a case that would take a good deal of study. The disputed territory along the border was awarded to Siam with the help of Japan, and therefore the transfer is not recognized."

Regarding the membership application, awaiting council action along with others from Albania and Outer Mongolia, delegate Dr. Quo Tai-Chi of China said his country, Great Britain and India would join with the United States in endorsing the bid.

However, Siam was not expected to await action on the application. She is allowed as a non-member to bring her complaint before the council merely by formalizing charges against France and accepting in advance "the obligations of a Pacific settlement."

Siam first drew the case to the attention of the U.N. last month with contentions that French forces remained on her soil. (400)

ITALY SENDS PLEA TO PARIS PARLEY

J. Dynan

PARIS, June 30. — (AP) Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy sent a "last appeal" to the foreign ministers council today asking that Italy be given a hearing before any action is taken on Trieste.

The ministers, in recess today, are slated to resume discussions tomorrow on the Adriatic port, claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

A Rom[illegible] said the De-NIGHT Gasperi had telegraphed the council a plea that "Italy's voice be heard," in view of a proposed French compromise on Trieste which "transforms radically the approach to the problem."

De Gasperi said that the compromise—which would establish the city as an autonomous region under international guidance for 10 years—would "cast aside" the principles recognized as "equitable and reasonable" by the ministers at their first meeting in London.

"In critical hours for my country, I beg you not to neglect this last appeal I send you, trusting to your equity, and pressed by the anguished anxiety of all Italians," the message said.

An American informant said that the council's decision yesterday on the future of the Italian fleet would allow Italy to retain 41 units and many other auxiliary craft.

He declined to reveal the names of the ships, but said they did not include any of the newer, larger battleships. The names of the ships apparently are being kept secret because of fears that the vessels might be scuttled by their Italian crews.

It was reported that the Italians would retain two battleships, four destroyers, 16 torpedo boats and 19 corvettes, besides the auxiliaries.

A special naval committee of technicians has been instructed to list ships which will be given to Yugoslavia and Greece. The surplus will be divided equally among the United States, Britain, France and Russia, under an agreement adopted previously by the ministers. (1100)

UNRRA And Russia

Berlin, June 30 (AP)—Marshall MacDuffie, of New York, chief of the UNRRA mission in the Ukraine, said today that he had resigned in protest against action by the United States House of Representatives to prohibit the use of relief funds in any country which censors news accounts of UNRRA activities.

MacDuffie made public a radiogram from F. H. LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, accepting his resignation and stating: "I assure you I will fight on for continuation of relief to the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia." NIGHT

American correspondents visiting these regions of Soviet Russia must submit their stories through the usual censorship channels in order to transmit them from Moscow.

Insists Russians Co-Operate

MacDuffie, who stopped here for medical treatment en route home, has contended that the Russians have not restricted correspondents' movements and have given UNRRA workers every co-operation. He said LaGuardia told him:

"I agree that all your statements are correct, and I am in here fighting for everything you say. I am sorry I am constrained to accept your resignation, but I can assure you I am confident there will be no curtailment of the Ukraine-Byelo-Russian program. There will be no broken promises, and I am going to fight it through on the firing line right up to that time."

714,187 D. P.s To Be Screened By U.N.R.R.A.

Recheck Seeks to Eliminate Ineligible Relief Cases; Polish Jews Still Arrive

O. DeFree

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 30 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, chief of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Operations in Germany, announced today a strict rescreening of the 714,187 displaced persons in the western zones of occupation to eliminate those ineligible for U. N. R. R. A. care. NIGHT

In new instructions clarifying the displaced persons problem, Morgan made it plain, however, that Polish Jews are entitled to U. N. R. R. A. assistance regardless of when they left their homeland. Polish Jews are now arriving from the East at the rate of about 10,000 a month, and an U. N. R. R. A. spokesman in Berlin said the rate is expected to increase to 16,000 a month.

Displaced persons camps in the American zone have shouldered the entire task of accommodating the news arrived Jews. The British Military government has refused to allow displaced persons to enter the British zone.

Morgan's directive was issued at the request of the U. N. R. R. A. Council, international governing body of the relief organization. It provides specifically that persons persecuted by the enemy because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the Allies are "eligible for U. N. R. R. A. care irrespective o fthe date they left their coun-[illegible]."

Acheson Answers Legion

Washington, June 30 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, wrote the American Legion today that United States has no authority to withhold UNRRA supplies from Yugoslavia because of the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic on charges of collaborating with Nazis.

The Legion executive committee, which made public Acheson's letter, asked the State Department if it could withhold relief until the General "is guaranteed a fair and unprejudiced trial."

The Legion letter said Mihailovic forces saved the lives of 600 Americans who crashed or were forced down in enemy territory during the war.

GERMAN ECONOMY STAYS STAGNANT, M'NARNEY FINDS

R. Kasischke

30.24-3865

JUN 1 1946

BERLIN, June 30—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney reported today some improvement in the German food situation due to American imports and increased local production, but warned "imports at the expense of taxpayers of other countries" cannot restore permanently the German economy.

The NIGHT military governor said in his monthly report that because of the four-power stalemate on occupation policies with Germany economy is "kept virtually stagnant" and the American taxpayer and the United States zone were the heavy sufferers.

Demands One Zone

He renewed his demand for fulfillment of the provision in the Potsdam declaration providing for administering Germany as an economic unit and urged the erasing of zonal boundaries to permit a more free flow of trade. This, he said, would alleviate the difficult position of the U. S. zone, which is short on materials.

Although the food situation improved somewhat with increased local production and greater imports from the United States, McNarney said, "it is recognized that imports at the expense of taxpayers of other countries does not offer a permanent solution to the problem of restoring the economy of Germany."

In addition to the food improvement he reportd "short term gains" in industrial activity, but added that the "gap between the short-term gains and the unsolved long-term problems accentuates the need for treating Germany as an economic unit in accordance with the Potsdam declaration."

He stressed these other points in his report:

1. Exports from the U. S. zone dropped to four percent of the total imports, and in an effort to get dollars to pay for such vital imports as food from the United States "it is likely that the future German export marketing program will stress exports to the United States."

2. The budgetary position of the three states in the U. S. zone turned out much better than expected, with two showing substantial surpluses for the 1945 fiscal year instead of anticipated deficits, and the third likely at least to break even.

3. The displaced persons problem is worsening with heavy infiltrations from eastern Europe, chiefly Polish Jews. (P90)

U. S. TROOPS FIGHT POLICE IN GERMANY

JUN 1 1946

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 30—(AP) American soldiers engaged in fist fights with German police early today in an effort to prevent the questioning of frauleins suspected of prostitution in the neighborhood of Frankfurt's two railway stations.

The NIGHT police, armed with pistols which were not used, reported to U. S. military government authorities that the soldiers had interfered with the performance of their duty during a six-hour raid before dawn.

A dozen fist fights reportedly broke out as plainclothes police officers, assisted by policewomen, requested that the frauleins on the streets after midnight produce their identification papers.

Some Americans took the inspection of girl friends good-humorously, but others squared off defiantly.

More than 40 civilians were arrested, the majority teen-age girls near American soldier clubs.

NEW PROTEST IN HAMBURG

1,000 Score British Eviction Plan —Demonstration Orderly

HAMBURG, Germany, June 30 (AP)—A thousand men and women, under the eyes of British officers and German police, sounded new protests today against the possibility of being evicted from their homes to make room for British headquarters officials and their wives.

The NIGHT demonstration spirited but orderly, and the authorities made no effort to interfere. Spokesmen for the protesting resident were frequently applauded when they said that the British were placing an undue hardship on Hamburg.

Speakers said that the British had already established the boundary lines of the eviction area and that between 30,000 and 35,000 persons living there must move. These persons have no place to go, the speakers said.

TAKES ITALIAN REINS

JUN 1 1946

ROME, June 30—(AP)—Enrico de Nicola will be inaugurated provisional president of the new Italian republic tomorrow.

The veteran Italian parliamentarian, who was elected at Friday's NIGHT session of the constituent assembly, will drive to the capital and proceed directly to the assembly's chamber in Monte Citorio palace for the ceremony.

Soviet Citizenship Offered

SOFIA, June 30 (AP).—The Soviet Legation announced today that all former citizens of the Russian Empire or the Soviet Union now living in Bulgaria and desiring to become Soviet citizens may do so by applying before Oct. 1.

YANKS HURT DURING RIOT AT TRIESTE

JUN 1 1946

Pro-Italian Disturbance Leads To Calling Of General Strike

Trieste, *Monday*, July 1 (AP)—Five American soldiers were injured yesterday in a grenade explosion while helping to quell rioting by pro-Italian residents of Trieste which led to the calling of a general strike over the whole of the troubled Venezia-Guilia area.

The riots broke out shortly after an attack on the 50 participants of the Around-Italy Bicycle Race. Italian police said the attackers were a group of "Slav Communists."

Troops Called To Help

American and British soldiers were called out to aid the harassed civil police after the rioters, sweeping rapidly from area to area in the city, had injured more than twenty persons and wrecked at least 25 offices and stores serving as Slav Communist and Socialist centers.

Three officers and two enlisted men of the 1st Battalion, 349th Regiment, 88th American Division were wounded when a grenade exploded near their jeep as they strove to break up a crowd in Garibaldi Square in midtown Trieste. They received first aid at battalion headquarters and then were hospitalized.

Military authorities temporarily withheld the injured soldiers' names, but said none was injured seriously.

Combined Groups Call Strike

In protest of the riots, a combine of organizations in Trieste announced a general strike would start at noon today. Among the organizations participating will be the Communist party, the Italian General Labor Confederation, the United Syndicates and the Italo-Slav anti-Fascist Youth Organization.

Most of the organizations involved have both Italian and Slav membership. A British officer at the Allied military government headquarters estimated they control about 120,000 workers in the British-American occupation zone of Venezia Giulia.

One British officer, hearing of the attack on the cyclists, said:

"This has been coming for a long time. They have just been looking for a cue."

Increased By False Report

The rioters' ire apparently was increased by early, erroneous reports that one of the racers had been killed by gunfire.

Although all rioting ceased when the foreign troops, armed with tear gas and machine guns, made their appearance, crowds continued to mill through Trieste streets tonight.

Police said one man was so severely wounded that he might die.

Civil police headquarters estimated that approximately 1,000 young pro-Italians participated in the riot and moved so rapidly about the city that police were always one jump behind. At each place visited furniture and typewriters were smashed, books and papers were burned and certain official documents were confiscated.

Ten Arrested

Police arrested ten persons and booked charges against five of them.

The attack which started the riots was made against the 50 Italian cyclists who left Milan 30 days ago and who were set upon with sticks and stones as they approached Trieste.

The attack occurred as the riders, mostly well bunched, started to cross the bridge over the Isonzo River at the village of Pieris. Italian police escorting the cyclists said they fired more than 100 shots into the air before the assailants withdrew.

Some of the riders, including those injured, turned back to Udine, 40 miles northwest of Trieste. The others continued to Trieste, arriving two hours behind schedule. (ADD)

Buildings Stormed

Word of the attack spread rapidly through this city, which is claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia. Pro-Italian crowds formed quickly and stormed several buildings housing Yugsolav organizations, breaking up furniture and causing other damage.

Shots were fired from one building, and an unconfirmed report said at least one member of the besieging mob was killed.

Trieste restaurants and movie houses quickly closed their doors. Streetcars stopped operating.

British military police, reinforced by a platoon of infantry armed with tear gas and sub-machine-guns, broke up the demonstrations by firing shots into the air.

One of the buildings attacked was that housing headquarters of the Italian Communist party, which the mob assaulted with bottles, stones and other missiles.

2,000 Arrested, Four Killed In British Palestine Moves

JUN 1 1946

O. CARUTHERS AND C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, June 30 (AP)—The British announced today that 2,000 persons were held for investigation and four persons were killed in operations begun yesterday "to restore law and order in Palestine," while in Tel Aviv a high Jewish source said Jewish officialdom was considering a retaliatory "passive resistance movement."

A communiqué from British military authorities said that the operations were virtually over, but that searches for hidden arms were still in progress at a number of places.

Shot On Balcony During Curfew

The communiqué said one Jew was killed when a shot had to be fired in Tel Aviv last night, bringing casualties thus far to three Jews killed and one British soldier accidentally killed.

The Jew killed in Tel Aviv was identified as Eliezer Malhi, 25, who was shot to death, Jewish leaders said, by a British soldier when he appeared on the balcony of his home during the curfew. Plans were made by Jews today for a large procession at his funeral.

A number of persons suffered minor cuts and bruises, and thirteen Jews were admitted to hospitals, the bulletin added.

A secret radio station of the Jewish resistance movement, "The Voice of Israel," declared:

"Britain has declared war on the Jewish community. We will return it." (INSERT)

Passive Resistance Considered

In the all-Jewish coastal city of Tel Aviv a high Jewish source said meetings were called throughout Palestine today to consider a "passive resistance movement" similar to those undertaken by nationalists in India.

A decision would be taken "as to the best method by which Palestine's Jewish community can demonstrate to the British they will have to arrest tens of thousands of us if the Government thinks we are accepting quietly everything it wants to put on us," he said.

Passive resistance would include nonpayment of taxes, a strike by Jews in Government service and "in all ways complete nonco-operation with the British," this source said. (INSERT)

Curfews imposed on the three major cities of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv were lifted, with the exception of certain portions of Jerusalem around the building of the Jewish agency, but a new six-hour curfew was clamped on the community of Rehoboth for what the military called the "disgraceful and undisciplined behavior" of its inhabitants yesterday.

Clash Before Weizmann Home

An official statement said Jewish youths threw stones and repeatedly placed road blocks in front of military parties attempting to enter the home of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of world Zionists.

Seven members of the executive of the Jewish Agency, recognized by the British as the Jewish supervisory power in Palestine, were reported transferred from the Latrun prison camp to a military camp near the Egyptian border.

They were Moshe Shertok, head of the Agency's political department; Rabbi J. L. Fishman, acting chairman of the Agency; Dr. Bernard Joseph, Itzhak Greenbaum, David Remez, David Hacohen and David Shingarevsky. Military authorities would not reveal where they were being held. (INSERT)

Outgoing Censorship Lifted

The British lifted censorship on outgoing press communications. The British communiqué said that a large cache of arms, including two Lewis guns, 27 rifles, 48 automatic pistols, and 10,000 rounds of small ammunition had been found at the Et Meshel Yagur settlement. (INSERT)

Armed forces barred the way to the Jewish Agency building in Jerusalem, and in the adjoining Jewish National Fund Building troops searched for evidence of illegal activity. The British charged yesterday that the Jewish agency was involved in acts of violence which provoked the military action.

Jerusalem was quiet, but armored cars, Bren gun carriers and radio patrol cars roamed the streets near the agency building.

Looting In Tel Aviv Charged

Jewish officials in Tel Aviv charged that "more than 40" buildings were entered and "looted" by British soldiers during the search. Dr. Michel Laudau, manager of the Jewish War Needs Funds, said $5,200 in cash and checks were taken from a safe containing money for relief work.

Jewish Agency officials said $4,000 was taken by looters from a safe in the agency building in Tel Aviv and that $3,600 was missing from the Women's International Zionist Organization Building there.

Section Of Haifa Sealed Off

The Hadar Hacarmel quarter of Haifa was sealed off from the rest of the city until tomorrow morning after a man, a woman and a child had been injured by gunfire. The shots were fired while thousands of Jews were returning from a mass meeting.

The Jewish Council of Jerusalem unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the "arrest of our leaders and the seizure of the Jewish Agency is equivalent to a declaration of war on the whole Jewish nation."

Meanwhile, the "Voice of Fighting Zion," a secret broadcasting station of the Irgun Zvai Leumi appealed to Haganah for a union with Irgun "on the eve of the great revolt." Both are Jewish resistance organizations.

The broadcast said the British "no longer distinguished between the soldiers of Irgun and the soldiers of Haganah."

Ships Crash Off Port Said

Port Said, Egypt, June 30 (AP)—The British liner City of Hong Kong, carrying more than 250 passengers to Britain, and the British cargo ship Rippingham Grange collided off Port Said today. No casualties were reported.

SOEKARNO LAYS KIDNAPPING TO FIFTH COLUMN

JUN 1 1946

Two Of Those Taken With Sjahrir Named By Indonesian President

Batavia, Java, June 30 (AP)—President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said in a radio address tonight that fifth columnists were responsible for the kidnapping of Sutah Sjahrir, Indonesian "Premier."

Speaking from Jogjakarta, Republican capital, Soekarno identified two of those seized with Sjahrir Thursday as Public Welfare Minister Darmawan and a Major Soedibjo.

Soekarno warned his listeners to "beware of radical Leftists, whose actions lend support to Dutch statements that we are not yet ready to govern ourselves."

Life Believed Not In Danger

Earlier today a close friend of Sjahrir's speculated that the Javanese leader was kidnapped "either by Communists or by a mob of irresponsible youths." He added that he did not think Sjahrir's life was in danger.

No word had been received today from the missing Premier, who was kidnapped from his official residence at Soerakarta.

The Indonesian radio, which originally reported that Mme. Maria Ulfash Santosa, Minister of Social Affairs in Sjahirir's Cabinet, and Maj. Gen. Sudibyo, head of the organization providing air evacuations for Dutch internees in the interior, also had been kidnapped, later denied the report.

Appeal For Particulars

Soekarno's half-hour radio speech tonight was followed by an appeal to Soerakarta residents to provide all particulars possible regarding the armed band which supposedly committed the kidnappings.

The radio announced that Soekarno would meet leaders of all political parties in the next few days.

A Dutch military spokesman denied rumors current here that Dutch troops throughout Java had been alerted.

The RAF command on the island had not decided tonight whether air evacuation would be resumed Monday in view of uncertain conditions in the Soerakarta area.

Truce in China Is Extended To Let Negotiations Continue

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By The Associated Press

NANKING, June 30.—China's uneasy truce was extended indefinitely today, in an effort to find a formula by which the government and Communist factions can leave in peace. The government made the announcement of the extension as the deadline for the twice-extended truce in Manchuria arrived at noon.

General George C. Marshall, special American envoy, who labored all last week in search of a formula, thus was given a breather and the feared renewal of violence in Manchuria was avoided.

Peng Hsueh-pei, Chinese Minister of Information, made a formal announcement that the "status quo" was being extended to permit further search for an agreement. He said Marshall would continue to direct the negotiations.

The length of the truce extension was not specified, beyond an assertion that the government agreed to continue cessation of hostilities long as the Communists did likewise. Peng added, however, that the government was determined to obtain concrete settlement of political as well as military differences before accepting a final agreement.

"General Marshall worked incessantly, seeking peace for China and the entire world," Peng asserted. "We should not disappoint him. The government, therefore, has decided to request General Marshall to continue his efforts to secure a peaceful settlement."

The statement was disappointing to those who had hoped that by exerting the full pressure of the American aid, loans and mutual assistance for both factions Marshall would be able to force the signature of a new settlement before the truce ended.

A government source said the fact that Marshall would be unable to "remain indefinitely in China" was an important factor in the negotiations.

The Minister of Information's statement was seen as a re-echoing of other government announcements which have indicated that mistrust still is strong between the rival factions.

Peng warned that "if the Communist troops continue to attack as they have recently, the government will be compelled to resist and counter-attack."

The wording of the announcement, while permitting hope that a settlement might be reached and resumption of all-out fighting averted, suggested to some observers there still has been no real meeting of minds between the Communist and government negotiators.

TRAIN WRECK JOLTS GANDHI

JUN 1 1946

Indian Leader Intimates An Attempt On His Life

Poona, India, June 30 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi escaped injury today when his special train crashed into boulders which, he intimated, had been placed on the track in a deliberate attempt against his life.

The accident occurred 68 miles from Poona. The spiritual leader of the Congress party was en route home from New Delhi, where he had conferred with members of the British Cabinet Mission on their proposals for Indian independence.

Although there was a severe jolt, no one in Gandhi's party was injured. The engine was damaged and the train was 6½ hours late in reaching Poona.

Hopes To Live 125 Years

"We came very near death," Gandhi said tonight at his prayer meeting. "I have never done any harm to anybody and not even in my dreams have I thought of injuring anyone. I do not understand why anyone should wish to do harm to me.

"But I feel that God did not wish me to die and now that He has saved me, I hope to live for 125 years to serve my people.

"I should never have reached here today but for the grace of God. . . . I was told that big boulders had been placed on the track. Had it not been for the vigilance and skill of the driver, I do not know what would have happened."

War Documents In Trial Of Japs

Tokyo, July 1 (AP)—The international prosecution section attempted to strengthen its case in Japan's major war-criminal prosecution today with the introduction of six key documents on the war, including a part of the report of the Pearl Harbor investigating committee.

Among the documents with which Hugh B. Helm, of Lexington, Ky., assistant prosecutor for the United States, confronted War Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 associate defendants was former United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's testimony on Japan's "two-faced" diplomacy in the years from the Manchurian incident in 1931 to Pearl Harbor.

Other documents presented included the diary of Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and wartime adviser to Emperor Hirohito, and the treatise "the road to world reconstruction," authored by Kingoro Hashimoto, onetime chief of the jingoistic Black Dragon Society.

The international military tribunal granted a prosecution request that it present excerpts from the documents in an effort to speed up the trial. The defense had argued for full copies of all documentary evidence.

Tokyo Municipal Dispute Ends

TOKYO, June 30 (AP)—A ten-day employe administration of the Tokyo Municipal Government ended today with the signing of a compromise on a dispute between employes and government about salaries and living allowances, Jiji News Agency reported. It said terms were not announced.

American Given Honorary Order

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Ottawa, June 30 (AP)—William L. Batt, of Washington, former vice chairman of the Joint War Production Board, was made an honorary companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by King George VI in the Dominion Day honors list issued here today by the Secretary of State. He was the sole American thus honored.

Mr. Batt, a native of Salem, Ind., served during the war on the combined production and resources board, composed of representatives of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, as an alternate with Donald Nelson.

For Civilian War Effort

The Canadian honors list, recognizing the civilian war effort, confirmed awards on 1,190 Canadians—seventeen of them living in the United States.

These were the first civilian awards since the war and recognized the war work of many different types of workers, including newspaper men at home and on the war fronts, an artist, a musician, a poet and explorers.

Awards To U.S. Residents

Awards going to United States residents follow:

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Charles Arthur Banks, Placer Management, Ltd., San Francisco; George C. Bateman, Washington, wartime metals controller in the Canadian Munitions Department.

Commander of the Order of the British Empire—Leslie Chance, Washington, secretary of the British Supply Council and British merchant shipping mission.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire—George Lewis Bryson, of the Canadian National Railways, New York; William Flockhart Drysdale, American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; Adam Hartley Zimmerman, Niagara Falls, New York.

Honorary Officers of the Order of the British Empire—Clayton Knight, New York, artist; Hugh Clinton Porter, deputy director of the Construction Bureau, Washington; Joseph Tucker, vice president of the Massey-Harris Company, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin.

Members of the Order of the British Empire—Geoffrey Clarkson, assistant director of accounts, British Purchasing Commission, Washington; Elizabeth King, directorate of accounts, British Air Commission and honorary treasurer of the British Missions Club, Washington; Svava L. Magnussen, secretary to the head of the training branch, British Army staff, Washington.

Floris Mary Perkins, secretary to the deputy director of mechanical engineering, British Army staff, Washington; Deane Enese Richardson, senior secretary, joint staff mission, Washington; Harry John Stevenson, General Motors overseas operations, New York; Marion Agnes Stewart, secretary to the deputy quartermaster general, British Army staff, Washington.

Honorary member of the Order of the British Empire—Bertha Mae (Mrs. Sturgis S.) Jenkins, manager of the Maple Leaf Fund, New York.

OPA Chief Confident

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Congress Will Restore Price Controls

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PORTER IS HOPEFUL FOR SPEEDY ACTION ON NEW MEASURE

WASHINGTON, June 30—(AP) Paul Porter, OPA administrator, asserted tonight that if a new price law "does not do so by its specific terms," OPA will reestablish present ceilings on all items "when legal authority is available."

Porter prefaced that caution to business with the confident prediction that Congress will restore price and rent controls within a short time.

The OPA chieftain said he did not expect any "sweeping upward price movements," during what he expects will be a comparatively short interim in Federal price control.

Sees Some Excessive Prices

There will be "some instances of excessive prices on certain commodities which are in short supply," Porter said in a statement.

But he adedd that these should be isolated cases" to be appraised against the background of what is happening to prices generally.

Porter's statement was released as top OPA officials met in emergency sessions across the country to keep the agency on a standby basis, even though its present legal authority terminates at midnight tonight.

Upon instructions from Porter, OPA regional administrators drafter similar plans to keep their field staffs throughout the nation on the job while Congress debates whether to restore price control legislation.

Porter sai dthe absence of Federal controls on rents does not leave a tenant completely without protection nor a landloard without obligation. He sai dtenants holding leases will be protected by them, and that there are local and state laws which protect "the much larger number of tenants who have no leases."

Sugar Rationing Continues

Sugar rationing and the livestock slaughter control program, he added, will be continued "since authority for these programs arises from the Second War Powers act was was extended into next year by the President's signature Saturday."

President Truman backed this up with an executive order tonight, supplying specific authority for continuing these OPA functions under the war powers measure.

The order allows OPA to carry on operations which do not deal with fixing pirce or rent controls.

In this category, it rpovided for continuance of OPA enforcement activities, so long as they deal with violations which occurred prior to expiration of the price control act.

A White House announcement accompanying the order said "it is the view of the President" that these functions "should be retained in OPA and the price administrator."

One important factor which "should tend to prevent skyrocketing prices is the natural resistance of consumers to ill advised efforts to take advantage of this hiatus," Porter declared.

No Basis for Permanent Board

The OPA boss emphasized that price increases which may occur "during the brief interlude without a statute" will not be considered the basis for any permanent price hike.

With respect to enforcement, Porter noted that the expiring price control act permits prosecutions in the future of violations which occurred while the act still was in force.

TRUMAN OPA VETO ASSAILED BY TAFT

JUN 1 1946

Senator Places on President Responsibility for End of Controls.

WASHINGTON, June 30—(AP) Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said tonight that President Truman "has chosen to plunge the economy of this country into chaos" by his veto of Congress' price control extension bill.

The responsibility for "the ultimate and unavoidable breakdown of price control will result directly from the President's policy, not from act of Congress," Taft asserted in an address prepared for broadcast on the Mutual network. Taft asserted that Mr. Truman "deliberately misrepresented" Taft's own position in a "long personal attack" and added:

Favors Basic Controls

"My own position and that of Congress is perfectly logical. We think the time has not quite come to take off basic price controls, but we do think the administration of OPA must be improved x x x.

"In short, in the act passed by Congress, the President received complete power to prevent speculation and speculative increases in prices and all increases in rents. We merely reaffirm more vigorously the original principles of the price control act."

He expressed doubt that any new measure will come through Congress quickly, and went on:

"I hope price control will be continued, and I should vote to reenact the bill he has vetoed; but I am afraid the bill which the President will get the next time, if he gets any, may go further toward decontrol than the one he has vetoed."

Direct Reply to Truman

Taft's speech constituted a direct reply to both the veto message and last night's White House broadcast on the issues raised by the end of price controls at midnight tonight. In both the message and speech the President had singled out an OPA extender provision sponsored by Taft as the feature most objectionable to him in the vetoed measure. He mentioned Taft by name repeatedly in both veto and speech.

Taft asserted that the President's veto action represents a surrender to the PAC. He added that that organization "really wants price control continued indefinitely in line with their idea of the totalitarian state."

The Ohioan's speech came a few hours after Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National committee, had said that control of rents and the prices of scarce commodities "must be recaptured by forceful congressional action."

Reece, like Taft, blamed President Truman for loss of that control. He said it must be regained and "retained until our economic system has had time to recover from the manhandling it has received at the hands of radical economic planners who have dominated the Democrat Administration."

Paul Porter, OPA administrator meanwhile expressed confidence that the lapse in price control will be short. But in the interim, he counselled Americans to show "self restraint."

Taft also dwelt on the "self restraint" theme during his talk.

Reece Blasts Truman

Reece's blast at the President, was embodied in a statement. In it he declared, Mr. Truman "has now, apparently lost control of himself,"

"He took the responsibility," the Tennesseean added, for throwing the American people into the fires of inflation, to use his own words, in a vain effort to fry his own political fish."

Although Reece and Porter botn called for restoration of controls, they were talking about different types of curbs. Reece sought the diluted bill which Congress passed and which Mr. Truman vetoed. Porter was after the stronger version of the OPA legislation which Mr. Truman had wanted.

Taft declared that the President's whole speech last night "had the aspect of a partisan political attack" but failed to point out that the vetoed bill was adopted by a Democratic Congress.

He recalled his own part in helping draft wartime price controls and said that while he believed control should be continued for six months longer, "like every other person who believes in the American system, I think it should be ended at the earliest possible moment."

Little Choice for Action

"No price control act is an easy measure to pass through Congress," he said, "and I doubt whether any extension can now be put through again."

He described "a great majority of the people west of the Mississippi" as wanting immediate termination and said "many others east of the Mississippi are disgusted with the complete breakdown of OPA in meat control, lumber control, and a number of other vital commodities."

Taking up particular points raised by the President, Taft said the chief executive raises objections to a provision in the bill cutting off price controls when supply equals demand.

"If we can't get rid of price control when a sufficient supply is produced, will we ever get rid of it?" Taft demanded.

The OPA chief's plea came in a statement a few hours before the midnight expiration of the federal price control act.

Meanwhile a finish fight between White House and Congress over resuscitation of the price agency was building up, and the people were making themselves heard on the point in a flood of telegrams to lawmakers and the President.

At issue were the veto of Congress' idea of OPA extension, upheld by the House, and the lawmakers' failure to follow his advice by enacting a stop-gap extension of the present controls before the midnight deadline.

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TEXT OF THE TALK

The text of Senator Taft's talk follows: N Y Times

Yesterday President Truman vetoed the bill to extend his own power to fix prices and rents. Last night he defended his action by what amounted to a long personal attack on me, because I had some part in drafting one of the various amendments to the bill.

His whole broadcast had the aspect of a partisan political attack and apparently was drafted by the Office of Price Administration, the chief of which is Mr. Paul Porter, who was the publicity chief for the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign.

Mr. Truman omitted to state that this bill was adopted by a Democratic Congress. There are 236 Democrats to 190 Republicans in the House of Representatives and fifty-six Democrats to forty Republicans in the Senate. He was strongly urged to sign the bill by the Democratic Speaker of the House, the Democratic floor leader of the House, the Democratic leader of the Senate and the Democratic President-pro-tem of the Senate.

He disregarded their advice and followed the advice of Chester Bowles and the Political Action Committee. The personal attack on me is merely a smoke screen to conceal the real forces behind his action. As a matter of fact, I have always supported price control as essential in the war period.

Believes in Price Control

I believe we would be better off to continue it for six months longer, although like every other person who believes in the American system, I think it should be ended at the earliest possible moment. I assisted in drafting the original Price Control Act and all the amendments.

I find a letter in my files from this same Chester Bowles, dated June 27, 1946, after a bitter fight on extension very much like the present one, in which he said, in part:

"Dear Bob: I want to thank you for your courteous, friendly and intelligent efforts to work out the Stabilization Extension Act. I know how hard it was and the amount of patience it required."

Only last week I argued strenuously for the passage of this bill against those who desired to end price control altogether, or at least end it with reference to meat, dairy products and poultry.

No Price Control Act is an easy measure to pass through Congress, and I doubt whether any extension can now be put through again. The cross-currents of economic interest from different sections of the country are almost impossible to reconcile.

The vetoed bill was only put through Congress without specific decontrol by the adroit management of Senator Barkley. A great majority of the people west of the Mississippi desire the immediate termination of price control, as do their representatives in Congress.

Many others east of the Mississippi are disgusted with the complete breakdown of OPA on meat control, lumber control and a number of other vital commodities. They point to empty shelves, bread lines, butter lines, deserted production lines and black markets, and argue that anything is better than the kind of price control we have.

Calls Position Logical

My own position and that of Congress is perfectly logical. We think the time has not quite come to take off basic price controls, but we do think the administration of OPA must be improved. The bill provides for the gradual liquidation of OPA over the next twelve months, the ending of subsidies on April 1, 1947, and reasonable pricing in the interval so that we can stimulate production and get rid of all the shortages that exist today.

The PAC really want price control continued indefinitely. It is in line with their idea of the totalitarian state. Apparently, the President now agrees with their philosophy. He objects in his message to the provision that there shall be decontrol of any commodity when the supply equals the demand.

If we can't get rid of price control when a suffiicent supply is produced, will we ever get rid of it? He wants subsidies continued until July 1, 1947. It would then be easier to renew them again at that time. He uses the price amendments as a whipping post, but he is really demanding the indefinite continuation of the whole outfit.

He does not apparently accept in good faith the policy which is universally accepted in Congress and stated in the bill that "the general control of prices and the use of subsidy powers shall be terminated as rapidly as possible."

The President's attack on the amendment which I offered in the Senate is utterly unfair. All that the Taft amendment provides is that producers, including farmers and manufacturers, shall be allowed to charge prices which reflect the increased cost of labor and material which they now have to pay.

This is done by permitting them to charge for each major product a price equal to their 1941 prices plus the average increase in the cost of labor, materials, etcetera, since 1941.

After all, this is peacetime again. Why shouldn't the producer be placed in the same position he was in before the war? There is no question of a freeze any more, because the OPA itself has put over 500 price increases into effect since March 1.

All we want to prevent during the next six months are the speculative rises in prices over and above the increase in costs. The danger I am concerned about is taking the roof off, as the President does by his veto.

But how can anyone hope to get production if we don't allow the producers to charge enough for their products to pay for the increased cost of labor and material? Even the President admits in his message that this principle has a "superficial" reasonableness.

There is nothing superficial about it except to the master minds among the New Deal economists at the OPA.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing new in thep rinciple. The original Price Control Act expressly provided that the Administrator should start with the prices prevailing between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15, 1941, and should make adjustments for general increases in costs of production, distribution and transportation, among other factors. The language was pretty general, and the OPA never paid any attention to it.

Then, in 1945, we passed a law which expressly provided that "modification shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity and for commodities processed or manufactured from any agricultural commodity and that means nearly all food and clothing in any case where, by reason of increase labo ror other costs incurred since Jan. 1, 1941, the mavimum prices so established will not reflect such increased costs."

As usual the OUA didn't pay much attention to Congress, but they did use almost exactly the formula of the Taft amendment

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in pricing canned vegetables in 1944 and 1945. Furthermore, the so-called Bankhead amendment for several years has compelled the mto follow more or less the same formula as to all cotton textiles.

In many fields, however, the OPA has by express regulation forced manufacturers to sell some products at cost or at a loss, because some members of the industry were making profits on other products. Of course, nobody makes the things which have to be sold at a loss. This is the reason for the shortage of butter, of many standard types of clothing, of building materials and many other articles.

The President's figures on possible increases are wild guesses and for the most part dead wrong. I was called today by the Association of Washing Machine Manufacturers who said that the President's estimate of one-third more for washing machines was a gross exaggeration, that the manufacturers hoped there would be no price increase at all, even if price ceilings were removed entirely.

Any steel increase would be less than half that stated by the President. You can judge from this how accurate his other figures are.

Any increase in manufactured goods brought about by the Taft amendment would be of minor importance compared with the importance of actually being able to buy them.

Furthermore, the President deliberately misrepresented the effect of my amendment when he said his six times that price increase would result "immediately" or "right away." Under the amendment no increase can occur until the Industry Advisory Committee has presented complete figures to prove its case. This would take from thirty to sixty days.

Then the Price Administrator is given sixty days in which to examine the figures and fix the amount of the increase. The burden of proof is on the industry. If the administrator refuses to permit any increase, there is an appeal to the Emergency Court of Appeals, which would take several months more.

Long before that, I hope we would be well on the way to the end of all price control. I hope the administrator would act more promptly, but there is nothing immediate about it; whereas the President's veto removes all controls of every kind at midnight tonight.

Effect on Rents and Food

It is significant that the President admits that the Taft amendment would have no direct effect on food or rents. He argues that because other prices would go up, food and rents would be bound to rise.

I admit that ultimately there would be some effect if other prices rise, but the effect would be about one-tenth of the effect on food and rents of the wage increases stimulated by the President.

Of course, it was impossible to keep price control much longer after the President removed all wage control on V-J Day. Of course, an increase of about ten billion dollars in wages and salaries will produce billions of dollars of increase in prices.

But the ultimate and unavoidable breakdown of price control will result directly from the President's policy, not from any act of Congress—certainly not from the minor requirement that manufacturers be allowed to reflect their increased costs in prices.

In short, in the act passed by Congress, the President received complete power to prevent speculation and speculative increases in price and all increases in rents. We merely reaffirm more vigorously the original principles of the Price Control Act. Yet, he has chosen to plunge the economy of this country into chaos.

In such a controversial field where feelings already run high, we cannot hope that the Senate will act without debate, and it should not do so, because the issues to be settled are vital to the welfare of the country.

Would Re-Enact the Bill

I hope price control will be continued, and I should vote to re-enact the bill he has vetoed; but I am afraid the bill which the President will get the next time, if he gets any, may go further towards de-control than the one he has vetoed.

In the meantime there are no price controls. No businessman knows what he should do or what price he should charge. I hope that everyone will exercise the reasonable restraint which Americans always exhibit in a crisis.

The President had a choice between a reasonable transition from price control back to the free enterprise system on the one hand, and the ending of all OPA powers by veto. He chose to take all the chances of chaos, followed by speculative rises in price.

He chose this course, having been warned by his own Democratic leaders of the necessary result of his policy. He has repudiated their leadership and assumed to write a law for Congress, although the Constitution of the United States gives the Congress power to state the conditions on which price control shall be continued.

Telegrams Pour Into White House On OPA Action

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Washington, June 30 (AP)—Telegrams reaching the White House since President Truman told the nation why he vetoed the OPA bill are running 50 to 1 in support of the Chief Executive, Eben Ayers, a presidential secretary, said tonight.

About 2,500 messages have been received since Mr. Truman spoke Saturday night, Ayers said.

Typical of those backing the President's stand, Ayers said, was this message:

"Congratulations on your veto. The enemies of our beloved country must be defeated. American people are behind you."

Ayers said the messages apparently are of spontaneous origin, coming from individuals and business people, and from all sections of the country.

Many Sent From Baltimore

Baltimoreans flooded Western Union offices yesterday with telegrams to President Truman and their congressional delegation demanding an OPA with "teeth in it."

A Western Union spokesman said that the number of operators taking telegrams over the telephone was doubled. Extra employes were scattered among the offices throughout the city.

He added that the largest portion were telephoned in, "probably since so many people don't come downtown on Sundays."

Cautious Price Rises Predicted By Economists

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Big Jumps, However, Seen for Food and Clothing; Auto Boost Delay Asked

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—High-ranking government economists predicted today business generally will exercise caution on price boosts with Office of Price Administration controls ditched, but they forecast sharply higher food and clothing costs.

One big straw in the wind supporting their views was an appeal by the National Automobile Dealers Association that new car prices be held at present O. P. A. ceilings until Congress decides the fate of the agency.

This appeal was sent to all members of the association by W. I. Mallon, N. A. D. A. president.

In a survey of top government economists' views on what will happen to prices after O. P. A.'s death at midnight, a reporter found that in general they expect sharp sporadic increases right away for many items.

These officials, all of whom asked that they not be quoted by name, said immediate price jumps are most likely to occur in food and clothing.

They said, too, that rents undoubtedly will be up substantially by August if Congress does not act in the mean time to revive Federal rent controls.

But their virtually unanimous opinion was that big business, particularly heavy industries such as steel and the auto makers, will want to play it cautious as long as there still is a chance price controls may be clapped back on.

"If I were a manufacturer," said one official, "I certainly wouldn't want to take the risk of kiting prices, only to have to roll them back in a short time. I think that same factor will influence many dealers."

How high prices may go in case merchants go ahead with increases, none of the economists would predict. They agreed, however, that the boosts probably will be sharp.

They cited small household appliances and possibly radios as scarce items which may command much higher prices right away.

On what may happen to prices if Congress decides against restoring any controls, the economists are also agreed. This comment of one was typical:

"People will be surprised at the new price increases which occur right away if and when it becomes clear that controls definitely are out.

"The market will feel itself out for a few weeks. But from one to two months later the upward spiral really will get going.

"I predict that by the end of October the cost of living would be up 10 per cent. On some items the increase would be much more.

"And that would be only the beginning. Thereafter the cost of living increase probably would be at the rate of 2 to 4 per cent a month."

Since April, 1943, to last May 15 the cost of living had risen only 5.2 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prices Are Expected To Seek Own Levels Beginning Today

JUL 1 1946

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The prices a man pays for bread and butter, a roof over his head, the shirt on his back—harnessed four years by Federal controls—will be cut loose tomorrow to set their own pace.

A canvass of the nation, as OPA was about to expire at midnight, brought these early trends in the dramatic situation which some predicted would end in ruinous inflation; others in a return of the old days "with plenty of everything at a fair price":

Meat industry spokesmen predicted a ten per cent increase in meat prices, or 5 cents a pound.

A jump of 2 cents a quart in milk prices was forecast in dairy quarters.

Rental Boost In Month

Real-estate authorities indicated a fifteen per cent boost in rentals, effective August 1. Today is rent-paying day, customary time for 30-day notices to be served.

However, one of the nation's largest food chains — A. & P. — announced that "prices in all our stores will show no increase Monday."

Spokesmen for restaurants in New York city and Chicago foresaw only minor increases on some items and this accompanied with a wider selection of foods previously withheld due to prohibitively low price ceilings.

Many Optimistic

Many sources optimistically predicted no immediate change in the price situation, pending further congressional reaction to President Truman's veto of the OPA Extension Bill.

And others predicted that prices, after a brief flare-up, would subside but to levels considerably higher than existing OPA ceilings.

Gordon C. Corbaley, president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, said "most food retailers, wholesalers and processors will continue selling at OPA ceilings or less while Administration leaders endeavor to negotiate a compromise extension" of price ceilings.

Canned Goods Markup

A markup of "about 25 cents a case" on such items as canned goods will result immediately, said an Atlanta wholesaler.

The Illinois Federation of Retail Associations said it intended to meet the President's challenge with voluntary discipline and predicted little change in prices.

Peter Katavalos, acting president of the New York State Restaurant and Liquor Dealers Association, asked 22,000 members to "prove they can operate in a democracy without regulation" and urged them to "hold the line except in a very few cases, where OPA prices resulted in extreme hardship."

Competition is keen among 4,000 restaurants in Chicago and there will be "no skyrocketing of prices," said Donald F. Kiesau, of the Chicago Restaurant Association.

A jump of a "cent or two" in milk was forecast by John Brandt, president of Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., St. Paul, but he said production could be counted on to keep down inflated prices in butter, milk and other dairy products.

"For Own Protection"

Joseph B. Hall, Kroger Grocery Company president, did not specifically state the price policy to be followed in Kroger stores today, but he said:

"There may be some major price increases. Everyone should aim to keep prices within reason and business will do so for its own protection."

Although sugar rationing will continue, sugar trade officials in Washington said an immediate increase in the sugar price was certain.

In Denver, Col., the Retail Food and Meat Dealers Association expected a sharp increase in prices but looked for them to level off quickly.

Downward Trend To Follow

A temporary increase with a downward trend almost immediately was forecast by Carl F. Dietz, president of the Manufacturers Association of Syracuse, N.Y.

"Inflation disguised by Government subsidies, black market, deterioration of quality and other offshoots of OPA will become immediately apparent to all," he said, thus bringing about higher prices.

The prospects for holding the line on OPA rent ceilings was much darker.

The National Apartment Owners Association sent telegrams to owners of 50,000 apartment houses in 50 principal United States cities asking them to hold rent increases within fifteen per cent of present rates.

In Des Moines, Iowa, Dalton Fox, president of a property-owners' association controlling more than half of the rental properties in this city of 183,000, said members planned immediate 30-day notices to tenants.

The association hopes to hold increases to a fifteen per cent maximum, Fox said.

On the other side of the picture, there were concerted efforts in scattered section of the country to hold prices and rents at the OPA ceiling until Congress has time to fashion some sort of price-control program to replace the OPA.

Will Make Own Controls

In Portland, Ore., Meier and Frank, twelve-story department store occupying a square city block, announced in full page advertisements Sunday morning:

"In the absence of Government regulations we will make effective in this store our own controls. Our every effort will be expended. . . . to keep prices down."

In Spartanburg (S.C.) merchants agreed to maintain present ceiling prices pending the Government's determination of policy. The city is in the midst of a prosperous peach harvest and 25,000 textile workers start a week's vacation with pay today.

No-Increase Pledge Sought

Joseph A. Brown, counsel for the San Francisco apartment industry, called a mass meeting for July 11 to obtain a no-increase, no-eviction pledge from 1,200 apartment-house owners.

Dann C. Byck, president of the Louisville Retail Merchants Association, indicated that merchants would stand pat on prices. The Kentucky Retail Food Dealers Association asked grocery organizations to refrain from buying or selling at marked-up prices.

Merchants in Indianapolis's 124-year-old City Market said they planned no immediate price increases when the tri-weekly market opens Tuesday.

Will Keep To Old Prices

The Katz Drug Company in Kansas City, one of the Southwest's larger chain drugstores, said, "Our policy will be to keep prices on the level set during the OPA."

William Green, AFL president, applauded President Truman's stand but predicted that unless Congress rises to the occasion immediately "there will be labor unrest and labor trouble all over the nation and unrestrained inflation."

Labor To Ask More

"Prices will run wild" and there "will be a flood of strikes," Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, predicted. "The situation is dangerous. It's dynamite."

1945

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Labor will ask increases to balance living costs, said Stanley Earl, executive secretary of the Oregon CIO council, backed up by James E. Fadlin, president of the CIO-International Woodworkers of America.

Crop Survey Optimistic On Hope for Gain in Food

JUN 1 1946

Mid-June Study Points to Increase Over 1945 Harvest.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — (AP) The Agriculture department reported today that food production prospects in most parts of the world in mid-June were substantially better than a year earlier.

Nevertheless, it said, the world faces almost as great a shortage of supplies during the next 12 months as it suffered during the past year. Improved production prospects were said to be offset by by a reduction in stocks.

Increase in Acreage

In its second survey of the world production outlook since the planting season started north of the equator, the department said there has been some increase in the acreage of planted crops and that relatively few areas have reported unfavorable crop conditions.

However, the total acreage planted to food crops was said to be still below pre-war. Further, yields were said to be restricted by shortage of fertilizer, work animals and other facilities for proper cultivation.

"Should present prospects for crop production continue until harvest, the world production of food in 1946-47 will be somewhat larger than the relatively low levels of 1945-46, but will be definitely below pre-war, particularly on a per capita basis."

Reserves at Low Level

Stating that reserves at the beginning of the current harvest will be at a low level, the department said that "even with larger production, total supplies of available food products during 1946-47 will not be much above those of a year earlier." It cautioned that careful utilization of all food products must be continued.

It appears now, the department said, that food production in continental Europe will be between 88 and 90 per cent of pre-war in terms of food energy. Production last year was 80 per cent of pre-war.

Present prospects point, the department said, to larger crops of wheat and increased production of food fats and oils. Supplies of meats, dairy products and eggs will be smaller, it said, because of restrictions being placed on the feeding of grain to livestock.

Far East Conditions Bad

The department said that in the Far East conditions thus far have not been generally favorable for planting of 1946-'47 crops. Some progress in expanding crop production in Japan was reported. South China has been plagued by dropghts. Insufficient rains likewise prevented Australia from increasing acreages as much as it had planned.

In Russia, a slightly larger acreage was seeded to grains, and recent rains have relieved a drought situation of the Ukraine.

In surplus producing areas of southeastern Asia, the rice acreage is expected to be larger than last year, but the turnout of grain may be only about two-thirds of pre-war because of a shortage of work stock and of consumer goods to exchange for rice.

The department said total food output in Germany may fall below last year's low level. In the American zone of occupation, conditions were said to have deteriorated somewhat during the past month because of a prolonged dry spell.

France continues to expect a much larger wheat crop than last year.

'FREE MARKET' IS STUDIED

JUN 1 1946

Business Termed Confused By Sudden End Of OPA

New York, June 30 (AP)—American business tonight faced a period of considerable confusion, but there were strong indications that many segments of "big business" at least would make no immediate major boosts in prices.

Thrown suddenly onto free prices for the first time since the Spring of 1942, a number of top executives were known to be weighing these factors:

1. A change in price structures for a corporation doing business over a wide geographical area could not be made effective at a moment's notice.

2. Confusion would be piled on confusion if a price change was announced and Congress suddenly acted to restore controls, even temporarily.

Danger To Good Will

3. Business prestige and good will, for which millions have been spent, also would be lost in any such quick double-shuffle.

4. Business generally is faced with a warning that if prices suddenly skyrocket, the possibilities of a quick congressional crackdown will be much enhanced.

Many big business men were chary of comment over the week end. Tomorrow will be "huddle day" in the offices of scores of corporations as executives seek to map what changes, if any, will be made in the immediate future.

It appeared, however, that many would be unwilling to act until they could see more clearly what Congress will do, and how quickly it will do it.

Manufacturers In Doubt

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers, which carried the ball for many big corporations for the immediate abolition of OPA, said:

"We don't know what the score is going to be. We don't know what Congress is going to do. We could say plenty if we knew there was going to be no more price control."

Gwilym A. Price, president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, said late today his company "will exercise great restraint in raising the prices of its products in the period ahead—with or without OPA controls in effect." He said it was necessary to keep appliance prices at rock bottom in order to enjoy a mass market.

Commerce Group Appeals

The United States Chamber of Commerce already had come out in Washington with an appeal to business to hold the line as much as possible

Business observers here were of the opinion that tomorrow would see many increases in prices in meats, foods and in some retail lines.

There were possibilities that many small businesses, which had felt themselves to be pushed close to the line and with only small financial reserves, might find it necessary to boost prices immediately. In the case of suppliers of big business, this might tend to force major corporations to act more quickly than they normally would.

It was the consensus, nevertheless, that a great many business men would wait to see what Congress is going to do before acting.

OPA Rent Ceilings Still Hold In N.Y.

JUN 1 1946

Albany, N.Y., June 30 (AP)—The OPA's residential rent ceilings tonight were proclaimed the law of New York State, effective when the Federal price control agency dies at midnight.

Joseph D. McGoldrick, sworn in as State Control Commissioner at 9.18 P.M., immediately promulgated State residential rent control "master regulations."

Governor Dewey promised "vigorous enforcement."

The action, authorized by the 1946 Legislature, in effect continues OPA residential rent ceilings in all New York areas which were under Federal rent control.

Housing completed after the State law becomes effective will be exempt from control.

McGoldrick, former Comptroller of New York city, was appointed rent boss by Governor Dewey this afternoon. He was flown to Albany to be sworn in before midnight and declare the State law operative as soon as the Federal regulations expired.

Farm Groups' Spokesman Hails OPA End; Says Country 'Will Reconvert More Rapidly'

JUN 1 1946

ITHACA, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—A spokesman for eight state-wide farm organizations declared today that "a large number of farmers" would welcome the end of OPA.

Edward F. Foster, secretary of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, said in a statement:

"The OPA has long outlived its usefulness.

"Perhaps it served a worthwhile purpose during the war, but the country will reconvert more rapidly without it."

Mr. Foster's words reflected, he said, the general opinion of the members of the conference board, which represents the Grange, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Grange League Federation, among others.

Mr. Foster attributed "the critical feed shortage in the Northeast" and a shortage of bale ties largely to the restraint of OPA ceiling prices. He said that black markets would be encouraged if Federal price control were resumed.

"I have more confidence in the 140 million people of this country acting as a committee of the whole in determining prices than in any committee that can be created in Washington," Mr. Foster said.

MEAT OFFICIALS SEE 10 PCT. HIKE, RENT CLIMB HINTED

JUN 1 1946

Some Stores Announce No Change in Prices Today.

OTHERS SET INCREASES

Industrialists Anticipate Sharp Spurt, Followed by Leveling Off.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The prices a man pays for bread and butter, a roof over his head, the shirt on his back—harnessed four years by Federal controls—were cut loose today to set their own pace.

A canvass of the nation, as OPA expired at midnight, brought these early trends in the dramatic situation which some predicted would end in ruinous inflation; others in a return of the old days "with plenty of everything at a fair price":

10 Pct. Chunk Seen

Meat industry spokesmen predicted a 10 per cent increase in meat prices, or five cents a pound.

A jump of two cents a quart in milk was forecast in dairy quarters.

Real estate authorities indicated a 15 per cent boost in rentals, effective August 1. Today is rent-paying day, customary time for 30-day notices to be served.

However, one of the nation's largest food chains—A & P—announced that "prices in all our stores will show no increase Monday."

Spokesmen for restaurants in New York city and Chicago foresaw only minor increases on some items and this accompanied with a wider selection of foods previously withheld due to prohibitively-low price ceilings.

Hope for No Change

Many sources optimistically predicted no immediate change in the price situation, pending further congressional reaction to President Truman's veto of the OPA extension bill.

And others predicted that prices, after a brief flareup, would subside but to levels considerably higher than existing OPA ceilings.

Typical reaction from insiders in the industries affected by the death of OPA was the statement of Harry B. Coffee, president of the Union Stock Yards Co., Omaha, Neb.

"Consumers will pay more than OPA ceiling prices for meat," he said, "something 80 per cent of them have been doing anyway."

Coffee predicted, however, that "prices will seek a reasonable level."

Meat prices probably will go up five cents a pound, said F. Erwin Wernke, president of the Louisville, Ky., Provision Co., due to elimination of subsidy provisions for the meat industry.

An increase of 10 per cent was considered possibly by Dan McKinney, secretary of the California Cattlemen's association, but he said this would be "no higher than present black market rates."

In Chicago, a spokesman for Armour and company said he expected livestock prices to go up Monday but added that he did not expect this to be reflected in meat prices immediately.

Swift and company said "we are proceeding normally and will decide our pricing policy after markets have become established."

Gordon C. Corbaley, president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, said "most food retailers, wholesalers and processors will continue selling at OPA ceilings or less while Administration leaders endeavor to negotiate a compromise extension" of price ceilings.

A markup of "about 25 cents a case" on such items as canned goods will result immediately, said an Atlanta, Ga., wholesaler.

The Illinois Federation of Retail associations said it intended to meet the President's challenge with voluntary discipline and predicted little change in prices.

The National Association of Manufacturers, perhaps the outstanding foe of post-war price control, said through Vice President Holcombe Parkes:

"Our position has been and still is that we do not believe wartime price controls should be continued in peacetime. If we knew now that there was going to be no more price control we would have plenty to say."

Peter Katavalos, acting president of the New York State Restaurant and Liquor Dealers association, asked 22,000 members to "prove they can operate in a democracy without regulation" and urged them to "hold the line except in a very few cases were OPA prices resulted in extreme hardship."

Competition to Have Effect

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Sets 15 Pct. Maximum

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On the other side of the picture, there were concerted efforts in scattered sections of the country to hold prices and rents at the OPA ceiling until Congress has time to fashion some sort of price control program to replace the OPA.

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JUN 1 1946

Press Raises And Condemns Veto of O. P. A.

Truman's Action Labeled Reckless, Wise, Proper, Fearful and Courageous

By The Associated Press

President Truman was praised and condemned with equal vigor by the nation's newspaper editors for his veto of the Office of Price Administration extension bill handed him by Congress.

"President Truman's reckless veto of the O. P. A. extension bill apparently ends all hope of bringing price control to a gradual and orderly end," said "The Cleveland Plain Dealer."

"Whatever violent shocks the nation may experience . . . must be blamed on an Administration whose thirst for power and whose fear of the labor unions was so great that it demanded all or nothing in the control of prices—and got nothing.

"Mr. Truman is in the position, therefore, of having said to the American people: 'If you won't go to heaven in the way we want you to, then you can go to hell.'"

Attained Greatest Stature

"The Chicago Sun" asserted that "Mr. Truman, in vetoing the 'impossible' price-control measure passed by Congress, rose to his greatest stature in national leadership. His veto message was detailed and convincing. Mr. Truman drew the basic issue plainly.

"Now is the time for the people to rise in a great storm of indignation against the Congress which committed this evil."

"The Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin" declared that "responsibility for the O. P. A. dilemma rests squarely and solely on President Truman. Whatsoever motives behind it, Mr. Truman's veto placed the national economy in dire jeopardy."

"In the judgment of this newspaper," said "The Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch," "the President made a mistake in not signing the compromise bill. It was admittedly a better bill, as it finally emerged from the joint conference committee, than the administration had expected in the light of the original House and Senate versions."

Must Shoulder Blame

"The New York Times" said that "no doubt Congress is responsible for the long delay in framing compromise legislation. But the President and his administration must inevitably shoulder a larger share of the blame themselves. . . . He and his advisers have consistently demanded all or nothing—the expiring law as it now stands or no law at all."

"Confronted by a choice between inflation with statute and inflation without one' the President has shown both wisdom and courage in electing to veto the extension bill," said "The Washington Post."

"In our opinion any unprejudiced reader of the veto message will be convinced that his reasons for rejecting the bill are absolutely sound."

"The Detroit Free Press" said that "by his accurate indictment of Congress for the part it has played in this fiasco, President Truman cannot absolve himself from fault.

"An efficient handling of O. P. A. by a man who knew his business and did not resort to histrionics might have found a co-operative Congress.

"Mr. Truman cannot blame Congress because he does not know how to pick men."

"The Baltimore Sun" said it believed that the President "made the proper decision."

"Let us keep this straight in our heads," "The Sun" said. "It was the enemies of price control, not President Truman who brought this about. The corpse is still warm and if Congress chooses to act the breath of life can be restored."

"Showing rare courage and wisdom, President Truman vetoed it," "The Atlanta Constitution" commented. "No control at all is better than a 'whipping boy' behind which Congress could have hidden. It took courage to do it. Congress was indulging in blackmail."

JUN 1 1946

Reds Hold 700,000 Jap Captives As Slave Labor Force in Siberia

WASHINGTON, June 30—(AP) American officials estimated today that Russia has removed possibly 700,000 Japanese troops from Manchuria to Siberia where they are presumably in use as a labor force.

The estimate is based on military reports respecting the number of troops the Japanese had in Manchuria when the war ended. Despite American inquiries Moscow has given no official information.

The situation is regarded by authorities here as one of the numerous international irritations which have developed out of divergences between Anglo-American and Soviet moves to end war conditions in Europe and Asia.

Another, said to be of considerably less importance though indicative of a pulling apart of the great powers in the Far East, is the apparent refusal of Russia to allow opening of an American consulate in northern Korea, which the Russians occupy.

Similarly in the Allied control commission in Tokyo and the Far Eastern commission Washington, the pattern of disagreement has followed the line of a sharp split between the other powers and Russia.

It is in the commission in Tokyo that the issue of the Japanese troops in Manchuria appears likely to come to a showdown. George Atcheson, Jr., American member, told the commission last week that the United States considers failure of Russia to repatriate the troops to Japan a violation of the Allies' Potsdam promises to the Japanese before their surrender.

Here it was learned that the subject was taken up with Soviet officials when Secretary of State Byrnes was in Moscow last December. All they learned was that the troops had been removed to Siberia.

Meanwhile the United States, Britain and China were repatriating the Japanese forces in the areas they controlled.

Control Of War Profits Aim Of Mead Committee

Washington, June 30 (AP)—Prevention of "future war profiteering" was spotlighted today by Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) of the Senate War Investigating Committee, as the chief objective of an inquiry opening tomorrow with the blessings of President Truman.

The New York lawmaker, successor to the Chief Executive as head of the committee, promised a review of at least two months' duration to cover the whole field of war profits. He said Mr. Truman had assured the committee: "I'll back you up."

Mead said that out of the study may come a recommendation for establishment within the War Department of a board of experts to maintain a continuing study of plugging loopholes and preventing profiteering "if — and I hope it won't—a third war occurs."

He said that the "policing" of profits in the second World War was far better than in the first, but he said there is evidence that even specially granted powers to recapture excessive war profits had not done a 100 per cent job.

JUN 1 1946

Army to Control Culture For Occupied Countries

Takes Over Information and Education Today

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Army is taking over from the State Department tomorrow complete operating control of information, education and religion for the civilian populations of American - occupied countries abroad.

Announcing this today, Major General Oliver P. Echols, chief of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division, said the Army plans to produce as well as procure documentary and other motion picture films to help speed democratic processes in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea.

William Benton's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs in the State Department will continue operations in other foreign countries. The State Department will remain responsible for long-range policy in the occupied countries as well.

JUN 1 1946

NAVY WILL OVERHAUL COURT-MARTIAL RULES

WASHINGTON, June 30.—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Forrestal today directed the judge advocate general of the Navy to prepare recommendations for legislation to modernize the basic government of the Navy and to authorize changes in the court-martial procedure.

The secretary's directive was based in part on the report by a board headed by Arthur A. Ballantine, New York attorney, which he had appointed to study the Navy's wartime administration of justice.

Likewise the secretary's directive was in conjunction with the dedication program of the United States School of Naval Justice at Port Hueneme, Calif. In accord with the board's recommendation that men should be trained in naval justice procedure, two months' classes are being given 150 officers and 50 yeomen there.

CONTROL EASED ON NEWSPRINT

JUN 1 1946

Special Inventory Limit And Import Rule Lifted

Washington, June 30 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration tonight lifted its special inventory limits on newsprint. It simultaneously revoked all import controls on the paper.

Hereafter, the agency said, newspaper publishers will be subject only to the supply curbs which govern other scarce materials—that the users keep on hand no more than "a minimum practicable working inventory."

Previously newspapers have been limited to a 50-day supply of newsprint in the West and South, 30 day's supply elsewhere.

Output Up 24.7 Per Cent

North American mills have boosted their output in the last five months 24.7 per cent over the same period of 1945, said Col. J. Hale Steinman, who resigned last week as chief of the CPA's printing and publishing branch.

The five-month total, 2,146,111 tons, represents a 33-per-cent increase over 1939 production, Steinman said. The supply picture is further improved by Canadian expectations of producing 10,000 tons more a month in the last half of this year.

Since newsprint manufacturers have no space for storage, and since newspaper publishers usually curtail their usage in the summer, Steinman said the rigid inventory rules are "no longer practicable."

Mutual-Assistance Plan

The CPA said it is counting on the so-called "New England plan" for mutual assistance among newspapers to insure that no legitimate newspapers is forced to suspend publication for lack of newsprint.

The plan was approved by the American Newspaper Publishers Association when the CPA lifted the restrictions on the tonnage of newsprint which could be used.

Steinman noted that no publisher or newsprint dealer in the last six months had been without a supply equal to his 1945 supply except where the flow of woodpulp was interrupted by a loggers' strike.

No Suspension Of Publication

"The newsprint manufacturers seem to have rationed their output equitably to all customers," he said. "No publisher, either during the war or during the reconversion period, has had to suspend for one day due to lack of newsprint although, due to a world shortage of newsprint, no one has had as much as he wanted or could use."

The controls on imports of newsprint were lifted because of expiration of an agreement that this country would not draw on Scandinavian sources of paper.

The agreement was made last August by the Combined (British-American-Canadian) Raw Materials Board, with the idea that Scandinavian supplies should be used to meet in part the newsprint needs of the liberated countries of Europe.

30.24-3871

FARMERS URGED TO BOOST WHEAT PLANTING IN 1947

WASHINGTON, June 30. — (AP) Expecting the world food shortage to continue for at least two more years, the Agriculture department today called upon farmers to plant more land to wheat for harvest in 1947 than in any year since 1938.

It set a national planting goal of 71,700,000 acres compared with 71,057,000 seeded for this year's crop and with 78,891,000 planted in 1938.

To Exceed Million Bushels

With yields equal to the last few years, this acreage would give the country its fourth consecutive crop of more than one billion bushels. Present prospects point to a crop of 1,033,000,000 bushels this year compared with last year's record harvest of 1,123,000,000, and with an average crop of about 825,000,000.

At the same time, the department recommended that the 1947 acreage for 17 winter vegetable crops in commercial truck crop areas be increased four per cent over that of this year and 19 per cent above the 1941-45 average. The largest increase asked was 30 per cent for tomatoes.

This year's bumper wheat crop will not provide sufficient grain to meet unrestricted domestic and foreign demands. It is possible, however, that a crop of one billion bushels next year might exceed needs, but if so, any extra supplies could be readily handled by the "ever-normal granary" program. This country went into the war with heavy reserves but they have been depleted by wartime needs.

Flour Distribution Widens

Announcement of the new wheat goal comes as the government permits millers to increase distribution to flour for domestic consumption. Since the emergency foreign famine program was inaugurated in March, millers have been limited in their monthly distribution for domestic consumption to 75 per cent of the flour they distributed a year ago.

In July the authorized distribution will be 85 per cent of the monthly average of 1945. With this year's crop beginning to move to market in considerable volume from early harvesting areas, mills should be able, officials said, to get sufficient grain in July to fill the full civilian quota.

Meanwhile, the department has started the purchase of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat from this year's crop for export to shortage areas during the next 12 months.

GRAIN BOARD ENDS CEILINGS

Chicago Retains 5-1946 Limit On Daily Change, However

Chicago, June 30 (AP)—The Board of Trade directors today ordered removal of ceilings on corn, barley and oats as a result of the expiration of the OPA, but retained the 5-cents-a-bushel daily limit on fluctuations in grain prices.

In the meat-packing industry, however, a spokesman said the end of price controls resulted in a "confused and uncertain" situation.

At a special meeting of the board directors it was decided that effective with the opening of the market tomorrow, "trading in futures contracts in which trading is now permitted on this exchange shall not be limited or restricted by any ceilings established in price schedules heretofore issued by the Federal Government through its agencies."

Will Retain Daily Limit

William B. Bosworth, acting secretary of the board, said the 5-cents-a-bushel daily limit on fluctuations in grain prices will be retained. Trading in wheat and rye was suspended two weeks ago and no immediate action permitting resumption of trading was taken.

Receipts of cattle in the Chicago livestock market tomorrow were estimated today by the Department of Agriculture at 14,000 head, a small increase over actual receipts of 10,376 last Monday.

Ralph Walters, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, said: 'Our duty is to sell at the highest price obtainable. We will follow this policy tomorrow and as long as it is within the law."

Adjustment Foreseen

"One of the first effects of the removal of ceilings," Walter asserted, "will be adjustment in prices between different grades which was impossible heretofore because the poorer quality commanded almost as much as the best grades. For the next day or so, we may see some unusual fluctuations in prices until these relationships are properly adjusted."

A spokesman for the packing industry asserted that meat at a fair competitive price is the goal of the industry. He declined, however, to predict how long this will take or what conditions may develop tomorrow.

"Situation Uncertain"

The situation is confused and uncertain, he added, but the objective of the meat industry is to get back into business and restore order so that meat may be available to the average consumer at a fair competitive price.

The industry has to buy at a price the black market cannot afford to pay, and sell at a price that they cannot take, he said. Much depends on shippers how long it will take to develop a competitive market. Should tomorrow's shipments be heavy, the packing business will make its start toward functioning normally.

"Proceeding Normally"

None would predict what the prices for livestock may be in the immediate future. A spokesman for Swift and Company, covered the position of the packers, saying "we are proceeding normally and will decide our price policy after the market becomes established."

The American Meat Institute, which represents packers generally said that it should be understood that it will take a little time for the industry to get back on its feet.

FEPC Expires, Submits Report Hitting Racial Discrimination

WASHINGTON, June 30. — (AP) The Fair Employment Practice committee dies at midnight tonight and both friend and foe of the controversial agency agree this Congress will let it lie.

All concede it will be an issue again in 1947 and probably for years thereafter. The committee's six members, handing in their resignations to President Truman tonight, declared an "unchecked revival" of racial discrimination is wiping out wartime gains.

All Funds Spent

The official end of FEPC is anticlimactic. It closed shop weeks ago and turned its records over to the Treasury department, having spent the $250,000 Congress voted it in 1945 for liquidation.

FEPC was created by executive order of the late President Roosevelt, June 25, 1941, and charged with the duty of seeing that no federal agency, or company doing business with the government, discriminated against any person because of race, creed, color or national origin.

President Truman urged Congress to make it permanent.

Bills to revive the agency and broaden its field to cover all business are pending on both Senate and House calendars. Supporters claim southern-led maneuvers against a vote have "thwarted the majority," while opponents insist the proposals are "vicious legislation."

Bill Written by Chavez

Senator Chavez (D-NM), author of the Senate bill that was caught in a 24-day filibuster earlier this year and finally by-passed, told a reporter:

"I have no hope for the pending bill. I expect it to be brought up in future congresses, and I still feel it is sound legislation."

Senator Russell (D-Ga), one of FEPC's most persistent critics and leader of this year's filibuster said in an interview: "It will not pass this congress. It certainly won't if we adjourn July 20, because it would require more discussion than there is time left."

Rep. Marcantonio (AI-NY), expressing belief "Congress will not adjourn before January 1," said in answer to an inquiry that he hopes to get the House bill up before that time. Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex), however, hasn't changed his forecast of mid-July adjournment.

Marcantonio has endeavored to get the measure up each Wednesday, when the roll of committees is called and they may bring up any of their pending bills, but southern Democrats have used delaying tactics to prevent the labor committee, which has FEPC, being reached.

The FEPC members asserted in their final report to President Truman:

1. The "wartime gains of Negro, Mexican - American and Jewish workers are being lost through an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices."

2. This "denial of equal opportunity, if allowed to become permanent, cannot fail to create civic discord and to be a cause of embarassment to the United States in its international relations."

3. "Nothing short of congressional action to end employment discrimination can prevent the freezing of American workers into fixed groups, with ability and hard work of no account to those of the 'wrong' race or religion."

Eden Leaves For London

New York, June 30 (AP)—Former British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden left LaGuardia Field for London today aboard a British Overseas Allways Constellation. Eden arrived in the United States early this month with a group of British members of Parliament en route to Bermuda to attend the Empire Parliament Association conference. He went to Canada recently, returning Saturday.

U.S. Jews Pick Delegates To Zionist Congress

New York, June 30 (AP)—American Jewry began voting today throughout the United States to elect delegates to the twenty-second World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem in December.

The congress will be the first international assembly of Zionists since 1939.

There are five tickets on the ballot, the Zionist Organization of America, the Labor Zionist bloc, the Religious-National bloc, the United Zionist-Revisionists and Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of America.

Dr. Wise Going To Palestine

New York, June 30 (AP)—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the World Jewish Congress and founder of the Zionist Organization of America, said today he and three other Jewish leaders would leave for Palestine "as early as possible" to lend their support to the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Accompanying Wise will be Dr. Nahum Goldman, political officer of the executive of the Jewish Agency; Louis Lipsky, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, cochairman with Wise of the American Zionist Emergency Council and president of the Zionist Organization of American.

Time of the departure was not announced.

1946

ALL HANDS WERE CERTAIN THE TEST WOULD GO OFF WITHOUT A HITCH
WHAT THE BOMB WOULD DO TO THE MORE THAN 50 OLD WARSHIPS
ANCHORED IN BIKINI LAGOON ONE COULD ONLY CONJECTURE.
SCIENTISTS AND EVALUATION BOARDS WERE READY TO POUNCE UPON EVERY
SCRAP OF INFORMATION TO COMPILE FRESH AND VITAL KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT THIS
MOST POWERFUL WEAPON DEVISED BY MAN COULD DESTROY.
THERE WAS THE SMALL POSSIBILITY, SCIENTISTS CONCEDED,
THAT THE BOMB MIGHT BE A "FIZZLE," NOT ALL MAY HAVE THE SAME
PEAK EFFICIENCY. BUT MOST ATOM EXPERTS EXPECTED TO SEE A BILLOWING
WHITE PILLAR OF POISONOUS SMOKE MUSHROOM FROM BIKINI LAGOON IN
MUCH THE SAME FASHION AS IN PREVIOUS EXPLOSIONS IN NEW MEXICO--
AND AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI. 400 APPARATUS CHAMBERS (Photos) xx devices
RADIO-CONTROLLED "DRONE" PLANES WERE TO BE DRIVEN THROUGH
THAT LETHAL COLUMN AT 17,000 AND 30,000 FEET GATHERING PARTICLES OF
NUCLEAR MATERIAL FOR STUDY. THESE "DRONES WILL CARRY 20 WHITE
MICE SO THE EFFECT ON THEM MAY BE DETERMINED. PHYSIOLOGICALLY
THE MICE ARE SIMILAR TO HUMANS. (Ch. To Head)
THE SUPERFORTRESS PILOTED BY MAJ. WOODROW P. SWANCUTT OF
WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS., WAS INSTRUCTED TO DROP THE BOMB FROM ABOUT
SIX MILES UP. BOMBARDIER HAROLD H. WOOD OF BORDENTOWN, N.J.,
WAS CONFIDENT OF A DIRECT HIT ON THE TARGET SHIP, THE OLD BATTLE-
SHIP NEVADA, DESPITE 20 TO 30 PER CENT OVERCAST FORECAST FOR
THE LAGOON.
SWARMS OF OTHER PLANES SOON WERE TO BE IN THE AREA--PHOTO
PLANES AND OTHERS WITH AN AWESOME ARRAY OF SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOME WERE MOTHER PLANES FOR THE DRONES. ALL WERE TO FLY

IN WIDE CIRCLES FROM 1,000 TO 30,000 FEET ABOVE THE NEVADA.
VISIBILITY OF ABOUT 14 MILES WAS EXPECTED.
THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY
TALKED WITH HIS METEOROLOGICAL EXPERTS LAST NIGHT AND EMERGED
OPTIMISTIC ABOUT TODAY'S WEATHER --OF VITAL IMPORTANCE IN
THE DROP.
REAR ADM. W.S. PARSONS SAID INDICATIONS WERE FOR "VERY
GOOD LUCK WITH THE CLOUDS, AND THERE WILL BE LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF
RAIN -- WHICH IS GOOD FROM A RADIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW."
BLANDY RESERVED THE RIGHT TO CALL OFF THE SHOW IF THE WEATHER
SUDDENLY TURNED BAD. HE COULD HAVE SCRATCHED HIS PLANS BY 10
P.M. LAST NIGHT AND STILL RESET THE INSTRUMENTS FOR ANOTHER TRY
ON WEDNESDAY WITHOUT ANY SERIOUS DISRUPTION IN PREPARATIONS.
WEATHER MEN STUDIED CONDITIONS BOTH ON THE SURFACE AND ALOFT
ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT. THEY ESTIMATED WINDS IN THE EXTREME UPPER
LEVELS WOULD BE FROM THE NORTHEAST. RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY THUS WAS
ASSURED. IT HAD TO BE CERTAIN NO CONTAMINATION FROM THE POISONOUS
CLOUD WOULD DROP ON THE NON-TARGET FLEET OR ON INHABITED ISLANDS
OF THE MARSHALLS.
LONG SCRUTINY ALSO HAS TO BE MADE OF OCEAN CURRENTS TO BE SURE
NO RADIOACTIVE WATER WOULD DRIFT ONTO SHORES OF ISLANDS WHERE
PEOPLE ARE LIVING.

A2FX
BLANDY'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SHOW WOULD GO ON AT 8:30 A.M.
WAS MADE ONLY A DAY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL,
CONGRESSIONAL AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS AND MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS
EVALUATION BOARDS. FORRESTAL SAT IN VIRTUALLY EVERY CONFERENCE
SINCE HE BOARDED THE FLAGSHIP MCKINLEY.
TODAY'S DETONATION PROBABLY WILL NOT BE THE LAST AT BIKINI.
AN UNDERWATER EXPLOSION IS PLANNED, BUT ADMIRAL BLANDY SAID
THIS SECOND TEST PROBABLY CANNOT BE MADE FOR THREE TO FOUR WEEKS
BECAUSE OF THE PREPARATIONS REQUIRED.
ONLY A SELECT PARTY WILL BE PERMITTED TO SEE THE RESULTS OF
TODAY'S BLAST -- PROBABLY THE GREATEST SINGLE EXPLOSION EVER
DEVISED BY MAN. WHAT HAPPENS TO THE ANCHORED SHIPS WILL REMAIN
TOP SECRET INFORMATION. MOST OF THE 42,000 HUMANS IN THE VICINITY
WILL SEE, FROM A SAFE DISTANCE, NOTHING MORE THAN THE FLASH
OF LIGHT, AND THE GREAT SPECTACULAR TOWER OF BOILING, CHURNING
SMOKE.
NEARLY 200 CORRESPONDENTS AND RADIO BROADCASTERS ABOARD THE
USS APPALACHIAN, THE PANAMINT AND THE MCKINLEY WILL BE ABLE TO
DESCRIBE LITTLE, MORE THAN THE PRECIPITANT CLIMAX TO ONE OF THE
BIGGEST STORIES IN YEARS. THEY ARE BOUND BY STRICT CENSORSHIP
AS TO WHAT THEY CAN SAY.
MH818APS NM

JUN 1 1946

A-BOMB SAFETY

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE

ABOARD THE U.S.S.APPALACHIAN, MONDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, THE SECTION OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY, DID A 100 PERCENT PERFECT JOB AND PROBABLY LARGELY SPOILED THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST SHOW FOR MOST OBSERVERS TODAY.

THIS SECTION IS NEW IN WARFARE. ITS DUTY IS TO KEEP ALL HANDS CLEAR OF X-RAYS. EVEN THOUGH X-RAYS FROM THE ATOMIC FLASH WERE REGISTERED SLIGHTLY ON BOARD THE APPALACHIAN IT APPEARS THAT THE SAFETY SECTION ACHIEVED ITS PURPOSE BY MOVING EVERYONE MANY MILES BEYOND ANY POSSIBLE DANGER ZONE.

EVEN VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, EXPEDITION CHIEF, WAS TWICE OR MORE THAN TWICE AS FAR AWAY AS WAS DR.J.ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, THEN DIRECTOR OF THE LOS ALAMOS ATOMIC BOMB LABORATORY, WHEN THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION OCCURRED ON THE NEW MEXICO DESERT JULY 16, 1945.

THERE WERE NO RADIOACTIVE CASUALTIES AND NO ONE ON THE CROWDED APPALACHIAN EVEN FELL DOWN A LADDER. DECKS WERE SLIPPERY DURING THE WHOLE SHOW WITH TROPICAL MOISTURE THAT SOMETIMES GATHERED IN TINY STREAMS.

BUT BECAUSE OF THE GREAT DISTANCE, THE EXPLOSION AS A SHOW WAS DISAPPOINTING TO VIRTUALLY EVERYONE ON THE PRESS SHIP. HAD THEY BEEN WITHIN SIX MILES OR EVEN TEN, AS MZNMTO

[illegible]VVVVVVVVVMM

WITHIN SIX MILES

WITHIN SIX TV
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WITHIN SIX MILES

WITHIN SIX MILES

APPOINTING TO VIRTUALLY EVERYONE ON THE PRESS SHIP. HAD THEY BEEN WITHIN SIX MILES OR EVEN TEN, AS MANY WANTED TO BE, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN SOME CHANCE TO SEE, FEEL AND MEASURE THE POWER OF THIS A-BOMB BLAST.

DS934PPS NM

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A-BOMB RADIO (150)

BY HOWARD BLAKESLEE

ABOARD THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, MONDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-THIS SHIP CARRYING CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST AND HER TELEVISION SET WHICH GAVE SOME OBSERVERS A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE BLAST GAVE ONE ANSWER TO SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS POSED BY THE BOMB.

SHE PROVED THAT THE A-BOMB EXPLOSION DOES NOT SERIOUSLY INTERFERE WITH RADIO TRANSMISSION, AT LEAST ON WAVE LENGTHS USED BY THE NAVY. SHE PROVED THAT THE ATOM BOMB DOES NOT IMMEDIATELY INTERFERE AT ALL WITH A TELEVISION CLOSE-UP.

DANCING IMAGES ON THE TELEVISION SCREEN NEVER WERE DUE TO THE A-

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BOMB, BUT WERE DUE TO INTERFERENCE FROM A VAST AMOUNT OF HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSMISSION WAVES WHICH THE APPALACHIAN AND OTHER SHIPS AND PLANES WERE USING. THIS INTERFERENCE GOT NO WORSE AT THE INSTANT OF THE EXPLOSION, NOR THEREAFTER.

FOUR MINUTES AFTER THE EXPLOSION THE TELEVISION CAMERA QUIT, FOR REASONS NOW UNKNOWN. THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN DUE TO A RAIN OF RADIO-ACTIVE PARTICLES FROM THE ATOMIC CLOUD THAT THEN HAD SPREAD LIKE AN UMBRELLA WIDER THAN THTLTARGET SHIP ARRAY.

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DS950PPS

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN OFF BIKINI...1ST ADD BLAKESLEE'S WITH ATOMIC...XXX SUFFER HEAVILY.

DOWN IN THE WARDROOM HUMAN EYES SAW FOR THE FIRST TIME A CLOSE-UP OF AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION. THIS CLOSE-UP WAS NOT GOOD, BUT SOME THINGS NEVER BEFORE VISIBLE COULD BE SEEN IN THE BRIEF FLASHES WHEN THE TELEVISION SCREEN CLEARED MOMENTARILY. MOST OF THE TIME THE SCREEN LOOKED LIKE A THIN NEW ENGLAND SNOWSTORM.

THE TELEVISION CAMERA WAS ON BIKINI ISLAND, LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM THE CENTER OF THE TARGET FLEET. VISIBLE WERE THE TOPS OF PALM TREES IN THE NEAR FOREGROUND AND IN THE BACKGROUND WAS A TINY LINE OF SHIP SILHOUETTES. MOST OF THEM WERE BOW ON. BUT THE NEVADA, NAGATO AND THE CARRIER SARATOGA WERE VERY WELL DEFINED. AND TO EXPERT NAVAL MEN MONITORING THE SCREEN, NUMEROUS OTHER SHIPS COULD BE SEEN IN TINY OUTLINE DURING THE FLASHES OF CLEAR VISIBILITY.

LUCKILY ONE OF THESE CLEAR FLASHES CAME JUST AS THE BOMB LET GO. IN THE WARDROOM ONLY THREE PORT HOLES FACED THE ATOMIC FLASH. STANDING IN A SHADED AREA, LOOKING AT THE TELEVISION SCREEN, I JUST BARELY NOTICED THE FLASH. IT LIGHTED THE WARDROOM MOMENTARILY, BRIGHTER THAN ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND BRIGHTER THAN THE SUNSHINE COMING THROUGH THE OPPOSITE SIDE PORT HOLES.

A204FX

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THE FIRST NOTABLE FACT WAS THAT NONE OF THE TARGET SHIPS VISIBLY CAREENED, NONE VISIBLY WERE PUSHED DOWN IN THE WATER. THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN SMALL MOTIONS OF THIS OR OTHER SORTS THAT COULD NOT BE SEEN BECAUSE THE TELEVISION IMAGES WERE DANCING ALL THE TIME. BUT THE DANCING MOVEMENT WAS SMALL.

AFTER THAT FIRST FLASH THE SHIPS WERE OBLITERATED. THIS CURTAIN WAS TEMPORARY, LASTING ONLY A FEW SECONDS. THE SCREEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN PARTLY SMOKE AND VAPOR BUT APPARENTLY IT WAS A RAIN OF WATER, SPLASHED UP BY THE ATOMIC BLAST HITTING THE SURFACE. SIMILAR WATER SPOUTS, NOT SOLID BUT MADE OF SPRAY, WERE KICKED UP BY "LITTLE BIKINI" TESTS IN MARYLAND WITH TNT BOMBS EXPLODED IN AIR.

IN THE WARDROOM WERE ONLY TWO OTHER CORRESPONDENTS AND A HANDFUL OF SAILORS AND OFFICERS.

AS THE SCREEN CAME CLEAR MOMENTARILY A YELL WENT UP FROM THE NAVY MEN--"THEY'RE ALL THERE--THEY'RE ALL THERE! NOT A SHIP WAS SUNK!"

THIS WAS OVER-OPTIMISTIC, BUT CORRECT FOR ALL THE BRAVE LITTLE SILHOUETTES THAT WERE VISIBLE ON THE SCREEN. AND ALL THE MAJOR SHIPS WERE THERE, STILL ON AN EVEN KEEL.

A205FX

SMOKE BEGAN TO BILLOW AWAY FROM ONE-HALF OF THE TARGET FLEET. ON THE SCREEN THIS BILLOWING LOOKED LIKE MOVING PICTURES OF A GREAT LAND CONFLAGRATION. IT WAS PROBABLY SMOKE FROM SOME BURNING OIL, SMOKE FROM EXPLODING AMMUNITION AND PERHAPS VAPOR AND SMOKE FROM THE BOMB ITSELF.

ALL THIS TIME FRONDS OF THREE PALM TRESS IN THE FOREGROUND WERE THE MOST EASILY DISTINGUISHED OBJECTS ON THE TELEVISION SCREEN. THE CAMERA WAS SHOOTING JUST OVER THEIR TOPS AND ALL THREE APPEARED TO BE CLOSE TO THE BEACH, BETWEEN THE CAMERA AND THE TARGET FLEET. NOT ONCE DID ONE OF THESE FRONDS GO INTO VIOLENT MOTION. THEY RETAINED THE SAME SLOW, MAJESTIC SWAYING THAT HAD BEEN VISIBLE IN

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EXPLOSION TESTS.

THE DANCING OF THE TELEVISION SCREEN PROBABLY INTERFERED WITH SEEING THE WIND BLAST EFFECTS, BUT CERTAINLY THE ATOMIC WIND WAS NOT AS GREAT AS HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED ON THE INNER EDGE OF THE LAGOON. NO WAVES WERE SEEN.

INSIDE THE WARDROOM NO SOUND OF THE ATOMIC BLAST WAS HEARD NO PUFF OF THE BLAST THAT ACCOMPANIES SOUND WAS FELT IN THAT ROOM ON THE OPEN DECKS ABOVE, SOME OF THE OBSERVERS SAID THEY FELT HEAT WHEN THE BLAST REACHED THEM, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE THUNDEROUS SOUND. OTHERS SAID THEY FELT NO SUCH BLAST AND THAT THE SOUND WAS

EVERYONE SAW THE SPECTACLE AS A RISING SUN. THIS SUN EXPANDED TO A MILE IN DIAMETER. WRITERS LOOKED THROUGH THEIR WELDER'S GOGGLES AND THOSE WHO TOOK OFF THEIR GOGGLES QUICKLY, AS DID ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER DON WHITEHEAD, FELT THEIR EYES BEING BLINDED. WHITEHEAD TURNED HIS HEAD AWAY, MOMENTARILY, AND THEN WHEN HE LOOKED DIRECTLY AT THE BLAZING BALL OF INCANDESCENT AIR AGAIN HIS EYES EASILY STOOD THE INTENSITY.

HIS EXPERIENCE, ALONG WITH THOSE OF MANY OTHERS, FOLLOWED SCIENTIFIC CALCULATIONS THAT THE BRIGHTNESS THAT BLINDS THE EYESIGHT DIES IN A FEW SECONDS.

AT THE INSANT OF THE FLASH SOME OBSERVERS FELT THE FLASH OF HEAT AND HAD SENSATIONS IN THEIR EARDRUMS AND THROATS. OTHERS SAID THEY FELT ABSOLUTELY NOTHING OF THIS SORT. BOTH KINDS OF REPORTS PROBABLY WERE TRUE AND DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN THE KEENNESS OF HUMAN SENSES.

A FEW ALSO REPORTED SMELL, A SENSATION PROBABLY PURELY PSYCHOLOGICAL. IT IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE SMELL THAT COVERED THE SEA FOR MILES WHEN THE APPALACHIAN LATER APPROACHED THE LAGOON, CAUSED BY FIRE, BURNING CORDITE AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

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DISAPPOINTMENT WITH THE SPECTACLE WAS PARTLY DUE TO NATURE'S COMPETITION. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME AN A-BOMB HAD EXPLODED OVER WATER. COMPETING WITH THE BRILLIANCE OF THE FLASH AND THE ATOMIC CLOUD WERE

THE TROPICAL SUN AND ITS GLARE FROM MILLIONS OF WAVES. COMPETING ALSO WERE THE TROPICAL CLOUDS WHICH THEMSELVES WERE ALMOST BRIGHT ENOUGH TO HURT THE EYES IN THE BRILLIANT REFLECTION FROM THE MORNING SUN.

AGAINST THIS COMPETITION THE A-BOMB DID WELL. EVEN AT 18 MILES, ITS FIRST FLASH FAR OUT-SHONE THE SUN. THAT UNEARTHLY LIGHT LASTED NOT MORE THAN ONE SECOND. IT FADED FAST THEN, LEAVING ONLY THE SPECTACLE OF THE INTENSE WHITE ATOMIC CLOUD UNDER NATURAL CLOUDS OF THE SAME COLOR ON THE SKY LINE.

ATOMIC BOX

ABOARD U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, OFF BIKINI, MONDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-THE SHIP'S DOCTORS EXPOSED TWO X-RAY PLATES ABOARD THE APPALACHIAN, 18 MILES DISTANT, AS THE ATOMIC BOMB BURST OVER BIKINI TODAY.

SLIGHT RADIOACTIVITY WAS RECORDED BY THE PLATES--EQUAL TO A 1/20 SECOND EXPOSURE UNDER AN ORDINARY X-RAY, WHICH IS HARMLESS TO HUMANS.

DS631PPS NM

SECOND LEAD KWAJALEIN A-BOMBER

BY CHARLES MCMURTRY

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KWAJALEIN MONDAY JULY 1-(AP)-THE MAN WHO LOOSED THE ATOMIC BOMB--MAJ HAROLD H WOOD--SAID TODAY HIS DROP WAS PRETTY GOOD AS FAR AS I KNOW

HOWEVER WOOD ADDED THAT HE SAW NOTHING EXCEPT THE MUSHROOM AS THE B-2 DAVE S DREAM SPED TOWARD THIS ISLAND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DROP

THE PILOT MAJ WOODROW P SWANCUTT CONGRATULATED HIS GROUND CREW CHIEF M/SGT JOHN C GARLINGER IMMEDIATELY UPON LANDING AFTER BUZZING THE FIELD--POSSIBLY AT ONLY 20 FEET

SHE WORKED BEAUTIFULLY SWANCUTT SAID

COL.WILLIAM BLANCHARD, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS, SAID THE BOMB WAS OFFICIALLY TIMED 14 SECONDS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. THAT COST HIM A $5 BET WITH RADAR OPERATOR CAPT.PAUL CHENCAR,JR., WHO WAGERED WOOD WOULD MAKE THE DROP WITHIN 15 SECONDS OF THE SCHEDULE.

EVERYONE IN THE HEADQUARTERS AREA CROWDED THE RUNWAY AS SWANCOTT MADE A SMOOTH LANDING AND TAXIED UP AT 10:25 A.M. SOMEONE CALLED "NICE PITCHIN', WOODY!" AS THE BOMBARDIER STEPPED FROM THE PLANE. MOVIE CAMERAS GROUND FOR TWO MINUTES AND THEN THE CREW RUSHED INTO A SHORT BRIEFING.

CO-PILOT WILLIAM C.HARRISON SAID HE FELT "ONLY A LITTLE BOUNCE" FROM THE DETONATION AND HEARD NO NOISE. MAJOR BILL ADAMS, THE NAVIGATOR, WAS SIMILARLY COOL.

"THERE WAS NOTHING TO GET EXCITED ABOUT," HE REMARKED. "EITHER YOU DO OR YOU DON'T. IT WAS AN EXCELLENT RUN--AS GOOD AS I EXPECTED."

WOOD SAID HE BELIEVED HIS DROP WAS AS GOOD AS THAT HE MADE DURING THE DRESS REHEARSAL, WHEN HE WAS CREDITED WITH AN EXCELLENT DROP.

CAPT.WALTER RESCE (3468 SO. STAFFORD, ARLINGTON,VA.), ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER ABOARD ANOTHER B-29, WAS FAR LESS NONCHALANT THAN THE CREW OF "DAVE'S DREAM."

"I WAS SCARED TO DEATH," HE ADMITTED. "I THOUGHT I'D DIE IN THE LAST FEW MINUTES OF THE BOMB RUN."

SWANCUTT HAD PILOTED THE ATOM-BOMBER TO A PERFECT TAKEOFF AT 5:53 A.M.. BIKINI TIME (1:53 P.M. SUNDAY, E.S.T.).

THE B-29 TAXIED SMOOTHLY DOWN THE CANVAS-COVERED LOADING RAMP JUST AS THE SUN BROKE THROUGH THE CLOUDS. A RAINBOW HAD APPEARED AS SWANCUTT WARMED UP HIS ENGINES AT THE WEST END OF THE RUNWAY AND THE PLANE SEEMED TO TAXI THROUGH IT FOR THE TAKEOFF.

THREE NAVY "DUMBO'S" AND A B-29 FOLLOWED AT ABOUT FIVE-MINUTE INTERVALS FOR AIR-SEA RESCUE PATROL WORK. PHOTO PLANES LEFT NEXT SOME OBSERVER PLANE PASSENGER LISTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE SCHEDULED TAKEOFF BECAUSE OF LATE CHANGES AND BUMPING (DISPLACING OF PASSENGERS BY PRIORITY) A HIGH OFFICIAL SAID PETTY PERSONAL JEALOUSIES AND FEUDS PROMPTED A NUMBER OF OBSERVERS CHIEFLY CONGRESSMEN, TO DEMAND CHANGES.

PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO

KWAJALEIN, MONDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-THE ATOM BOMBER TOOK OFF SMOOTHLY, EARLY TODAY FOR THE HISTORY-MAKING TESTS AT BIKINI.

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A41FX

THE GREAT SHIP LIFTED FROM THE RUNWAY AT 5:53 A.M. BIKINI TIME (1:53 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME). AT THE CONTROLS WAS MAJ. WOODROW P. SWANCUTT, WHO HAD WON THE RIGHT TO PILOT THE BOMBER BY EXACTING PRE-TEST TRYOUTS. IN CONTRAST TO THE PREVIOUS TEST WITH A FLASH BOMB AT BIKINI, THERE WAS NO INCIDENT. IN THE PREVIOUS TEST A CAPTAIN WAS KILLED WHEN HE WALKED INTO THE WHIRLING PROPELLERS OF THE

XXX SUPERFORT DAVE'S DREAM.

AT 5:42 A.M. BRIG GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY, COMMANDER OF THE 20TH BOMBING COMMAND, RECEIVED FROM TASK FORCE COMMANDER VICE-ADMIRAL BLANDY.

HE JUMPED INTO A JEEP AND, WITH SWANCUTT AND CO-PILOT CAPT. WILLIAM C HARRISON, SPED ACROSS THE FIELD TO THE BOMBER THE GENERAL SAT ON THE DECK OF THE BOUNCING VEHICLE, SQUEEZED IN BETWEEN THE TWO PILOTS AND OBSERVERS WHO WATCHED THEM PASS COULD SEE HIM GRINNING FAINTLY.

THE COMMAND PLANE CARRYING BRIG.GEN.THOMAS POWER, WHO MUST MAKE VITAL DECISIONS AT THE TARGET AREA, TOOK OFF AT 6:36 A.M. ON SCHEDULE LEADING THE WAY TO BIKINI, 240 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST ALSO ABOARD THE PLANE WERE BRIG GEN CURTIS E LEMAY AND OTHER HIGH-RANKING OBSERVERS, AND NAVY CAPT H D RILEY, REPRESENTING ADMIRAL BLANDY

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MAJOR SWANCUTT'S BOMBER CREW WAS AWAKENED SHORTLY AFTER 2 A.M. AND APPEARED FOR BREAKFAST ABOUT 3:20, LOOKING FIT, FRESH, CONFIDENT AND DETERMINED.

THE MEN HAD HAD ABOUT FIVE HOURS SLEEP--MUCH MORE THAN MANY HERE, INCLUDING CORRESPONDENTS WHO STAYED UP FOR THE MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT - HAD MANAGED TO SNATCH.

A44FX

FRITZY, A FEMALE DACHSHUND WHICH WILL BE THE ONLY FEMALE ALOFT FOR THE A-BOMB DROP, VISITED THE PRESSROOM EARLY WITH HER MASTER, SGT. J.E. GARNER, 129 EAST 122D ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SHE RIDES IN MAJOR JOHN C. ENGENMAN'S BLAST-GUAGE (INSTRUMENT) PLANE. ENGENMAN IS FROM WEST SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

THE YEAR-OLD DACHSHUND HAS HAD 127 HOURS IN THE AIR AND WILL ADD SEVEN OR EIGHT MORE TODAY.

A45FX

"GILDA", THE HOLLYWOOD NAME PAINTED ON THE BOMB, CAUGHT OFFICIAL FANCY HERE, TOO. TODAY'S OPERATION ORDER INCLUDED THE STATEMENT THAT MANHATTAN DISTRICT SCIENTISTS DUBBED THE MISSLE "GILDA" BECAUSE RITA HAYWORTH'S ACTING IN A PICTURE BY THAT NAME "KEPT US AWAKE NIGHTS."

SWANCUTT SAID HIS CREW APPROVED THE NAME, BUT CO-PILOT CAPT. WILLIAM C. HARRISON CAUTIONED: "LET'S WAIT AND SEE THE DETONATION."

MH1159APS NM

JUL 1 1946

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY MAJ. HAROLD H. WOOD, OF BORDENTOWN, N.J., BOMBARDIER, WHO WILL RELEASE THE FIRST BIKINI TEST BOMB, SHORTLY AFTER WOOD HAD LEARNED THE DATE DEFINITELY HAD BEEN SET FOR THE DROP AND HAD SEEN HIS FIRST ATOM BOMB.)

BY MAJ. HAROLD H. WOOD

BOMBARDIER FOR THE B-29, DAVE'S DREAM.

KWAJALEIN, JUNE 30-(AP)-I'VE JUST SEEN THE ATOM BOMB FOR THE FIRST TIME. IT GIVES YOU A FUNNY FEELING. IT'S QUITE A THRILL.

WE'VE BEEN DROPPING PRACTICE BOMBS AND FACSIMILES EVER SINCE THE CREW OF DAVE'S DREAM WENT INTO TRAINING FOR THE BIKINI TEST AT ROSWELL, N.M., IN MARCH.

BUT, UNTIL AFTER MAJ. WOODROW SWANCUTT, OUR PILOT TAXIED DAVE'S DREAM ONTO THE LONG CANVAS-COVERED LOADING RAMP LESS THAN TWO HOURS AGO, NONE OF US HAD EVER SEEN AN ATOM BOMB.

AS MAJ. BILL ADAMS, OUR NAVIGATOR SAID, "IT GIVES YOU A VERY RESPECTFUL FEELING. IT'S FANTASTIC TO FEEL YOU HAVE SO MUCH POWER THERE."

CAPT. PAUL CHENCHAR, OUR RADAR OPERATOR, TOOK IT MORE CALMLY. ALL HE SAID WAS:

"I WAS JUST CURIOUS. NOW I'M SATISFIED."

REALLY THOUGH, I DON'T FEEL ANY DIFFERENTLY ABOUT IT THAN I WOULD ABOUT ANY OTHER BOMB, EXCEPT THAT I WANT TO PUT IT RIGHT DOWN THE NEVADA'S SMOKESTACK.

(ACTUALLY, OF COURSE, THE BOMB WILL BE TIMED TO EXPLODE "SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET" ABOVE THE NEVADA. BUT THE PHRASE "DOWN THE SMOKESTACK" IS THE BOMBARDIER'S EXPRESSION OF A PERFECT DROP.)

ALL THE CREW FEEL GOOD THAT TOMORROW HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR THE DROP. NONE OF US IS TENSE. WE FEEL ABOUT THE SAME AS AFTER A COMBAT BRIEFING. WE ARE STICKING TO OUR USUAL BEDTIME AT ABOUT 9:30 P.M. AND EXPECT TO SLEEP NORMALLY UNTIL WE'RE CALLED AT 3 A.M.

WE WILL HAVE BREAKFAST FOLLOWED BY A FINAL BRIEFING AND READY FOR THE TAKEOFF, SCHEDULED AT 5:33 A.M. AND HEAD FOR THE DROP, WHICH IS SET FOR 8:30 A.M.

THEN WE ARE ORDERED TO SPEED FOR HOME WITHOUT WAITING TO SEE THE DETONATION.

I WON'T SEE THE BOMB DROP, BUT I'LL KNOW WHETHER I'VE MADE A GOOD ONE. I ALWAYS KNOW BY THE BOMBSIGHT WHETHER I'M GOING TO HIT CLOSE. I HAVE A PRETTY GOOD FEELING WHEN I KNOW THAT.

WE WILL ALL SEE THE FLASH THROUGH GLASSES SPECIALLY BLACKENED TO PROTECT OUR EYES--ALL EXCEPT WOODY SWANCUTT, WHO WILL THROW HIS ARMS UP OVER HIS EYES AFTER TURNING FROM THE BOMB RUN.

NONE OF US WILL SEE THE DAMAGE BECAUSE WE HAVE ORDERS TO SPEED DIRECTLY BACK TO KWAJALEIN.

MH934APS

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A109FX

KWAJALEIN, 2D ADD SWANCUTT FIRST PERSON...XXX THE WAY THROUGH.

I'VE GOT A WONDERFUL CREW ROUNDED OUT BY CPLS. HERBERT Z. LYONS AND ROLAND M. MODLIN, SCANNERS (GUNNERS). OUR GRAND GROUND CREW HEADED BY M/SGT. JOHN GARLINGER OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO OUR MISSION. GARLINGER WHIPPED IT INTO SHAPE AT ROSWELL FIELD IN MARCH AND IT KEPT DAVE'S DREAM RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

DS312PPS

JUL 1 1946

BULLETIN

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30-(AP)-AN UNIDENTIFIED RADIO BROADCAST FROM THE BIKINI AREA SAID THE ATOMIC BOMBING PLANE HAD MADE ITS SECOND DRY RUN OVER THE TARGET AT 8:15 A.M. MONDAY, BIKINI TIME, 4:14 SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

DS

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A LATER BROADCAST FROM KWAJALEIN SAID THE TAKE-OFF WAS DELAYED FOR APPROXIMATELY 30 MINUTES AT THE DIRECT ORDERS OF VICE ADM. W.H.P. BLANDY, TASK FORCE COMMANDER.

NO REASON WAS ASSIGNED AT ONCE FOR THE DELAY.

THAT WOULD MEAN THE BOMB WOULD BE DROPPED AT ABOUT 9 A.M. MONDAY, BIKINI TIME, (5 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

IF THE BOMBER TAKES THE EXPECTED TIME TO REACH THE TARGET THE BOMB WOULD LET GO ABOUT 50 MINUTES LATER THAN ORIGINALLY CONTEMPLATED. THE GAP MIGHT BE CLOSED UP, HOWEVER, BY CUTTING DOWN ON THE PRACTICE RUNS BY "DAVE'S DREAM" OVER THE TARGET.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE BOMBER TOOK OFF, MAJ. HAROLD H. WOOD, THE BOMBARDIER, TOLD BROADCASTERS HE EXPECTED TO HIT THE BULLEYE, THE OLD BATTLESHIP NEVADA.

ASKED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF HIS AIM WASN'T TRUE, HE ADDED, "I'D BE LOOKING FOR ANOTHER JOB."

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(140) A BOMB
BY ELTON C. FAY

ABOARD USS MT. MCKINLEY, BIKINI LAGOON, JUNE 30-(AP)-BIKINI LAGOON, WHICH FOR WEEKS HAD LOOKED LIKE NEW YORK HARBOR AT NIGHT, SEEMINGLY DIED TONIGHT.

ALL BUT NINE OF THE ATOMIC TASK FORCE SUPPORT SHIPS UPPED ANCHOR DURING THE AFTERNOON AND SLIPPED OUT TO SEA. AND THE 73 TARGET SHIPS WERE LONELY BLACK SHADOWS, PEOPLED ONLY BY SKELETON CREWS WHICH WILL BE TAKEN OFF IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING.

THE TARGET FOR MONDAY'S BOMB WILL BE COMPOSED OF FIVE BATTLE-SHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS, TWO CARRIERS, 10 DESTROYERS, EIGHT SUBMARINES AND VARIOUS TRANSPORTS AND LANDING CRAFT.

THERE WAS ANY TENSENESS ABOARD THIS FLAGSHIP TODAY IT WAS WELL CONCEALED. WHILE THE TOPSIDES STAFF CHECKED OFF THE DETAILS OF THE FINAL PHASES OF THE EVACUATION, THE CREW AND OFFICERS OFF DUTY TOOK SUN BATHS, NAPPED OR PLAYED CRIBBAGE AND OTHER CARD GAMES.

THE SHIP'S "PLAN OF THE DAY" FOR TOMORROW INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM WITH THE ATOM BOMB EXPLOSION THE CUSTOMARY NOTE "MOVIES ON SUPERSTRUCTURE DECK AFT IN EVENING.

MH933APS

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BY ELTON C.FAY

ABOARD U.S.S. MT.MCKINLEY OFF BIKINI, MONDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-FROM THE UPPER DECK OF THIS ATOMIC TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, OBSERVERS WITH ANTI-FLASH GOGGLES WERE UNABLE TO DETERMINE THE PRECISE POINT AT WHICH THE ATOMIC BOMB BURST OVER THE TARGET.

A FIREBALL OF SUPER-SUN BRILLIANCY FLASHED OUT IN SLIGHTLY ELLIPTICAL SHAPE, AND VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, ATOM TEST COMMANDER, AND HIS STAFF SNATCHED OFF THEIR GOGGLES TO SEE THE SWIFTLY-CLIMBING, CREAM-COLORED CLOUD MOUNT INTO A CLEAR BLUE SKY.

MOST OBSERVERS FELT NO SHOCK WAVE NOR ANY HEAT AT THIS 11-MILE DISTANCE. THE SOUND WAS MERELY A GRUMBLING CONCUSSION.

NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL, WATCHING FROM THE BRIDGE, EXCLAIMED:

"IT'S TREMENDOUS!"

REAR ADM.WILLIAM S.PARSONS SAID A LATER CHECK ON THE EXACTLY INTENSITY OF THE EXPLOSION WOULD BE MADE, BUT ADDED THAT RESULTS WOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED FOR SECURITY REASONS.

LT.COL.J.D.C.BRECKENRIDGE (128 IVANHOE ST., WASHINGTON,D.C.), AN OFFICER OF THE TASK FORCE, WITNESSED THE EXPLOSION THROUGH A TELEVISION SET IN THE MCKINLEY'S WARDROOM. HE SAID HE SAW A SURGING, DOWNWARD THRUST AGAINST THE WATER WHICH IMPARTED A SHUDDERING EFFECT TO THE SURFACE. AN INSTANT LATER, THE TELEVISION IMAGE BLURRED, HE SAID, APPARENTLY AS WIND FROM THE BLAST CENTER REACHED THE TELEVISOR MOUNTED IN A TOWER ON BIKINI ISLAND.

THE PALM TREES IN FRONT OF THE TELEVISOR AND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE BEACH WERE BENT AND THRESHING, AS IF HIT BY A SPLIT-SECOND HURRICANE, BRECKENRIDGE ADDED, AND A DISTINCT SHOCK WAS TRANSMITTED INTO THE HULL OF THE MCKINLEY, PROBABLY THROUGH WATER TRANSMISSION.

TWO OF THE BIGGEST SMOKE CLOUDS CAME FROM POINTS WIDELY SEPARATED IN THE FIRST OF THE DRONE AIRCRAFT BEGAN BORING THROUGH AND WINGING AROUND THE BOMB CLOUD ALMOST BEFORE IT HAD CEASED ASCENDING.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.KEPNER, AIR COMMANDER FOR THE TEST, SAID HE WOULD TERM RESULTS OF THE BLAST "BETTER THAN GOOD."

DS853PPS

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(ADVANCE--BIKINI, JULY--(AP)-SCIENTISTS USED SHIPS AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS TODAY TO ADVANCE TO A NEW APPRAISAL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, BUT THAT GREAT MUSHROOM OF FIRE AND SMOKE IN THE SKY BECAME INEVITABLE IN 1932 WHEN A BRITISH SCIENTIST J.CHADWICK OF ENGLAND DIDN'T KNOW IT THEN BUT HIS NEUTRONS WERE TO SMASH ATOMS. THESE SMASHINGS IN TURN WERE TO RELEASE OTHER NEUTRONS TO SHATTER STILL MORE ATOMS--THUS SETTING UP "CHAIN REACTION" BOMBS WHICH CRUMPLED THE JAPANESE CITIES OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI AND EXERTED ITS FORCE ON A GREAT BATTLE FLEET IN TODAY'S "OPERATION CROSSROADS."

SINCE MANY SUCCEEDING ATOM PIONEERS HOWEVER WORKED IN AXIS COUNTRIES, GERMANY AND NOT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT HAVE BECOME THE FIRST TO USE THE BOMB IN WAR. BUT MANY OF THOSE RESEARCHERS BECAME REFUGEES FROM THE NAZI, STRIPPING HIM OF SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER.

ENRICO FERMI, NOW AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, FOR ONE, WAS WORKING IN ROME IN 1934 WHEN HE BOMBARDED URANIUM WITH NEUTRONS. HE WASN'T THINKING OF ATOMIC BOMBS, BUT HE DISCOVERED HIS BOMBARDMENTS LEFT TRACES OF OTHER ELEMENTS--A FACT WHICH PUZZLED SCIENTISTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

LISE MEITNER, AN AUSTRIAN WHO ALSO BECAME A REFUGEE, DISCOVERED THE ANSWER IN 1939--THE URANIUM NUCLEUS HAD BEEN DIVIDED IN HALF. NEILS BOHR, THE DANISH SCIENTIST, STUNNED THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC WORLD WHEN HE BROUGHT THE FINDINGS OF MISS MEITNER AND HER COLLEAGUES TO THIS COUNTRY. QUICKLY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCIENTISTS--THEN OTHERS--RUSHED TO THEIR LABORATORIES AND WITHIN HOURS HAD VERIFIED THE AMAZING DISCOVERY--THE ATOM HAD BEEN SMASHED RELEASING MORE THAN 200,000,000 VOLTS OF ENERGY

HERE WAS THE GREATEST STOREHOUSE OF CONSTRUCTIVE--AND DESTRUCTIVE--ENERGY EVER DREAMED

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30.24-3877

IT WAS THE SECOND FACT THAT SENT THE SCIENTISTS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS THE UNITED STATES CAME CLOSE TO WORLD WAR II PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT HE FEARED GERMANY WOULD LOOSE THE ATOMIC BOMB ON THIS COUNTRY HE THEN NOTED SIGNIFICANTLY THAT GERMANY HAD STOPPED SALE OF URANIUM AND THAT SPLITTING WORK WAS GOING ON IN BERLIN UNDER CLOSE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATION.

ROOSEVELT SET UP THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE UNDER DR. VANNEVAR BUSH IN 1940. IT WAS TO BECOME THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN CHARGE OF ATOMIC RESEARCH. IN 1942 THE MANHATTAN PROJECT WAS FORMED AND MAJ.GEN.LESLIE H.GROVES TOOK OVER

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A87KX

UNDER HIS DIRECTION THE UNITED STATES SPENT SOME TWO BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. IT DEVELOPED PROJECTS AT OAK RIDGE,TENN., AND HANFORD, WASH.--HUGE PLANTS UNDER THE TECHNICAL DIRECTION OF AMERICA'S GREATEST SCIENTISTS MOBILIZED SECRETLY AND SWIFTLY FROM UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY.

REFUGEES HELPED, TOO. FERMI BUILT OVENS IN WHICH URANIUM STARTED ATOMIC FIRES WITHOUT OUTSIDE AID RELEASING NEUTRONS FOR MORE ATOM SMASHING. THE FIRST OVENS WERE EXPERIMENTAL ONLY. HERE THE WHOLE PROCESS COULD BE STUDIED.

ULTIMATELY IT WAS FOUND THAT FIVE ELEMENTS WERE CAPABLE OF SISSION--ATOM SMASHING. URANIUM 235, THORIUM AND PROACTINIUM, NATURAL ELEMENTS, AND URANIUM 238 AND PLUTONIUM.

THEN BOMBS WERE MADE BY UTILIZING SOME OF THESE ELEMENTS. THE FIRST WAS TESTED AT ALAMAGOROD, NEW MEXICO, IN A GREAT DESERT AMPITHEATER SURROUNDED BY BARREN MOUNTAINS. HERE THE FIRST GREAT # SMOKE COLUMN WAS SEEN AND A FIRE RELEASED THAT MELTED THE VERY EARTH.

ABOARD PANAMINT...3D ADD WITH ATOMIC (BY LEE)...XXX SPECTACULAR," HE ADDED.

ONE OBSERVER WHO WAS NOT DISAPPOINTED WAS LT.COL.JUAN LOYO GONZALEZ, MEXICAN ORDNANCE EXPERT.

"I ONCE SAW 2,000 TONS OF TNT EXPLODE IN FRANCE, AT A BISTANCE OF 10 MILES," HE SAID. "I WOULD SAY THIS COMPARED FAIRLY CLOSELY WITH THAT. IT WAS ABOUT AS I ANTICIPATED."

THE BOMB WAS DROPPED FROM A SUPERFORTRESS OUT OF SIGHT, MORE THAN SIX MILES UP IN THE BLUE SKY.

AS THE PANAMINT APPROACHED BIKINI LAGOON AFTER THE BLAST, THE CARRIER SARATOGA CAME FULLY IN VIEW, WITH PLANES STILL ON HER DECKS BUT SMOKE RISING EITHER FROM OR DIRECTLY BEHIND HER. NEAR THE SARATOGA THE DESTROYER LAMSON LAY CAPSIZED ON HER BEAM'S END.

ADMIRAL BLANDY, THE CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION, SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE BOMB WAS POSSIBLY SLIGHTLY LESS EFFICIENT THAN THE BOMB USED AT NAGASAKI, BUT IT WOULD TAKE A FEW DAYS TO DETERMINE DEFINITELY.

DS958PPS NM

EDITORS

THE FOLLOWING NOTE SHOULD PRECEDE BARTHOLOMEW'S ABOARD B-29 PRESS-RADIO OBSERVATION AIRPLANE OVER BIKINI:
(THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH IS FROM FRANK H.BARTHOLOMEW REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS.) THE AP

DS136PPS NM95

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ATOMIC CREW

(ADVANCE) ...ENIWETOK ...MAJOR WOODROW P.SWANCUTT OF RAPID, WISC. WAS THE PILOT OF THE BOMBER WHICH DROPPED THE ATOMIC BOMB ON THE TARGET FLEET IN BIKINI LAGOON TODAY.

THE NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE MIDDLEWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION OF 1939-40, VETERAN OF 9 MISSIONS IN THE CHINA-BURMA THEATER, FLEW "DAVE'S DREAM," NAMED IN HONOR OF CAPT.DAVE SEMPLE OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, WHO DIED ON A TEST FLIGHT NEAR ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

THE BOMBARDIER WHO RELEASED THE BOMB WAS MAJHAROLD H.WOOD OF BORDENTOWN N.J., DURING TWO YEARS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, HE FLEW 24 MISSIONS, INCLUDING THE INVASION BOMBING OF NORMANDY ON D-DAY. WOOD HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, AND THE PURPLE HEART WITH ONE CLUSTER.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW: CAPT.WILLIAM CHARLES HARRISON, CO-PILOT, ODESSA, TEX.; MAJ.WILL ADAMS, NAVIGATOR, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; CAPT.PAUL CHENCHAR, RADAR OPERATOR, ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.; LT.ROBERT GLENN ANDERSON, S.C.; T/SGT. JACK COTHRAN RADIO OPERATOR, GADSDEN, ALA. AND CPL.ROLAND MODLIN, FRANKLIN, W.VA.; AND CPL.HERBERT BAKER LYONS, DECATUR, ILL., SCANNERS.

VBLANDY (450)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GREATER PORTION OF THE TEXT OF VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY'S STATEMENT ON THE ATOMIC TEST AT BIKINI TODAY:

RETURNING TO THE BASE, NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED INTO THE LA

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UNTIL WE KNOW POSITIVELY, IT IS SAFE.

THE DRONE BASE AND RADIOLOGICAL PATROL CLASS WILL DETERMINE THAT TIME.

CERTAIN AREAS, OF COURSE, WILL BE ACCESSIBLE BEFORE OTHERS. MANY AREAS WILL BE MARKED "DANGEROUS" AND CANNOT BE ENTERED FOR SEVERAL HOURS. THE DAMAGE CONTROL AND FIRE-FIGHTING PARTIES ARE STANDING BY TO RECEIVE WORD THAT IT IS SAFE TO ENTER THE TARGET ARRAY TO COMBAT DAMAGE WHICH FOLLOWED THE BLAST. BECAUSE OF ELABORATE SAFETY PLANS, INJURY TO PERSONNEL IS HIGHLY DOUBTFUL. ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS TO THIS HOUR, THE FOLLOWING RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ON THE TARGET SHIPS:

THE DESTROYER LAMPSON HAS CAPSIZED AND NOW LIES ON HER BEAM ENDS. SEVERAL OTHER SHIPS APPEAR TO BE DAMAGED AND THE FOLLOWING SHIPS HAVE MODERATELY SMALL FIRES ABOARD: THE PENSACOLA, THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA, THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, CARRIER SARATOGA AND THE TRANSPORT GILLIAM. ALSO ONE CONCRETE OIL BARGE.

WE CANNOT ACCURATELY DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE UNTIL BOARDING CREWS ENTER THE LAGOON AND GO ON BOARD THE TARGET SHIPS TO MAKE DETAILED SURVEYS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO TIDAL WAVES, NO EARTHQUAKES OR ANY OTHER UNNATURAL PHENOMENA. THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD IS DRIFTING AS WE HAD ESTIMATED. IT WILL NOT ENDANGER PERSONNEL, SHIPS OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS.

I MIGHT SAY HERE THAT AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE, WE HAD ALREADY EMBARKED THE ORIGINAL NATIVES OF BIKINI, WHO ARE NOW LIVING AT RONGERIK ATOLL ON BOARD TWO LSTS (LANDING SHIPS, TANK) READY TO EVACUATE ON AN HOUR'S NOTICE SHOULD AN UNFORTUNATE SHIFT OF WIND REQUIRE IT. IT IS NOT REQUIRED. THOSE NATIVES ARE NOW BEING PUT BACK ON SHORE.

A195FX

IN SHORT, NOTHING HAS OCCURRED HERE TODAY WHICH WOULD BE CONTRARY TO OUR ORIGINAL PLANS AND ESTIMATES. WITHIN 12 HOURS I WILL MAKE ANOTHER REPORT SUMMARIZING THE RESULTS OF THE TEST AS WE KNOW THEM.

THE STATEMENT I HAVE JUST MADE MAY BE REVISED AT THAT TIME ON THE BASIS OF FURTHER INFORMATION. I THINK IT IS SAFE TO SAY AT THIS TIME THAT THIS ABLE DAY DETONATION HAS BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF AN OPERATION AND A TEST.

WE EXPECT TO LEARN FACTS OF GREAT VALUE. AS A FINAL WORD, I HOPE THAT THE PUBLIC WILL ADOPT THE SAME ATTITUDE AS WE DO IN JOINT TASK ONE AND NOT BE TOO HASTY IN JUDGING RESULTS. THERE IS MUCH MORE TO LEARN.

THIS IS VICE ADM BLANDY SPEAKING FROM THE MT MCKINLEY. I WILL RETURN TO THE AIR IN ABOUT 12 HOURS WITH FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS TEST.

(END TEXT)

DS PPS NM

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TH LEAD A-BOMB

Uncated

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WORLD'S FOURTH ATOMIC BOMB BURST WITH TERRIFIC FURY MONDAY (SUNDAY, E.S.T. TIME) OVER 73 GUINEA PIG VESSELS IN BIKINI LAGOON AND LATE REPORTS SHOWED TWO OF THE VESSELS HAD BEEN SUNK, ONE CAPSIZED, AND 16 OTHERS DAMAGED.

THREE HOURS AFTER THE HISTORY'S GREATEST EXPERIMENTAL ASSAULT ON A FLEET OF SHIPS, THE FIRST TWO WAVES OF THE NON-TARGET FORCE HAD RE-ENTERED THE LAGOON TO CHECK RADIOACTIVITY OF THE WATER, SHIPS AND ISLANDS. THE BULK OF THE WORKING FLEET WILL COME INTO THE LAGOON ONLY WHEN IT IS COMPLETELY SAFE.

THESE ARE THE SHIPS WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF THE BOMB'S SPECTACULAR BLAST:

THE TRANSPORTS GILLIAM AND CARLISLE, SUNK; THE DESTROYER LAMSON, CAPSIZED; THE CARRIER INDEPENDENCE, BATTERED, BURNING AND LISTING; THE NAZI HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN, THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA, THE CRUISER PENSACOLA, THE SUBMARINE SKATE, HEAVILY DAMAGED; THE CARRIER SARATOGA, BATTLESHIP NEVADA, BATTLESHIP NEW YORK, DESTROYER WILSON AND TRANSPORTS BRISCOE, NIAGARA, BLADEN, BANNER, BUTTE AND CORTLAND, SET AFIRE, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

SOME OBSERVERS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE BLAST BUT VICE ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY, ATOM TEST COMMANDER, CALLED IT A SUCCESS.

THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD IS DRIFTING AS WE HAD ESTIMATED AND WILL NOT ENDANGER SHIPS PERSONNEL AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

EARLIER AFTER SEEING THE BOMB BURST IN A BRILLIANT FLASH 10 TIMES BRIGHTER THAN THE SUN, BLANDY HAD DECLARED THE DROP WAS A SUCCESS.

BLANDY REPORTED THAT THERE WERE NO KNOWN DEATHS OR INJURIES TO ANY MEN OF THE TASK FORCE, NOR DO WE EXPECT ANY.

THE FLYING FORTRESS DRONE PLANES SENT OUT BY MOTHER PLANES FLEW THROUGH THE DEADLY ATOMIC CLOUD WHICH ROSE SWIFTLY TO 30,000 FEET. THE ADMIRAL REPORTED SAFELY CARRYING THEIR DATA ON WHAT GOES ON INSIDE ALL RETURNED.

THE MUSHROOM

THERE WERE NO TIDAL WAVES, EARTHQUAKES OR ANY OTHER UNNATURAL PHENOMENON, BLANDY SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM HIS FLAGSHIP.

BLANDY CONFIRMED THAT THE NAGASAKI-TYPE BOMB, FAR MORE EFFICIENT AND DESTRUCTIVE THAN THE FIRST ONE LOOSED IN BATTLE OVER HIROSHIMA, HAD BEEN USED IN THIS STERN TEST OF SHIPS AGAINST THE MIGHTY WRATH OF THE ATOM'S UNLEASHED ENERGY.

"NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE LAGOON UNTIL IT IS POSITIVELY SAFE," BLANDY ADDED. "CERTAIN AREAS WILL BE ACCESSIBLE BEFORE OTHERS. MANY WILL BE MARKED DANGEROUS, NOT TO BE ENTERED FOR SEVERAL HOURS."

IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE SHIPS ON FIRE, BLANDY SAID THE DESTROYER LAMPTON WAS CAPSIZED AND "NOW LIES ON HER SIDE."

(BLANDY DID NOT MENTION THE OLD JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, NEAR THE TARGET CENTER, WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED AFIRE IN EARLIER BROADCASTS.)

"NOTHING HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT WAS CONTRARY TO OUR ORIGINAL PLANS AND ESTIMATES," BLANDY CONTINUED. "IN 12 HOURS WE WILL HAVE ANOTHER REPORT."

"IT IS SAFE TO SAY AT THIS TIME THAT THIS DEMONSTRATION HAS BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS AND THE TEST."

A POOLED BROADCAST FOR AMERICAN NEWS SERVICES FROM BLANDY'S FLAGSHIP SAID THE RUN BEGAN AT 8:49 A.M. BIKINI TIME, AND THE BOMB DROPPED AT THE OFFICIAL TIME OF 9 A.M. (5 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

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A130FX

REAR ADM.W.S.PARSONS, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TASK FORCE, GAVE AS HIS "WILD HORSEBACK GUESS THAT IT WAS A VERY INTENSE EXPLOSION COMPARABLE TO THOUSANDS OF TONS OF TNT."

PARSONS SAID A LATER CHECK WOULD BE MADE OF THE EXPLOSION'S INTENSITY AND WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY MORE PRECISE INFORMATION FROM THE INSTRUMENTS PLACED ABOUT THE TARGET. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE SECRET.

ISLANDS AROUND THE LAGOON APPARENTLY WERE NOT INUNDATED BY WHATEVER WAVES WERE KICKED UP WHEN THE BOMB BURST OVER THE TARGET, NOR WERE THERE ANY HIGH WAVES.

THE GREAT BALL OF FIRE, AWING THE THOUSANDS OF OBSERVERS STATIONED IN SHIPS 10 MILES OR MORE OUTSIDE THE LAGOON, BLOTTED OUT THE TARGET SHIPS WHICH A MOMENT BEFORE HAD SHONE CLEAR IN THE SUN.

50.24-3879

BUT AS THE CHURNING WATERS AND THE FIREBALLS THAT BURST IN MAN'S GREATEST PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY CLEARED, THE BULLSEYE BATTLESHIP NEVADA STILL FLOATED, AERIAL OBSERVERS SAID.

AN OFFICIAL BROADCAST FROM A PLANE OVERLOOKING THE SCENE GAVE THE BOMB'S AWAY CALL AT 9 A.M. BIKINI TIME (5 P.M. SUNDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME) PRECISELY ON SCHEDULE.

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A93FX

SO INTENSE WAS THE BLAST, HOWEVER, THAT THE PLANE'S TRANSMITTERS WENT OUT, AND THE PLAY-BY-PLAY WAS TAKEN UP BY AWED OBSERVERS ON THE U.S.S. APPALACHIAN, 10 MILES FROM BIKINI.

PERRING THROUGH THE SCATTERING ATOMIC MISTS, OBSERVERS SAW THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO IN FLAMES.

BUT LIMMED AGAINST THE FIERY SCENE, THE GREEN PALMS OF BIKINI STILL STOOD UNSINGED.

THE BROADCAST FROM THE PLANE SAID THE LAGOON DISAPPEARED IN A MASS OF FIRE AND WATER AS THE ATOMIC BOMB LET GO IN MID-AIR, APPARENTLY FAIRLY IN AT THE TARGET.

SMOKE AND FOG BILLOWED UP THOUSANDS OF FEET IN A MATTER OF SECONDS.

OBSERVERS ON THE PANAMINT, THE SHIP RESERVED FOR SCIENTISTS OF THE WORLD, SAID THEY SAW THE "INITIAL BOUNCE" OF LOW-LYING RED FLAME AND THE SMOKE SEEMED SLOW IN RISING.

ANOTHER OBSERVER ON THE APPALACHIAN REPORTED TWO GREAT "HEADS" OF SMOKE ROSE INTO THE SKY.

THE APPALACHIAN BROADCAST SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO REPORT OF CASUALTIES, AND IT WAS FAIRLY CERTAIN THERE HAD BEEN NONE.

IT REPORTED THAT THE BOMB DROP APPEARED TO BE "A LITTLE OFF THE TARGET" SINCE THE NEVADA COULD BE SEEN CLEARLY AFTER THE SMOKE CLEARED AWAY.

A NEARBY AIRCRAFT CARRIER, PRESUMABLY THE INDEPENDENCE, SEEMED TO HAVE LOST PART OF ITS SUPERSTRUCTURE.

THE APPALACHIAN OBSERVER GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLOSION:

"WE SAW A TERRIFIC BLAST FOLLOWED BY A SECOND THAT MADE A GREAT DOME OF FIRE OVER THE LAGOON--PEACHES AND CREAM-COLORED, BOILING INSIDE, A SORT OF INFERNO."

A99FX

WHILE THERE WAS SOME ALARM THAT THE DRONE PLANES MIGHT GO OUT OF CONTROL IN THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD, HE ADDED, THIS FAILED TO DEVELOP.

PRESUMABLY THEY WERE OFF SAFELY TO THEIR BASES WITH INFORMATION ON WHAT GOES ON INSIDE THE RADIOACTIVE MUSHROOM, SOMETHING FOR WHICH THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD EAGERLY WAITED.

A POOLED STORY FROM THE MOUNT MCKINLEY, BLANDY'S FLAGSHIP, SAID THE BOMB WAS DETONATED AT 8:59 3/4 A.M., BIKINI TIME, WHICH WAS A QUARTER OF A MINUTE EARLIER THAN THE BOMB'S AWAY REPORT WAS HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS ACCOUNT SAID THE BOMB BURST ALMOST DIRECTLY OVER THE INDEPENDENCE WITH A BLAZING FLASH TEN TIMES BRIGHTER THAN THE SUN.

FROM THE MCKINLEY, 10 MILES AWAY, IT APPEARED THAT THE INDEPENDENCE WAS IN FLAMES.

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WAS DOWN BY THE HEAD. SHIPS CLOSE UP TO THE INDEPENDENCE COULD NOT BE SEEN IMMEDIATELY.

THIS ACCOUNT SAID THE RADIOACTIVE CLOUD WAS NEARLY 30,000 FEET HIGH TEN MINUTES AFTER THE BLAST.

A WAVE OF HEAT WAS FELT ON THE OBSERVER SHIPS AND AN INSTANT LATER CAME THE HEAVY CONCUSSION OF THE BLAST.

SECRETARY OF NAVY FORRESTAL, WITNESSING THE SCENE, DECLARED:

"IT'S TREMENDOUS."

"THE ATOMIC CLOUD SEEMED ALMOST OVER US," SAID AN OBSERVER FROM THE MCKINLEY. "THE NEVADA APPARENTLY IS UNHURT BUT A FIRE IS RAGING ON A TRANSPORT TO THE RIGHT.

JUN 1 1946

A107FX "THE ATOMIC CLOUD APPARENTLY IS ABOUT TO DISSIPATE ENTIRELY.

"THE LAGOON APPEARS TO BE BECOMING MORE AND MORE QUIET. FIRES APPARENTLY WERE NOT AS SERIOUS AS THOUGHT. THERE HAVE BEEN EXPLOSIONS, APPARENTLY FROM LIVE TORPEDOES ABOARD THE DESTROYERS."

FIRE APPEARED ON THE FLIGHT DECK OF THE FAMED AND GALLANT OLD FIGHTING LADY, THE U.S.S. CARRIER SARATOGA. (THE REMAINDER OF THE MENTION TO THE SARA WAS LOST BY INTERFERENCE.)

A WATCHER ON THE APPALACHIAN REPORTED IT TOOK ONLY A FEW SECONDS FOR THE CLOUD TO RISE ONE AND A HALF MILES. AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID THE CLOUD REACHED 24,000 FEET IN NINE MINUTES, THIS BROADCASTER ADDED.

A BROADCAST FROM THE MCKINLEY SAID THE BLAST APPEARED TO HAVE SPREAD OVER ALMOST THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE TARGET ARRAY OF 75 SHIPS, BUT HOW MANY WERE SUNK WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR.

THE ATOMIC CLOUD ITSELF SOON BEGAN DISSIPATING, MOVING OFF AS A THIN, INNOCENT-LOOKING SUMMER CLOUD.

JUN 1 1946

ATOMIC

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 1-(AP)-CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES ON STRATEGIC BOMBING LOOKED TODAY FOR THE FULL REPORTS FROM THE BIKINI A-BOMB EXPERIMENT TO TURN UP FACTS THAT WILL GUIDE PRECISION MILITARY PLANNING AGAINST POSSIBLE ATOMIC ATTACKS IN THE FUTURE.

THESE EXPERTS SAT BACK TO AWAIT COMPLETE SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNTS OF THE TEST AFTER REPORTING TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN ADVANCE OF THE BIKINI EXPERIMENT THAT THE DANGER OF AN ATOMIC BLITZ ON THE NATION "IS REAL." THEY MADE THE APPRAISAL AS MEMBERS OF THE U.S.STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY, WHICH CHECKED UP ON HOW ATOM BOMBS SHATTERED TWO JAPANESE CITIES LAST AUGUST.

-A WISE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT," THEY SAID, "WILL MAKE SURE-- BY DISPERSAL, CONCEALMENT, PROTECTION, AND CONSTANT READINESS OF ITS FORCES--THAT NO SINGLE BLOW OR SERIES OF BLOWS FROM AN ENEMY CAN CRIPPLE ITS ABILITY TO STRIKE BACK IN THE SAME WAY OR TO REPEL ACCOMPANYING ATTACKS FROM OTHER AIR, GROUND OR SEA FORCES.

"THE MEASURES TO ENABLE THIS UNRELAXING STATE OF READINESS ARE NOT NEW; ONLY THEIR URGENCY IS INCREASED."

RELEASED BY THE PRESIDENT SATURDAY NIGHT, THE REPORT CLASSED THE TESTING OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON UNDER VARYING CIRCUMSTANCES AS "IMPERATIVE." "OPERATIONS CROSSROADS" AT BIKINI, IT SAID, WILL PROVIDE MORE FACTSABOUT EXPLOSIONS IN THE AIR AND EVEN MORE VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT DETONATIONS AT WATER LEVEL AND BELOW IT.

VERIFIED KNOWLEDGE, IT SAID, IS THE BEST BASIS FOR MILITARY PLANNING.

AWESOME AS IS ITS POWER, THE SURVEY SAID THE A-BOMB HAS ITS LIMITS. THAT WAS DEMONSTRATED WHEN OUTLYING FACTORIES ESCAPED MAJOR DAMAGE, AND SHELTERS AND REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS STOOD UP WELL AGAINST THE FLAME AND SHOCK OF THE ATOMIC ONSLAUGHT AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI.

JUN 1 1946

A106WX

AND THAT WAS THE BASIS FOR PROPOSING THE DISPERAL OF BOTH ARMED FORCES AND INDUSTRIES IN THIS COUNTRY AND FOR ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH INCLUDE:

SHELTERS WHICH WOULD GIVE PEOPLE PROTECTION FROM BLAST, RADIATION, AND ANYTHING EXCEPT A DIRECT HIT.

ADVANCE PLANS FOR EVACUATION OF CITIES. A NATIONAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE.

STRONGER BUILDINGS, COSTING 10 OR 15 PER CENT MORE, BUT CAPABLE OF PROTECTING THEIR OCCUPANTS AND CONTENTS AGAINST AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION LESS THAN HALF A MILE AWAY.

RESERVE SUPPLIES OF CRITICAL MATERIALS, MEDICINES AND VITAL EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY.

AVODING WAR, BY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, AS THE SUREST WAY OF AVOIDING DESTRUCTION.

FOR THE MOST PART THE REPORT WAS AN ANALYSIS OF EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED WHEN AND AFTER THE ATOMIC BOMBS WERE SET OFF OVER THE TWO JAPPANESE CITIES. A REPORT RELEASED AT THE SAME TIME BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S MANHATTAN PROJECT, WHICH PRODUCED THE ATOMIC BOMB, COVERED THE SAME GROUND.

THE REPORTS DIFFERED ON THE ACCURACY OF THE ARMY'S ORIGINAL ROUGH ESTIMATE THAT AN ATOMIC BOMB WAS THE EQUAL OF 20,000 TONS OF TNT.

THE ARMY CLAIMED THE COMPUTATION STOOD UP FAIRLY WELL. THE CIVILIANS SAID 2100 TONS OF ASSORTED BOMBS--NOT TNT--WOULD HAVE DONE AS MUCH DAMAGE AS THE A-BOMB AT HIROSHIMA.

THE MILITARY ANALYSIS SAID THE A-BOMBS "CERTAINLY" ENDED THE WAR WITH JAPAN ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT WIN THE CONFLICT ALONE.

THE CIVILIAN REPORT SAID 74 PER CENT OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HAD DOUBTS ABOUT A VICTORY BEFORE THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED. IT SAID MILITARY SETBACKS WERE "TWICE AS IMPORTANT" AS THE ATOMIC MISSILES "IN INDUCING CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT."

BUT THE NEW WEAPON, IT SAID, DID GIVE THE GOVERNMENT A CHANCE FOR WHICH IT HAD BEEN LOOKING TO BREAK A DEADLOCK AND ACCEPT SURRENDER TERMS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE MOTHERS OF THE PILOT AND BOMBARDIER OF THE SUPERFORTRESS DAVE'S DREAM HEARD THE BROADCAST DESCRIPTION OF THE ATOMB BOMB DROP IN A RADIO STUDIO TODAY, THEN TOLD OF THEIR PRIDE IN A BROADCAST WHICH THEY HOPED WAS HEARD BY THE SONS AFTER THEIR RETURN TO KWAJALEIN.

"I FELT VERY EXCITED BUT I KNEW WOODIE WOULD DO A GOOD JOB," SAID MRS.CAROLINE SWANCUTT OF LA CROSSE, WIS., MOTHER OF THE PILOT, MAJ.WOODROW SWANCUTT. "WHEN I SEE HIM, I'M GOING TO PUT MY ARMS AROUND HIM AND GIVE HIM A GREAT BIG HUG."

MRS.JENNIE WOOD, OF (335 WILLOW ST.) BORDENTOWN, N.J., MOTHER OF MAJ.HAROLD WOOD, THE BOMBARDIER, SAID, "I FELT VERY ANXIOUS. I SURE WAS GLAD WHEN THE BOMB WAS DROPPED. I HEARD HAROLD SAY 'BOMBS AWAY' ON THE RADIO AND I CERTAINLY FELT RELIEVED."

THE BROADCAST ON WHICH THE MOTHERS SPOKE WAS BEAMED TO KWAJALEIN.

MRS.RALPH M.SLOAN, OF (105 ELMWOOD AVE.) HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, A SISTER OF THE PILOT, AND DONALD A.WOOD, OF BORDENTOWN, A BROTHER OF THE BOMBARDIER, ALSO WERE IN THE STUDIO. MRS.SWANCUTT IS VISITING MRS.SLOAN.

HP1203AED

JUN 1 1946

HASTINGS MASS. JUNE 30-(AP)-HARVARD UNIVERSITY SIESMOLOGIST LEWIS DON LEET WASN'T HALF SO CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF TODAY'S ATOM BOMB TEST AT BIKINI AS HE WAS ABOUT THE BOSTON RED SOX LOSING THE SECOND GAME OF A DOUBLEHEADER.

DR.LEET, WHO WAS AN OBSERVER WHEN THE FIRST A-BOMB WAS EXPLODED IN THE NEW MEXICO DESERT ALMOST A YEAR AGO, TOLD NEWSMEN HE THOUGHT THERE WAS "NOT A CHANCE IN THE WORLD" THAT HARVARD'S SEISMOGRAPH HERE WOULD RECORD THE BLAST.

"I'M NOT EVEN GOING TO LOOK AT MY RECORDS," HE SAID. "IN FACT, I'M A LOT MORE WORRIED RIGHT NOW ABOUT THE RED SOX TRAILING THE SENTORS 7-2 IN THE SEVENTH INNING."

THE REV. DANIEL LINEHAN OF WESTON COLLEGE DOUBTED THE WESTON SEISMOGRAPH WOULD REGISTER AN EARTH SHOCK. HE SAID ANY AIR WAVE SET UP BY THE BLAST WOULD TAKE FIVE TO SIX HOURS TO REACH HERE. HE DID NOT PLAN TO CHECK INSTRUMENTS UNTIL MORNING.

SM1009PED NM

JUN 1 1946

30-24-3881

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, LABOR PARTY LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN A RADIO ADDRESS TO THE NATION, TONIGHT PRAISED BRITAIN'S PROGRESS IN DEMOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION BUT WARNED THAT "OUR STOCKS OF COAL ARE LOWER NOW THAN THEY HAVE BEEN FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS."

MORRISON, WHO IS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, SAID THAT "WE MUST AND WILL WIN THE BATTLE OF COAL NEXT WINTER, JUST AS WE MUST BEAT WORLD FAMINE, IN ORDER THAT ALL ELSE WE DO MAY NOT BE UPSET."

MORRISON DISCLOSED THAT BRITAIN WAS "MORE THAN HALF WAY" TOWARD REDUCING ITS ARMED FORCES FROM 3,850,000 AT THE END OF LAST YEAR TO 1,200,000 BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.

JUN 1 1946

JS421PED

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO PLUMPED TONIGHT FOR A COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST FUSION THROUGHOUT GERMANY WHILE TASS, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED "INCREASED FASCIST ACTIVITY IN THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES."

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR BYELSKAYA SAID "THE CREATION OF AN EFFECTIVE WORKING CLASS PARTY CAPABLE OF COUNTERACTING THE REACTIONARY TENDENCIES WHICH ARE STILL STRONG IN THAT COUNTRY IS A MAJOR CONDITION FOR GERMANY'S DEMOCRATIZATION."

NOTING THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN THE SOVIET ZONE HAD MERGED, THE BROADCASTER SAID THAT "IN THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES THIS STRIVING FOR UNITY HAS ENCOUNTERED DETERMINED OPPOSITION FROM THE AUTHORITIES."

TASS' DISPATCH, FROM PARIS, SAID REPORTS FROM "VARIOUS PLACES" IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES "TESTIFY THAT THE HITLERITE DREGS ARE REARING THEIR HEADS, ENCOURAGED BY THE LENIENT ATTITUDE OF THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES." THE DISPATCH CALLED ATTENTION TO A RECENT HAMBURG DEMONSTRATION IN WHICH THE NAZI "HORST WESSEL" ANTHEM WAS SUNG.

JUN 1 1946

MQ512PED

BYRNES

Secretary of State J[illegible] and Mrs. Byrnes attended services this morning at the American cathedral in Paris, and then motored to st. germaine with james dunn, american deputy minister, for lunch.

(BYRNES, DUNN) (MINISTERS (DYNAMO)

Lt. Gen. lucius clay, deputy military governor in the american zone of germany, and robert murphy, his political adviser, are expected to arrive here shortly for conferences with byrnes on the german question, which also may be discussed by the council tomorrow.

JUN 1 1946

dynamo thru second 1915 and midnight thru fourth 2000////// apr

BERLIN, JUNE 30-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL UNRRA SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE GROWING INFLUX OF POLISH JEWISH INFILTREES INTO THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY IS EXPECTED SOON TO REACH A RATE OF 16,000 MONTHLY AND THAT THE OVERALL DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION IS "A VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEM WHICH IS INCREASING RATHER THAN DECREASING."

TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROBLEM HE CITED THESE FIGURES:

ON DEC. 31, 1945, THERE WERE 677,408 DISPLACED PERSONS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES, IN UNRRA CAMPS IN WESTERN GERMANY. BY JUNE 14 THE POPULATION OF THESE CAMPS HAD INCREASED TO 714,187 DESPITE REPATRIATION OF IN THE SAME PERIOD OF 258,353 DISPLACED PERSONS. OF THE TOTAL STILL IN UNRRA CAMPS, HE SAID, 422,000 WERE POLES, ONLY 10 PER CENT OF WHOM DESIRE TO GO HOME.

DN649AED

JUN 1 1946

OF THE GENERAL ECONOMIC PICTURE, HE SAID:
"CONTINUED FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED QUADPORTITE AGREEMENT HAS PREVENTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERZONAL TRADE ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS AND CONSEQUENTLY HAS TENDED TO TIE UP PRODUCTION IN EVERY ONE OF THE OCCUPATION ZONES.

ADD Berlin (GERMAN) XYY Jews (Kasrachs JUL 1 1946

A4
"AS A RESULT, BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL LIFE IS IRREGULAR AND THE FORMERLY INTEGRATED GERMAN ECONOMY IS VIRTUALLY STAGNANT."
IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAGGING INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY IN THE U.S.ZONE, MCNARNEY REPORTED THAT THE OVER-ALL OUTPUT IS INSUFFICIENT EVEN TO SUPPORT THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING PRESCIBED AT POTSDAM. BASIC FACTORS ARE THE SHORTAGE OF COAL AND THE "HEAVY DEPENDENCE OF THE U.S.ZONE ON THE OTHER THREE ZONES OF GERMANY," HE SAID.
HE OBSERVED THAT THE RECENT STOPPAGE OF REMOVING INDUSTRIAL REPARATIONS FROM THE U.S.ZONE WERE ORDERED TO PREVENT PLACING "ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL LIABILITY UPON THE UNITED STATES."
ON DEMILITARIZATION MCNARNEY SAID THAT BY JUNE 30 OF NEXT YEAR APPROXIMATELY 140,000 FORMER GERMAN ARMY PERSONNEL IN LABOR SERVICE UNITS WILL HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AND THAT "ALL OTHER PRISONERS IN THE U.S.ZONE WILL BE RELEASED BY NOV.30 OF THIS YEAR."

DA1227PED

FRANKFURT,GERMANY,MONDAY,JULY 1-(AP)-FIRST RETURNS TODAY GAVE THE RIGHTWING CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION A LEAD IN SUNDAY'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN THE GERMAN STATES OF BAVARIA, GREATER HESSE AND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN, ALL IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE.
TABULATIONS FROM FIVE OF 180 ELECTION DISTRICTS IN PREDOMINATELY CATHOLIC BAVARIA GAVE THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION 369,956 VOTES, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS 189,900, THE COMMUNISTS 36,070, THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION PARTY 21,453 AND THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS 16,693.
THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION IS BACKED BY FARMERS, CHURCH GROUPS AND HEAVY PROPERTY OWNERS. JUL 1 1946
ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED IN THE BALLOTING WILL DRAFT CONSTITUTIONS FOR THE THREE STATES TO BE SUBMITTED TO A POPULAR REFERENDUM IN DECEMBER.
ALTHOUGH 7,000,000 GERMANS IN THE U. S. ZONE WERE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN THE FIRST STEP TOWARD CONSTRUCTING DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURES FOR THE THREE STATES, SCATTERED REPORTS INDICATED THERE WAS LITTLE INTEREST IN THE BALLOTING--THE FOURTH FREE ELECTION HELD SINCE THE RISE OF NAZISM.
IN MUNICH LESS THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE VOTERS TURNED OUT IN CONTRAST TO THE PREVIOUS ZONAL AVERAGE OF 85 PERCENT MANY OF THE VOTERS, AND ESPECIALLY THE WOMEN SEEMED UNCERTAIN AS TO WHAT WAS MEANT BY A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
ELECTION OFFICIALS SAID FOOD AND HOUSING PROBLEMS WERE UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE INSTEAD OF POLITICS THEY CONTENDED THAT INSUFFICIENT TIME HAD BEEN ALLOWED FOR THE PRESS AND RADIO TO EXPLAIN THE ELECTION'S SIGNIFICANCE.

HP1036PED

BY LARRY ALLEN
WARSAW, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE VOTERS OF WAR-RAVAGED POLAND WENT THE POLLS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 11 YEARS TODAY UNDER THE EYES OF OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS, MILITIAMEN AND SECURITY POLICEMEN TO CAST REFERENDUM VOTES WHICH WILL DETERMINE THEIR OPINION OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.
THE ELECTION WILL, IN EFFECT, ESTABLISH A SIGNPOST TO DETERMINE WHICH WAY THE POLISH POPULACE LEANS IN THE BITTER STRUGGLE FOR POWER BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST-BACKED PARTIES, HEADED BY SOCIALIST PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI, AND THE POLISH PEASANTS' PARTY OF VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, HEAD OF THE FORMER EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.
THE 11,000,000 REGISTERED VOTERS WERE REQUESTED TO CAST "YES OR NO" BALLOTS ON THESE THREE REFENDUM QUESTIONS: JUN 1 1946
1. DO YOU WANT A ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT?
2. DO YOU APPROVE OF THE ACTS OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME NATIONALIZING BASIC INDUSTRIES AND AGRARIAN REFORMS?
3. DO YOU APPROVE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLAND'S WESTERN FRONTIERS ON THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS?
IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT FINAL REFERENDUM RESULS WOULD BE DETERMINED IN 12 DAYS, BUT THAT RETURNS FROM A MAJORITY OF THE 11,046 PRECINCTS WOULD BE REPORTED BY WEDNESDAY.
THE LAST POLISH ELECTION WAS IN 1935 WHEN IGNACY MOSCICKI WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT. HE SERVED UNTIL THE GERMAN INVASION IN 1939.
MIKOLAJCZYK BASED HIS OPPOSITION TO A ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT ON THE GROUND THAT THE POLISH CONSTITUTION OF 1921, WHICH HE HOLDS TO BE STILL VALID, ESTABLISHED THAT THE TWO-HOUSE PARLIAMENT COULD NOT BE CHANGED BY REFERENDUM, BUT ONLY BY A THREE-FIFTHS MAJORITY VOTE OF THE ESTABLISHED PARLIAMENT.
HE URGED VOTERS TO OPPOSE THE ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT, WHICH WOULD ABOLISH THE SENATE, BUT TO VOTE IN THE AFFIRMATIVE ON THE OTHER TWO QUESTIONS.
THE WORKERS PARTY AND ITS ALLIES HAVE LONG ATTACKED MIKOLAJCZYK POLITICALLY, CHARGING THAT HE IS A REACTIONARY SUPPORTED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AND THAT MANY ELEMENTS OF HIS POLISH PEASANTS' PARTY ARE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC AND FASCIST.
ALTHOUGH THE OPENING HOURS OF THE ELECTION WERE QUIET IN WARSAW AND ELSEWHERE, MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THAT THOUSANDS OF HIS SUPPORTERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED, MANY MERELY FOR SHOUTING "LONG LIVE MIKOLAKCZYK."
IT WAS EXPECTED, THAT MIKOLAJCZYK'S STRENGTH WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE RESULTS OF THE VOTE ON THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE ONE-HOUSE PARLIAMENT.
ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT INVITE ANY OFFICIAL FOREIGN OBSERVERS TO VIEW THE VOTING, BOTH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES SENT THEIR SECRETARIES AND OTHER ATTACHES ON ELECTION DAY TOURS OF ALL STRATEGIC CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

JUN 1 1946

HP1104PED

30.24-3883

BELGRADE, JUNE 30-(AP)-A BRITISH OPERATED C-47 PLANE WHICH ARRIVED HERE THURSDAY FROM BARI, ITALY, WITH POLITICAL AND OTHER EPITHETS WRITTEN IN OIL AND DUST ON ITS FUSILAGE, WAS STILL IMPOUNDED BY THE YUGOSLAVS TODAY. ITS FOUR CREW MEMBERS WERE BEING HELD AT THE AIRPORT PENDING AN INVESTIGATION.

JUN 1 1946

THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD FORMALLY APOLOGIZED TO THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN AND WAR OFFICES AND WAS CONDUCTING A THOROUGH SEARCH FOR PERPETRATORS OF THE INCIDENT AT THE BARI AIRFIELD.

THE PLANE, PART OF A DAILY FLIGHT BETWEEN BARI AND BELGRADE, ARRIVED IN YUGOSLAVIA WITH "DOWN WITH TITO", "LONG LIVE MIHAILOVIC", "LONG LIVE THE MONARCHY" AND MESSAGES, OF AN OBSCENE NATURE, SCRAWLED ON IT IN CYRILLIC LETTERS.

THE CREW MEMBERS WERE KEPT ABOARD THE PLANE FOR 30 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD, BLANKETS OR OTHER FACILITIES WHEN THEY FIRST LANDED. THE BRITISH SAID THE YUGOSLAVS ANNOUNCED THAT THE MEN WOULD BE RELEASED "IN DUE COURSE AFTER PROPER INVESTIGATION BY YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES."

THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 12,000 CHETNIKS (MIHAILOVIC FOLLOWERS) NOW LIVING IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN ITALY.

MQ439PED

SOFIA, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE SOVIET LEGATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALL FORMER CITIZENS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE OR THE SOVIET UNION NOW LIVING IN BULGARIA AND DESIRING TO BECOME SOVIET CITIZENS MAY DO SO BY APPLYING BEFORE OCT. 1.

MQ506PED

Vatican City, June 30--(AP)--Pope Pius XII, in a radio broadcast [redacted], closing the Bolivian National Eucharistic Congress, expressed the hope that "Christian peace" would spread over all of South America as a result of the congress.

JUN 1 1946

He gave the pontifical blessing to the delegates and to the Bolivian people, who, he said, were "present always in our heart of a father."

IN SPANISH

He spoke in Spanish.

"It is quite appropriate," the pontiff said, "that this congress is taking place in Bolivia which has as its capital La Paz (Spanish for 'peace').

JUN 1 1946

"How is peace achieved? Many say by hatred, others say with love. The eucharistic sacrament is the essence of love and charity. May this congress be a new incentive to love both at home and abroad, among social classes,

in religious and family life and in the holiness of the clergy.

"Since there are represented in this congress various Latin American nations--such as Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and others--may it be a point of departure for renewed peace for the entire South American continent."

JUN 1 1946

In a broadcast in French today, the pope closed a eucharistic celebration at Liege, Belgium, commemorating the seventh centenary of the institution of the "Corpus Domini" ceremony in that city. He asked for divine blessings and "the abundance of all grace" for Liege residents.

(NO PICKUP)

apra pucknights thru 3rd 1822 rch 310p.

The around italy bicycle race was resumed this year as an annual sports event, after its suspension during the war. The race formerly attracted ADD TRIESTE (RIOT) XYY schedule the cream of the continent's cyclists, but this year the field was entirely italian.

JUN 1 1946

Them riders, having completed a tour of southern italy, received the blessing of pope pius XII at the vatican last wednesday and afrived

last night at rovigo, 100 miles southeast of trieste. They departed from rovige this morning for trieste.

While trieste was in the original itinerary of the around-italy tour, allied permission to enter occupied venezia-giulia had not been received when the left milan, and it was announced it at that time that the disputed city would not be visited. However, the permission came through last week, and the revige- trieste leg was reinstated.

JUN 1 1946

fwg125pcd trieste thru fourth 1707 apr

JERUSALEM, JUNE 3 -(AP)-MILITARY OPERATIONS CONTINUED TODAY IN THE TROUBLED HOLY LAND AS TROOPS SEARCHED MORE JEWISH SETTLEMENTS FOR ARMS AND ADDED NEW DETAINEES TO MORE THAN 1,000 HELD AFTER YESTERDAY'S DAY-LONG RAIDS.

THERE WERE SEARCHES IN JEWISH COMMUNITIES AT GEVATH, EAST OF HAIFA AND GIVATH BRENNER, SOUTHEAST OF TEL AVIV.

CURFEWS IMPOSED ON THREE MAJOR CITIES-- JERUSALEM, HAIFA AND THE ALL-JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TEL AVIV-- WERE LIFTED, EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN PORTIONS OF JERUSALEM NEAR THE JEWISH AGENCY BUILDING. THERE TROOPS WENT THROUGH OFFICES OF THE "JEWISH NATIONAL FUND" (KEREN KEYEMETH) SEEKING DOCUMENTS.

W1022AED

JUN 11 1946

(CARUTHERS + DAVIDSON)

JUN 11 1946

www weizmann met today with the mayors of tel aviv and

council presidents of other jewish communities, then issued an official

appeal for the populace "to remain calm." he said a meeting of the jewish

agency would be held tomorrow in jerusalem.

INSERT (JERUSALEM) (PALESTINE) AFTER 15TH G+AF

XYY SETTLEMENT

(CARUTHERS + DAVIDSON)

the secretw jewish radio station "voice of isreal," operated

by the underground movement haganah, was barely audible today due to

jamming, but a speaker stressed the determination of the jewish people to

continue the struggle for national independence and free immigration.

other leaders of palestine jewry not beinb held were reported

to have cabled jewish agency leaders abroad ~~as~~ urging them to come to

palestine immediately. david ben gurion ~~[illegible]~~ and prof. s. brodetsky

in london and rabbi abba hillel silver ~~and~~ dr. stephen wise ~~[illegible]~~

INSERT JERUSALEM (PALESTINE) AFTER 14TH G+AF

XYY HELD

~~[illegible]~~ and dr. nahum goldmann in the united states were understood

among those ~~[illegible]~~ receiving the appeal.

(CARUTHERS + DAVIDSON)

JUN 11 1946

(one unofficial report said that rabbi fishman was on a

hunger strike. he was reported yesterday to have resisted being taken

in a military car because he was opposed to riding on the jewish sabbath.

AN ARAB OFFICIAL,

~~an [illegible]~~ in the first reaction from

~~the [illegible]~~ to the british ~~white~~ paper, ~~[illegible]~~ described the britsh ~~white~~ paper ~~[illegible]~~ as "a display"

that quarter. INSERT JERUSALEM (PALESTINE) AFTER 10TH G+AF XYY SAID

for zionists in britain and american consumption and referated that the arabs would

fight if the british approve entry of 100,000 jews into palestine, as

recommended in a british-american ~~[illegible]~~ comm ttee report.

AHAMED SHUKAIRY,

~~[illegible]~~ director of the arab palestine

~~[illegible]~~ secretary, (CARUTHERS + DAVIDSON)

office, said "discipline of mutinty is one thing and realization of

national aspirations is another. t e measures taken will not distract our attention from the struggle for our ~~sove~~ sovereignty."

SOVEREIGNTY."

EDITORS:

JERUSALEM -- INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAF PALESTINE, ~~ENDING~~ BEGINNING "BRITAIN HAS DECLARED, ETC., X X X WILL RETURN IT." (PVSLY INSERTED)

A NUMBER OF LEAFLET BOMBS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ WERE EXPLODED IN TEL AVIV, SPREADING PAMPHLETS ISSUED BY THE JEWISH EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION, IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, ~~XXXXXXX~~ WHICH DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH UNDERGROUND GOVERNMENT AND UNDERGROUND PARLIAMENT.

IN THE ALL-JEWISH X X X 7TH GRAF

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APL GOTTGETREUS~ 0234O--JA-- 1258A

BATAVIA, JUNE 30-(AP)-A CLOSE FRIEND OF SUTAN SJAHRIR, KIDNAPED PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, SPECULATED TODAY THAT THE JAVANESE LEADER WAS ABDUCTED "EITHER BY COMMUNISTS OR A MOB OF IRRESPONSIBLE YOUTHS."

HE SAID HE DID NOT THINK SJAHRIR'S LIFE WAS IN DANGER.

THERE WAS NO WORD ABOUT SJAHRIR WHO WAS KIDNAPED FROM THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN SOERAKARTA LAST THURSDAY NIGHT. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SOERAKARTA AND JOGJAKARTA HAVE NOT BEEN RESTORED.

THE INDONESIAN BROADCAST WHICH ORIGINALLY REPORTED THAT SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MARIA SANTOSA, MAJOR GENERAL SUDIBYO AND OTHERS ALSO WERE KIDNAPED WAS LATER DENIED BY THE RADIO.

W1024AE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 30-(AP)-ALL AMERICAN ARMY PERSONNEL IN SHANGHAI WAS RESTRICTED TO QUARTERS UNTIL 11 A.M. TODAY BECAUSE OF REPORTS THAT A BIG ANTI-AMERICAN PARADE WAS BREWING.

THE PARADE FAILED TO MATERIALIZE BUT AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE KEPT VIGILANT GUARD THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

MAYOR K.C. WU ASSERTED THE COMMUNISTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ANTI-AMERICAN HUE OF THE RECENT CIVIL WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN SHANGHAI.

HJ952PCS

POONA, INDIA, JUNE 30-(AP)-A SPECIAL TRAIN BRINGING MOHANDAS GANDHI HOME FROM NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION AT NEW DELHI CRASHED INTO BOULDERS ON THE RAILS EARLY THIS MORNING, 68 MILES FROM POONA.

THERE WAS A SEVERE JOLT AND THE ENGINE WAS DAMAGED BUT NO ONE IN GANDHI'S PARTY WAS HURT. THE TRAIN WAS SIX AND A HALF HOURS LATE REACHING POONA.

SPEAKING OF THE INCIDENT AT HIS PRAYER MEETING TONIGHT, GANDHI SAID:

"I SHOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED HERE TONIGHT BUT FOR THE GRACE OF GOD."

hamilton, bermuda, june 30 - (ap) - the 1,700-ton barque, u.s.s. eagle, ~~XXX~~ coast guard academy ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ training ship, arrived in hamilton harbor today en route from bremerhaven, germany, to the united states.

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the eagle, formerly the german naval cadet training ship horstwessel, is under the command of cmdr. e. p. mcgowan of savannah, ga.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-UNCLE SAM MAY LET FOREIGN BORROWERS HAVE MORE THAN THREE TIMES AS MUCH CREDIT AS THEY CAN SPEND THIS YEAR, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID TONIGHT.

THESE BORROWERS WERE PICTURED IN THE POSITION OF A MAN WITH A CHARGE ACCOUNT AND A DESIRE FOR WHITE SHIRTS THAT AREN'T TO BE HAD, UNABLE TO GET PROMPT DELIVERY OF THE GOODS THEY WANT, THEY CAN'T USE UP THEIR CREDIT.

THEIR CREDITS FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WILL TOTAL ABOUT $10,000,000,000 BY THE END OF THE YEAR IF CONGRESS APPROVES THE $3,750,000,000 BRITISH LOAN PROPOSAL, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, ADDING THAT THEY PROBABLY CAN'T SPEND OVER $3,000,000,000.

AT THE END OF MARCH, THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED, UNCLE SAM HAD OUT $655,000,000 IN LOANS--REPRESENTING USED CREDIT--AND $1,642,000,000 COMMITTED FOR CREDIT THAT THE BORROWERS HADN'T BEEN ABLE TO USE.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT, BESIDES THE BRITISH LOAN PROPOSAL, THE PROSPECTIVE $10,000,000,000 CREDIT TOTAL AT THE END OF THIS YEAR WOULD BE MADE UP BY:

PRACTICAL EXHAUSTION OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S $2,000,000,000 LENDING CAPACITY.

ALLOWANCE OF CREDITS TOTALING $2,750,000,000 COVERING SURPLUS PROPERTY SOLD ABROAD, MERCHANT SHIPS SOLD TO FOREIGN PURCHASERS, AND LEND-LEASE SETTLEMENTS.

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BERRYVILLE, VA., JUNE 30-(AP)-SENATOR BYRD (D-VA.) TONIGHT CALLED FOR QUICK ENACTMENT OF A SEPARATE RENT CONTROL MEASURE AND PROPOSED THAT THE OPA BE CONTINUED FOR 20 DAYS IN THE HOPE THAT "A FAIR AND WORKABLE LAW" CAN BE ENACTED "TO EXPIRE WITH FINALITY ONE YEAR HENCE."

"IN MY JUDGMENT THE QUESTION OF RENT CONTROL IS THE MOST SERIOUS," SENATOR BYRD SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AT HIS HOME HERE. "THE HOUSING SHORTAGE IS ACUTE AND WIL

REMAIN SO FOR SOME TIME. ALL PARTIES APPEAR TO BE UNITED ON A JUST RENT CONTROL PROGRAM.

"IN ORDER TO GET QUICK ACTION I PROPOSE THAT RENT CONTROL BE SEPARATED AND ON A FAIR BASIS BE ENACTED QUICKLY, TO EXTEND FOR ONE YEAR."

SENATOR BYRD, WHO VOTED FOR THE OPA EXTENSION BILL WHICH WAS VETOED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DECLARED HE AGRED WITH ADMINISTRATION LEADERS IN THE HOUSE THAT "OPA BE CONTINUED FOR 20 DAYS IN THE HOPE THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT CAN BE ADJUSTED AND A FAIR AND WORKABLE LAW ENACTED" TO EXPIRE A YEAR LATER.

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR SAID HE DID NOT THINK OPA "SHOULD BE TERMINATED SUDDENLY," AND EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT CHESTER BOWLES, RETIRING ECONOMIC STABILIZER, "WAS IN ERROR IN DEMANDING THE RENEWAL OF THE OPA WITHOUT CROSSING A 'T' OR DOTTING AN

"THIS UNYIELDING ATTITUDE," BYRD SAID, "MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR [redacted] OUT WITH HIM A LAW SATISFACTORY TO BOTH."

IN DEMANDING THE RENEWAL OF THE OPA WITHOUT CROSSING A 'T' OR DOTTING AN 'I'."

"THIS UNYIELDING ATTITUDE," BYRD SAID, "MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR CONGRESS TO WORK OUT WITH HIM A LAW SATISFACTORY TO BOTH."

"MR.BOWLES AND THE ADMINISTRATION WERE LIKEWISE IN ERROR IN THE PERIOD SINCE HOSTILITIES ENDED IN ENCOURAGING AND AT TIMES DEMANDING GENERAL INCREASES IN WAGES WHICH ARE INFLATIONARY. ON TWO OCCASIONS BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES I HEARD MR.BOWLES DO THIS. HE AT THE SAME TIME TOOK THE POSITION THAT NO PRICE INCREASES WOULD BE ALLOWED BY REASON OF WAGE INCREASES. THIS WAS AN UTTERLY UNTENABLE POSITION AND HAS DONE MUCH TO RETARD RECONVERSION."

RP1041PES NM

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UNDATED TROOP MOVEMENTS (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALMOST 2,000 SERVICE PERSONNEL ARE SCHEDULED TO REACH SAN FRANCISCO TODAY (MON) IN THREE SHIPS. NO TROOP-CARRYING VESSELS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK, SEATTLE OR SAN DIEGO. SHIPS ARRIVING:

---AT SAN FRANCISCO---

GENERAL MANN FROM SESABE WITH 1456 NAVY PERSONNEL, 23, MARINES AND 337 ARMY; VALENTINE FROH PEARL HARBOR WITH 20 NAVY; BOLLINGER WITH 161 MARINES.

SHIPS WITH SERVICE PERSONNEL WHICH ARRIVED YESTERDAY:

---AT NEW YORK---

AIKEN VICTORY FROM BREMEN WITH 1,492 TROOPS.

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---AT SAN FRANCISCO---

OCTARARA FROM MANILA WITH 227 SOLDIERS, ARTHUR ELY FROM PEARL HARBOR WITH 4 NAVY AND 22 ARMY PERSONNEL, OCTAVIA FROM PEARL HARBOR WITH 4 NAVY.

HP903PED

Blend